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PAST AND PRESENT
OF
WASHTENAW COUNTY
MICHIGAN

BY
SAMUEL W. BEAKES,
TOGETHER WITH
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF MANY OF ITS PROMINENT AND LEADING CITIZENS AND ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD

ILLUSTRATED

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THE S. J. CLARKE PUBLISHING CO.
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Dedicated to the
Pioneers
of Washtenaw County

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PREFACE.



THE publishers take pride in presenting this volume to the public. The historical part is the work of Samuel W. Beakes, of Ann Arbor, and the citizens of the county are to be congratulated on his services being secured by the publishers, as no man in the county is better qualified for the task. A perusal of the volume will show that his work is well done.

The biographical part of the work is the compilation of well qualified men, those long experienced in the business. They have gone to the people, the men and women who have, by their enterprise and industry, brought the county to a rank second to none among those comprising this great and noble State, and from their lips have the story of their life struggles. No more interesting or instructive matter could be presented to an intelligent public. In this volume will be found a record of many whose lives are worthy the imitation of coming generations. It tells how some, commencing life in poverty, by industry and economy have accumulated wealth. It tells how others, with limited advantages for securing an education, have become learned men and women, with an influence extending throughout the length and breadth of the land. It tells of men who have risen from the lower walks of life to eminence as statesmen, and whose names have become famous. It tells of those in every walk in life who have striven to succeed, and records how success has usually crowned their efforts. It tells also of many, very many, who, not seeking the applause of the world, have pursued the "even tenor of their way," content to have it said of them, as Christ said of the woman performing a deed of mercy—"They have done what they could." It tells how many in the pride and strength of young manhood, left the plow and the anvil, the lawyer's office and the counting-room, left every trade and profession, and at their country's call went forth valiantly "to do or die," and how through their efforts the Union was restored and peace once more reigned in the land. In the life of every man and of every woman is a lesson that should not be lost upon those who follow after.

Coming generations will appreciate this volume and preserve it as a sacred treasure, from the fact that it contains so much that would never find its way into public records, and which would otherwise be inaccessible. Great care has been taken in the compilation of the work and every opportunity possible given to those represented to insure correctness in what has been written; and the publishers flatter themselves that they give to their readers a work with few errors of consequence. In addition to biographical sketches, portraits of a number of representative citizens are given.

The faces of some, and biographical sketches of many, will be missed in this volume. For this the publishers are not to blame. Not having a proper conception of the work, some refused to give the information necessary to compile a sketch, while others were indifferent. Occasionally some member of the family would oppose the enterprise, and on account of such opposition the support of the interested one would be withheld. In a few instances men never could be found, though repeated calls were made at their residence or place of business.

February, 1906.

THE S. J. CLARKE PUBLISHING CO.



W W WINES

Biographical.

WILLIAM WALLACE WINES.

William Wallace Wines, deceased, was a pioneer merchant and leading business man of Ann Arbor for many years, and also figured in financial circles as the vice-president of the Ann Arbor Savings Bank. Watchful of opportunities and making the best of his advantages, he carried his business interests forward along progressive lines and belonged to that class of representative American citizens, who, while promoting individual success, also contribute in large measure to the general welfare. He came to Ann Arbor about 1848, being at that time a man of thirty-two years. He was born in Canterbury, Connecticut, on the 20th of November, 1816, his parents being Daniel Benjamin and Dorothy B. (Hebbard) Wines, both of whom were natives of Connecticut, where the father spent the greater part of his life. He was a shoemaker by trade, and followed that pursuit in the Charter Oak state until his later years, when he retired from active business cares and removed to Ann Arbor, residing with his son here until his death. His wife passed away in Augusta, this state.

William Wallace Wines was only twelve years of age when he left home and went to New York city, where he attended the public schools. He acquired a good education and afterward accepted a position as clerk in a store in New York city and was likewise employed in other business there. His time was thus passed until 1841, when he came to Washtenaw county, Michigan, as one of its early settlers. Taking up his abode

in Ypsilanti, he there purchased a lumber mill and was engaged in the manufacture of lumber for several years, or until 1848, when he came to Ann Arbor. The embryo city offered him a good field of labor, and from that time until his death he was closely associated with the commercial development and substantial progress of this place. Here he entered into partnership with Mr. Becker under the firm style of Becker & Wines, and they were engaged in the dry-goods business together for several years. On the expiration of that period they dissolved partnership, and Mr. Wines was afterward associated with other partners, eventually admitting Charles H. Worden to a partnership. The latter is now retired from active business cares but makes his home in Ann Arbor, and is represented elsewhere in this work. Their store was located at No. 120 South Main street, and they conducted the largest retail dry-goods business of any firm in the city. The relation between them was maintained until the death of Mr. Wines, and the business constantly grew in volume and importance, returning to them an excellent income. Progressive in all that they did, following modern lines of business activity and instituting methods that neither sought nor required disguise, they enjoyed a trade which yielded them a profitable return upon their investment and made their house one of the valued factors in mercantile circles here. Mr. Wines also became one of the stockholders of the Ann Arbor Savings Bank, and for many years was its vice-president, acting in that capacity up to the time of his death.

Mr. Wines was united in marriage in Bridgehampton, Long Island, to Miss Elizabeth H. Baker, a native of that town. They became the parents of three children. Nancy, the eldest, is the widow of Edwin Hadley, who was born near Indianapolis, Indiana; but his parents were natives of South Carolina. He acquired his preliminary education in a Quaker school of Richmond, Indiana, after which he attended the university at Ann Arbor, taking up the study of law, which he completed in the Albany Law School, at Albany, New York, graduating about the same time the Civil war broke out; and he afterward enlisted in Company E, Twenty-sixth Michigan Infantry. He took part in a number of important engagements, and at the battle of the Wilderness was seriously wounded, receiving a bullet wound in the knee. This bullet was never extracted, and Mr. Hadley suffered from his injuries throughout his remaining days. For a time he was in the hospital at Georgetown, D. C., and he was never able to return to active service, but was appointed judge advocate of the court marshal in New York city, acting in that capacity for six months. He then returned home and he and his wife went on a visit to Indianapolis, where he was also appointed judge advocate of the court, remaining at that place until he received his discharge from the army. He then went to Adrian, Michigan, where he entered upon the practice of law, being accorded a large and lucrative clientage, and for three terms he served as circuit court commissioner of Lenawee county, and was also commissioner in bankruptcy. He was attorney for the Pere Marquette Railroad and had a gratifying private practice, which he conducted successfully until his death, his devotion to his clients' interests being proverbial. Subsequent to his demise, Mrs. Hadley returned to Ann Arbor, where she has since made her home. There were four children by that marriage: Elizabeth, now the wife of L. E. Chapin, a resident of Canton, Ohio, where he is engaged in the practice of civil engineering, and who is a graduate of the State University of Michigan; William H., who was a clerk in the Ann Arbor Bank for five and a half years, and is now cashier of a bank of

Leavenworth, Washington, where he resides; Annie L., the wife of Grant White, a prominent attorney of Piqua, Ohio, who was also a student in the State University; and Edwin V., who resides in New York city, where he is connected with a wholesale paper house.

The second child of William W. Wines was Dr. Henry H. Wines, now deceased, who was a graduate of the medical department of the university here, and also of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York city. He afterward located in Adrian, Michigan, where he practiced until his death, which occurred July 2, 1868. He had married Henrietta A. Henion, who is now the wife of C. C. Jenkins, and resides in California. Fannie Wines always resided with her parents, and since her mother's death has made her home with her sister, Mrs. Hadley. The latter owns a large and pleasant home at No. 832 University avenue, and Miss Wines owns residence property on Monroe street, and together they own their father's old business block on South Main street, which they rent to William Goodyear & Company, the leading dry-goods merchants of the city.

The death of Mr. Wines occurred on the 21st of December, 1889, and his wife survived until June 16, 1892, when she, too, passed away. He was a republican in his political views and took an active interest in the work and success of the party. He and his wife held membership in the Presbyterian church, to which their daughters also belong; and he was greatly and helpfully interested in the church work, and acted as one of the trustees for many years. His life was honorable and upright and commended him to the confidence and good will of all with whom he was associated. In matters relating to the welfare of the community, he was public-spirited, and his co-operation could be counted upon to further public progress. He was always ready to lend a helping hand to the poor and needy, and within the closer circle of his social associates he won warm friendships, based upon the appreciation of his many sterling traits of character. He became well-to-do and was recognized as a prominent and representative citizen of Ann Arbor.

WILLIAM BACON.

William Bacon is a representative of commercial interests in Chelsea, being a partner in the Bacon-Holmes Produce Company, which was formed in 1901. He was born in Gloucestershire, England, in 1852, a son of Rev. John and Ann (Pound) Bacon. The father was a minister of the Wesleyan church and died in 1864. In the family were eight children, John, James, Joseph, Mary, Jabez, William, Lillian and Edward. Of these, James, Jabez, Mary, Edward and William all came to America.

William Bacon spent the first twenty years of his life in the land of his nativity and acquired a good education in the schools of England with the hope of obtaining employment as a book-keeper in a bank, but changing his plans he crossed the Atlantic to the United States in 1872 and made his way at once to Chelsea. Here he secured employment from C. H. Kempf, a dealer in lumber and produce, with whom he remained for about a year, when in 1872 he went to Fowlerville, where he learned the tinner's trade. In 1876 he returned to Chelsea, where he began work for R. Kempf & Brother, and remained with that firm for two years, when he engaged in the lumber business on his own account as a member of the firm of Kempf, Bacon & Company. This association was maintained until 1901, when the partnership was dissolved, and in that year the William Bacon-Holmes Lumber & Produce Company was formed and has since been a factor in the commercial interests of Chelsea. They deal in lumber, coal, wood, lime, cement, grain, wool, apples and other produce, and by reason of a wide and favorable acquaintance and unassailable business reputation Mr. Bacon has developed an excellent business since the establishment of the present firm. He has the general management of the interests of the house and has secured a large and profitable patronage.

In 1877 occurred the marriage of William Bacon and Miss Lois Congdon, a daughter of the late James Congdon, of Chelsea, and one of the founders of the village. This marriage has been blessed with seven children, Beatrice, William E.

G., Ethel, Josephine, Paul O., Martha W. and Ruth.

Soon after coming to America Mr. Bacon took out his naturalization papers and has since been a loyal and public-spirited citizen of the United States. Since obtaining the right of franchise he has given unfaltering support to the republican party and is a firm believer in its principles. He has been called to a number of township offices, having in the '70s served for two terms as assessor, while for six years he was village trustee. He was also elected president of the village and filled the office at that time for four consecutive years and later at another period for three years. He has also been supervisor of the township for five years, school director for four years and in October, 1904, was appointed auditor of the county by the board of supervisors for a term of three years, but owing to a new law passed by the legislature the office was made elective and his appointment ceased to be of effect, but in April, 1905, he was elected county auditor for a period of four years, and is the present incumbent, his present term extending until 1909. In all of his public duties he has been prompt and faithful, allowing nothing to interfere with a capable performance of the duties that devolve upon him. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Olive lodge, No. 156, A. F. & A. M., Olive chapter, No. 140, R. A. M., and No. 194 council, R. & S. M. He is likewise connected with the Knights of Pythias fraternity. He owes his advancement entirely to his own efforts, for he came to America with very limited capital, but possessed, however, a strong purpose, unfaltering determination and laudable ambition, and upon those qualities as a foundation has builded the superstructure of success.

OTTO D. LUICK.

Otto D. Luick, filling the position of county treasurer, but residing upon the old home farm in Lima township, is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Washtenaw county, his grandfather and his father having settled here

when this part of the state was a frontier district, and the work of improvement had hardly been instituted. The latter, John D. Luick, is indeed a native of Lima township, where he is still living, and throughout his active business career he has carried on farming. David Luick, the grandfather, was a native of Germany, and taking up his abode in the new world, he became one of the original white settlers of Lima township, where he died, during the early youth of his grandson Otto. He assisted in reclaiming this district from the domain of the red men and in contributing to the early substantial improvement of Washtenaw county. John D. Luick, reared amid the environment of pioneer life, early became familiar with farm labor, and as an agriculturist has kept pace with ideas of modern progress in relation to farm methods. He married Miss Catherine Laubengayer, who died at the age of thirty-six years, leaving two daughters and a son, Amanda, Otto D. and Bertha, the last named being the wife of Edward Beach.

Otto D. Luick acquired his early education in the public schools of Lima township, and afterward enjoyed the advantage of a course in the Ypsilanti Business College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1891. He then went to Chicago, Illinois, where he filled a position as bookkeeper for a year, but the close confinement of the store proved detrimental to his health, and in consequence he returned to Lima, where he resumed farming operations on the old homestead, carrying on the work of field and meadow until his election to office. It was in 1904 that he was chosen county treasurer of Washtenaw county, which position he is now capably filling, his term of incumbency covering two years.

In his political views Mr. Luick has always been a stalwart republican. Prior to his election to the present office he was township clerk of Lima township for eleven years and was also school inspector for two years. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, and in the lodge has held various offices, acting as chancellor commander at the present time.

Although his official duties call him daily to Ann Arbor, Mr. Luick still maintains his residence upon the home farm in Lima township.

He was married in 1897 to Miss May L. Wood, a native of Lima township, and a daughter of John J. Wood, one of its early settlers and a leading farmer. Their home has been blessed with three children, Leigh M., Beulah B. and Gerald G.

PROFESSOR JAMES CRAIG WATSON.

Professor James Craig Watson, deceased, astronomer, author and professor, who for some years was a member of the faculty of the State University at Ann Arbor, was born in Middlesex, Canada, on the 28th of January, 1838, his parents being William and Rebecca (Bacon) Watson, who were natives of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and there resided for many years. The father engaged in teaching in the Keystone state, and eventually removed to Canada, where he remained for several years, when he came to Washtenaw county, Michigan, settling here at an early day. Renting a farm near Ann Arbor in the vicinity of the present site of the State University, he engaged in fruit raising, devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1878. His wife passed away at the home of their son Edward in Grand Rapids.

After acquiring a common school education, Professor Watson entered the Michigan University, pursuing a full course and being graduated with high honors in the class of 1857. He was the first pupil of the famous astronomer, Dr. Brunnow, who was then director of the observatory and professor of astronomy in the University of Michigan. Soon after his graduation in 1858, Professor Watson was appointed instructor in mathematics in the university and also assistant observer. The following year Dr. Brunnow resigned and Professor Watson became his successor in the chair of astronomy, which he filled during 1859 and 1860. In the latter year he accepted the chair of physics in the university, occupying the same for three years, at the end of which time he was appointed professor in astronomy and director of the observatory upon the recommendation of many of the leading astrono-



James C. Hatten

mers of the country. This honor came to him when he was only twenty-five years of age, and he continued to fill the position until 1879, when he resigned to accept the professorship in astronomy in Wisconsin University at Madison and was also director of the observatory. While there he became ill and passed away November 23, 1880. In the meantime he had gained national fame through his knowledge and research in astronomy. In 1867 he had been elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences and was also honored by election to membership in the American Philosophical Society in 1877, and in the Royal Academy of Sciences in Catania, Italy, in 1870. In the same year he was the discoverer of twenty-three asteroids, for which he was awarded a gold medal by the French Academy of Sciences. He was also the discoverer of two comets, one on the 29th of April, 1856, and the other on the 9th of January, 1864. Professor Watson was also appointed judge of awards at the Centennial Exposition. He received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Leipsic in 1870 and from Yale College in 1871, while in 1877 Columbia conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Law.

Professor Watson was placed by the government of the United States in charge of the expedition to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, to observe a total eclipse of the sun in 1869. He also received a government appointment in 1875 to go to Peking, China, to observe the transit of Venus, and after completing this mission he and his wife made a trip around the world from west to east. They were presented to the khedive of Egypt and while in that country surveyed the base line of Egypt, measured the pyramids and also taught mathematics to an officer of the Royal Guards, for which favors the khedive rewarded Professor Watson with the decoration of the Knight Commander of the Imperial Order of the Medjudieh of Turkey and Egypt. The khedive also loaned the professor and his party a diabahah (a sort of houseboat) and crew to man the same, in which to make a trip up the Nile. Thus national and international honors were from time to time conferred upon him, showing his high position in the public regard as a representative of the great

science which he made his specialty. Moreover, he gave to the world a number of valuable contributions to astronomical literature. He was the author of a "Popular Treatise on Comets," published in Philadelphia in 1860, the author of "Theoretical Astronomy," published in Philadelphia and London in 1868 (which has since been a standard work on the subject) the author of a "Report on Horological Instruments," and also the "Tables for the Calculation of Simple and Compound Interest and Discount," that was published in Ann Arbor. In addition to all this he was correspondent for many papers, but not alone in the field of scientific writing and instruction did he display his varied talents and ability, for he figured quite conspicuously in local business concerns. In 1870 he became associated with B. J. Conrad in the book and stationery business in Ann Arbor, in which he continued for four years. In 1872 he became interested in the Ann Arbor Printing and Publishing Company, now the publishers of the Daily Register, and after the retirement of Dr. A. W. Chase, Professor Watson was elected president and thus continued his connection with the company until his death. He was for several years the actuary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and in various business interests displayed a capability that is often lacking in the scholar.

Professor Watson was married in Scio township to Miss Annette Helena Waite, a daughter of Benjamin W. and Lois Ann (Hicks) Waite, both of Auburn, New York. The father became an early settler of Washtenaw county and owned a large farm in Scio township, but during the greater part of his residence in this county lived retired, leaving the operation of his farm to others. In public affairs he was prominent and influential, serving as a member of the legislature for one term and filling various county offices, to which he was called by his fellow townsmen, who recognized his worth and ability. He exercised wide influence in public affairs and left an impress of his individuality for good upon the public life of his community. Both he and his wife died in Dexter. They left two daughters: Mrs. Watson; Mrs. Dr. Ritter, who is residing with her

sister; and two brothers, Wiro W. Waite, of Portland, Oregon, who is the inventor of Waite's improved mining drill; and Benjamin W. Waite, who is a retired farmer living in Ann Arbor.

Professor Watson was reared in the democratic faith, but at the time of General Grant's candidacy became a republican, and afterward voted with that party. Both he and his wife were members of the Congregational church and took an active and helpful interest in its work. He built a fine residence on South University avenue, but on removing to Wisconsin, sold that property. Subsequent to his death his widow returned to Dexter, where she resided with her parents for eighteen years, after which she returned to Ann Arbor, and two years ago she built her present home at No. 212 Twelfth street, which is one of the attractive residences of the city.

It would be almost tautological in this connection to enter into any series of statements as showing Professor Watson to be a man of broad scholarly attainments and strong intellectuality, for these have been shadowed forth between the lines of this review. Making continued advancement in the special field of research that interested him most, he won national fame, and as an astronomer was accorded honors throughout the length and breadth of the land. Among his friends he displayed a broad sympathy and humanitarian principles that endeared him to all with whom he came in contact, and his best traits of character were reserved for his home, and there his loss is most deeply felt.

REV. CHARLES T. ALLEN, D. D.

Rev. Charles T. Allen, deceased, was a prominent Methodist divine of Michigan, who devoted the entire period of his manhood to his holy calling. He laid down his work in September, 1904, and a few weeks later was called from this life. He had for thirty-six years been connected with the Detroit conference, preaching Sunday after Sunday with a power and influence that made his work of no restricted order. Following his death

the following record of his career was prepared by Rev. William Dawe, D. D.:

Charles Thompson Allen was born in Sharon township, Washtenaw county, Michigan, September 8, 1841, and died in the city of Detroit, Michigan, October 12, 1904, aged sixty-three years, one month, four days.

His boyhood days were spent on the farm of his father in the above township, and his early education was acquired in the district schools of Sharon, after which he entered the seminary at Ypsilanti, which at that time was under the superintendency of Professor Estabrook. Among the teachers whose classes Mr. Allen entered was General Byron M. Cutcheon.

It was during his attendance there that the Civil war broke out, and on April 29, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, First Michigan Infantry, as a corporal, which was organized in the village of Manchester, Michigan, and went to the front for three months' service, during which time he was present at the battle of Bull Run. At the end of this service he returned to Ypsilanti and entered the seminary again, remaining until the following spring. In May, 1862, when President Lincoln issued a call for three hundred thousand men, Charles went to Manchester and began the organization of a company, which became Company B, Twentieth Michigan Infantry, including some thirty men from the neighborhood of Manchester, together with the balance completing the company, raised by Byron M. Cutcheon, who became its captain, with Charles as first lieutenant, which office he held for some time, when he was promoted to its captaincy. He fought under Burnside, Sherman and Grant in many of the hardest battles of the entire war, among which were the battles of Fredericksburg, Jackson, Vicksburg, Knoxville and the Wilderness. He was severely wounded at Spottsylvania Courthouse, May 12, 1864, while leading his company charging a Confederate battery, and was compelled to remain in hospital six months. On October 20th he resigned and was honorably discharged.

He returned to his native town, and shortly afterward re-entered the seminary at Ypsilanti, completing his course. On October 25, 1865, he married Miss Elvora Root, daughter of Dr. Bennett



REV. CHARLES T. ALLEN.

Root, of Manchester, Michigan. He entered Albion College, where he took a three years' course 1866-7-8, after which he entered the Detroit conference as a probationer, joining in full connection in 1870.

During his ministry, he had been pastor at the following churches: Addison, three years; Clinton, three years; Pontiac, two terms, three and four years respectively; the following Detroit churches: Tabernacle, three years; Jefferson (now the Mary Palmer), two years; Simpson, three years; and Cass Avenue, four years. He was then appointed presiding elder of the Detroit district, which position he held for four years, after which he was called to the Ypsilanti First Methodist Episcopal church, where he served seven years, which proved to be his last pastorate; he was granted a superannuated relation at the Adrian conference, September, 1904; and departed this life in Detroit, October 12th, while visiting a friend, Mr. M. McMillan.

He was a member of the Detroit conference during the thirty-six years of his ministry, and it gave him pleasure to remember that he had spent his entire ministry within a few miles of his birthplace. He was always in honor among his brethren, and they sent him as their representative and delegate three times to the general conference, and he could have gone other times had he not declined in the interests of other brethren.

Dr. Allen came of a sturdy family. Lewis Allen, with his wife, Eliza Marvin, were pioneers, coming to Michigan from the state of New York, in June, 1832, and settling in the township of Sharon, Washtenaw county, where Mr. Allen acquired a large tract of land. They were members of the Presbyterian church and well and favorably known for their exemplary lives. Both had a profound respect for Christian teachings, and though one of the most extensive farmers in that section, employing many men, Mr. Allen always observed family worship, and never allowed any one about him to desecrate the Sabbath. Lewis Allen was not only a wise counselor in his home, but his advice was sought in the affairs of the township, county and state. He was the first supervisor of his township, and in 1839 was elected a member of the legislature of the state.

Mrs. Eliza Marvin Allen was a woman of marked literary taste and ability and was a constant and careful reader of the best literature of her time. She was a woman of great force of character and proved herself a master mind in the training of her children and in the affairs of her home, always judicious and loving, inspiring her children to become true in all the walks of life.

Being reared in the atmosphere of profound spiritual sentiment, together with the industrial spirit of a parentage meeting and overcoming the hardships of pioneer life, were perhaps among the chief elements in the training of the family of boys for future usefulness in the service of their country. The following data is a magnificent testimonial to this fact: During the Civil war six of the boys enlisted and went to the front, as follows: Rev. A. B. Allen, of Oberlin, Ohio, as a member of the Christian and Sanitary Commission; Edward P. Allen, of Ypsilanti, Michigan, captain Company H, Twenty-ninth Michigan Infantry; Silas F. Allen, late of Indiana, captain, Twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry; Albert F. Allen, of Vinland, Kansas, private of the Fremont Guards of Missouri and Kansas; Dr. A. M. Allen, of Adrian, Michigan, assistant surgeon, Seventh Michigan Infantry; and Charles T. Allen, captain, Company B, Twentieth Michigan Infantry.

Charles T. Allen was an obedient and loving son; among brothers and sisters he was an amiable and generous brother; he gave pleasure to his teachers as a student; he was among the boys and fellow students a boon companion; in the hour of his country's danger no truer patriot; on the battle-field pure in life and a brave soldier; he was always a considerate and tender husband; his children testify that he was the most perfect father. Thousands speak of him as an eloquent preacher; hundreds of families are bereaved of a devoted and trusted pastor. Here then is the orderly development of his life, he blessed all these most sacred relations, there is not, as far as I know, a stain on any one of them. I walked with him for twenty-four years in the most intimate life; I have not known a more truly balanced noble life. What he was in public, he was in private, and so he was in his home.

His sons say he was firm, but never stern; commanding obedience, but never without reason and love; wonderful in tact, watching with love and solicitude every period of their lives, never speaking ill of the living or the departed, always a genial, kind word for all, pure in all conversation, he lived and walked and talked before them as a perfect example of Christian manhood, and without any high profession of Christian perfection, sanctification, or holiness; he seemed to feel and think too humbly to venture claim to such life. And yet what Charles Kingsley once said from the pulpit of Westminster Abbey, Charles T. Allen has said by his life and by his teachings: "The first and last business of every human being whatever his station, party, creed, tastes or duties, is virtue, always virtue, good as God is good, righteous as God is righteous, holy as God is holy."

When we note his unique training, preparation, and education for the ministry, we have some clue to his great success. We have said he was well born, but he was born to many hardships; we find him as a lad toiling on a farm, and his early school life had its difficulties; then think of a young man with fine mental qualities and clean heart taking part in twenty desperate engagements on one of the greatest and sternest battle-fields of history before he was twenty-three years of age. The scenes, events, the visions and awful tumult of those years became a vital part of his very being and were ever with him. How could it be otherwise? His comrades in arms, his fellow officers, fell all around him wounded and dead, and then he also fell severely wounded, and had his share of hospital life. Coming up through such experiences and preparations, to which was added three years of hard study in college, he enters the Christian ministry at twenty-seven years of age. The Sabbath after he left us I went to his first circuit of thirty-six years ago; he knew I was to be there, and we had spoken of it with much interest. In one of the little country churches I asked, "How many here remember and were blessed by Brother Allen's ministry thirty-six years ago?" Twenty-two arose, and six of them said they were converted under his ministry. They told me he came without any

money, with poor shoes, no horse, and started out on foot to walk from place to place; but it was not long before he was beloved in their homes and all his wants were met, and from that first circuit to his last he grew in favor among the people.

They told me of a man known for much profanity and the sport he made of the preachers. Brother Allen called on him, he was treated with the usual indifference. He went with him to milk, saying, "Give me a pail, I can milk," and so they milked and chatted together; from that time on he was a changed man, no more profanity, and he was soon led to a Christian life. From first to last he could reach men, and he did it with the simple themes of the Gospel, supported by a sincere and simple life, and never by what is known to us as sensational efforts. He knew the Gospel needed no such aid, but that it was all sufficient in and of itself.

He had that peculiar charm as a public speaker. Call it magnetism, strong personality, or it may come from native simplicity, honesty and sincerity, but that indefinable something that you could not imitate or take from him any more than you can take away or imitate the light of his countenance, which made him, in spite of any literary or homiletic defect or fault, an interesting, helpful and often a truly eloquent preacher, so that hundreds have said, "He never preached without doing his hearers good."

Some are peculiarly fitted for the city pulpit and others for the country; it must be admitted that he was popular in both. Some have peculiar gifts for different classes of people, but children and young people, poor people and rich, cultured and uncultured, gathered around him and were profited and fed by his ministry. Said a prominent layman to me some years ago, "He is worth half his salary to walk our streets as the pastor of our church." These are truly great gifts and belong to very few souls. What Dr. Jaklin said in his finely expressed article is true, "Only a man of remarkable qualities would be in demand for so many conspicuous positions for so long in the same locality, and only a strong man could meet the requirements."

He was not only large in body and of fine physical proportions, but he was equally large and rich

in those qualities which make an attractive and noble personality. The genial light in his face, the gracious and kindly tones of his voice, the ease and grace of his bearing in company, touched with contagious good humor without effort, all combined to make it so easy for any one to meet him and arrested the attention of all classes, young people of school and college, the soldier and patriot, legislators and ministers and the toilers in all the common walks of life.

In the summing up of a life, that which finally counts in the judgment and approval of the world is character. Our brother has built before us a life and character which we all feel to be worthy of our sincerest admiration, and that it would be wise and good to imitate, as a Christian, and as a Christian minister, we give him, for honesty, purity, manly sincerity, faithful devotion to his work, the first rank. What Dr. Watson said of his friend, Henry Drummond, we can say of Charles T. Allen: "Without pride, without envy, without selfishness, without vanity, moved only by good will and spiritual ambitions, responsive ever to the touch of God, and every noble impulse, faithful, fearless, magnanimous, he was as perfect a Christian as I have ever known."

JUDGE EDWARD D. KINNE.

Edward D. Kinne, judge of the twenty-second judicial circuit since 1887 and president of the First National Bank of Ann Arbor, was born at Dewitt Center, near Syracuse, New York, February 9, 1847. He was the youngest in a family of two sons and a daughter, whose parents were Julius C. and Rachel (Wetherby) Kinne. They, too, were natives of the Empire state and were of English lineage, and the father followed the occupation of farming. He was a man of more than local prominence, his strong personality and capability winning him leadership, so that he was chosen to represent his district in the state legislature of New York for several terms and left the impress of his individuality upon the laws enacted during his active connection with the house. He died in the year 1855.

Judge Edward D. Kinne, entering the district schools at the usual age, therein continued his studies until he reached the age of fifteen, when he prepared for college as a student in the academy at Cazenovia, New York. In 1860 he matriculated in the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated with the class of 1864. Subsequently he went to Washington, D. C., and became a student of law in the Columbia Law School, and at the same time he performed clerical service under appointment in the diplomatic division of the treasury department. He filled the clerkship for three years, devoting his leisure hours to his studies, so that he was enabled to complete the regular university course by graduation and was then admitted to the bar in the capital city.

Not long afterward Judge Kinne located for practice in Ann Arbor, where he has since retained his residence, and in the public life of the city he had figured prominently by reason of his activity, both within and without the strict path of his profession. In 1869 he was elected city recorder and by re-election was continued in that position for two terms. In 1871 he was chosen by popular suffrage to the office of city attorney, remaining as the incumbent for three years, and in 1876 he was elected mayor of Ann Arbor, giving an administration so business-like, practical and progressive that in 1878 he was again chosen for the chief executive. In 1879 upon the republican ticket he was elected to the state legislature and proved an able working member in the council chambers of the commonwealth, being connected with important constructive measures. In 1887 he received his party's nomination for judge of the circuit court, to which he was elected by a majority of two thousand, and he still holds the office to the entire satisfaction of the general public and the profession. The practice of law has been his real life work and at the bar and on the bench he has won marked distinction. He has recently been elected for a fourth term without opposition as no candidate was put up against him, and he is to have a fifteen-hundred dollar increase in salary. He will have served as circuit judge for twenty-four years when he fills out his present term. He is a man

of unimpeachable character, of strong intellectual endowments and with a thorough understanding of the principles of jurisprudence. He took to the bench high qualification for this responsible position and his record as a judge has been distinguished by a masterful grasp of every problem which has presented itself for solution. He is furthermore financially interested in important business concerns of Ann Arbor, being the president of the Ann Arbor Gas Company and of the First National Bank of this city.

In 1867 Judge Kinne was married to Miss Mary C. Hawkins, a daughter of Olney Hawkins, who was for many years a leading member of the Ann Arbor bar. Mrs. Kinne died in 1882, leaving two children: Samuel D. and Mary W. In 1884 Judge Kinne wedded Mrs. Florence S. Jewett, of Ann Arbor. He is a member of the Episcopal church and is held in the highest respect wherever known. Honored in every class of society, he has for sometime been a leader in thought and action in public life of his adopted city and county and his name is inscribed high on the roll of its distinguished citizens.

CHRISTIAN MACK.

It is a matter of history that Ann Arbor and Washtenaw county were largely settled by sons of the fatherland, and that the reclamation of this district from the domain of the savage, the development of its commercial and industrial prosperity and its growth in less material lines, are largely attributable to the representatives of the Teutonic race. Christian Mack was a prominent representative of this class of citizens, and his name is inseparably connected with many movements that have been helpful in Washtenaw county's substantial improvement.

Born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1834, he there acquired a good education and learned the first principles of the mercantile business. When seventeen years of age he came to America, believing that he would have better business opportunities than in the old world. He traveled in company with his former employer's children, who

could speak English; and he had become quite familiar with the language before he reached this country. For a few years, both prior and subsequent to 1850, there was a great German emigration to the United States. It had been a period of political and social unrest in the fatherland. The discord of the revolution of 1848, the severities attending its suppression and the re-establishment of a monarchy, more absolute than before, drove thousands of Germans of the higher classes and of marked intellectual culture to seek the hospitality offered by the United States. Not all were revolutionists, nor even revolutionary sympathizers, but all had the ambition to enjoy a greater measure of freedom than their native land offered.

It was in 1850 that Christian Mack, leaving his boyhood home in Wurtemberg, sailed for the United States. He had acquired an education, which, for its practical worth, is hardly excelled by the advantages of the more elaborate school system of the present day. Throughout his life he was characterized by an eagerness to see and know and learn about all things that are of worth in the world, and his journey to his new home was delayed that he might visit Paris and other continental cities. He was ever afterward able to converse entertainingly and intelligently concerning the marked characteristics of those places which he had visited; and he always continued an omnivorous reader, so that he kept accumulating information as to the changes which half a century worked in the different cities. Following his arrival in America he remained for a brief period in Sandusky, Ohio, and thence came to Ann Arbor, where he arrived in 1851. The embryo city was in marked contrast to the old capitals of Europe, which he had recently seen with their advanced civilization and modern improvements. He found here a region in which there were still many evidences of frontier life. Much of the site of Ann Arbor was still covered with the natural forest growth, and the university which had recently been founded was such only in name. Then came the period of rapid development. The forests disappeared, being replaced by productive farms; and many of these in turn were subdivided into streets and city lots, becoming the site of modern homes and substantial business blocks.



William Mack

while the university welcomed every year a freshman class larger than the entire population of the township when Mr. Mack first came, and numbered in all of its departments a student body greater than the population of the entire county at the time of his arrival. Many of his countrymen established homes in this part of the state until the neighborhood about Ann Arbor grew distinctively German in tone. With them came prosperity, born of Teutonic thrift and industry, and the advantages of Ann Arbor extended to extensive proportions. Its banks grew rich and its capital invested in distant states. In a half century of progress the city had developed from a farming hamlet into an educational and financial center, the influence of which is immeasurable.

Mr. Mack was closely identified with the interests here, and there was no one who rejoiced more in the progress of the county and municipality. His own career, too, was marked by steady development. He was first employed by John A. Maynard, a merchant, and the founder of one of Ann Arbor's old families. His previous experience in mercantile lines, his ready perception and his close application soon made him the leading employe of the Maynard establishment, and within four years he was sent to the eastern markets to purchase goods. After a clerkship of five years, he began business on his own account, and his activities, having their root in this store, extended and ramified until his connections bound him with all that made for business development and prosperity in Washtenaw county and in the state. He conducted his store alone for a number of years, when on account of failing eyesight, he admitted his brother-in-law, Frederick Schmid, to a partnership under the firm style of Mack & Schmid.

This firm long occupied a unique position in commercial and financial circles in this city. They conducted a constantly growing trade in their store because of their well known reliability and trustworthiness they were called upon to act as bankers for the large farming settlement around. Men, who had been guided in their choice of homes by either Mr. Mack or Mr. Schmid, formed the habit of depositing their earnings with the firm, or else acting upon their advice concern-

ing investments; and indeed they demanded of the firm all of the service commonly performed by banks. In time this business, originally unsought and never systematically encouraged, grew to such proportions as to dwarf the mercantile business, which was the main object of the firm on its formation. The depositors, finding themselves treated with liberality, and their funds handled with a most scrupulous prudence, increased in numbers till the size of the business became an actual embarrassment to the managers. How carefully it was conducted was made manifest by the fact that it went through the great financial panics of 1873 and 1893 unscathed. In the darkest days of the latter depression, depositors still flocked to the store. At the time, the partners, feeling the pressure of advancing years, were beginning to discourage this kind of business, preparing indeed to abandon it; and the constancy of their customers was sometimes embarrassing. Associates of Mr. Mack tell of seeing him gently but firmly escorting a protesting farmer's wife down the street to the savings bank and forcing her to deposit there a roll of money which she had insisted on committing to him alone. Truly he was an honest man, and "an honest man is the noblest work of God." He became a factor in the foundation and active management of three important financial institutions—the Ann Arbor Savings Bank in 1869, the Michigan Fire & Marine Insurance Company of Detroit in 1881, and the Citizens' Savings Bank of Detroit in 1885. Of each he was chosen a director at the time of its organization, and continued as such until his death.

In 1875, when the Jay Cooke failure had somewhat crippled the Ann Arbor Savings Bank, so that some of its directors thought it the part of prudence to sell their stock and leave the institution to its fate, Mr. Mack took his place as the preserver of the bank, restored the capital which it needed and added a surplus of thrice that amount. He found the stock selling below par and left it selling for four hundred per cent. above par. The achievement was a notable one, showing the pride which he felt in the bank, and, moreover, disclosing the honesty which was one of the strongest characteristics of the man.

On the 13th of March, 1859, Mr. Mack married Miss Marie Schmid, a daughter of the Rev. Frederick Schmid, one of the pioneer ministers of the Lutheran church of this part of the state, and the founder and upbuilder of Bethlehem church. He was a citizen, who to his last hour was loved and honored by the community in which he resided. Four children came to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mack: Edwin F., Walter C., Mrs. Willis J. Abbott and Mrs. Harry W. Hawley.

Had Mr. Mack done nothing else in life save in the line of business pursuits, he would then be entitled to honorable and prominent mention in the history of his county, but he contributed to its improvement in many other ways. He aided in the organization of Zion Lutheran church, and served continuously as a deacon from the beginning until the close of his life. It would be difficult to analyze fully the character of Christian Mack, for there were depths of his nature that none but his own family or his nearest and dearest friends ever sounded. All knew him to be a successful merchant and banker, and a man of irreproachable conduct in business life. Many knew, too, of his financial assistance in hours of need, his ready sympathy in times of distress; and yet, he was always unostentatious in his acts of charity and deeds of mercy. He had a receptive mind and a retentive memory, which was enriched throughout the years by broad and comprehensive reading; and he was a constant student of the classics, many of which he read in the German text. In the evening of life, when he had more leisure than was vouchsafed to him in his earlier business career, it was a matter of deepest regret that his failing eyesight prevented him from spending the time with his books, that he desired; and he had no greater pleasure than listening while others read to him from master minds of the ages. Moreover, he was a student of the great social, economic and political questions of the day in all of their bearing upon human existence and the trend of the world's history. In matters of political moment his interests were with the majority of the people. For over a quarter of a century he was a member of the school board of Ann Arbor, and one of the

public schools was named in his honor. He died August 14, 1902; but the influence of his life will live for many years to come, finding its fruition in the further improvement and growth of Ann Arbor because of the seeds which he planted. His memory, too, is enshrined in the hearts of all who knew him. He was honored by his business associates and his fellowmen, respected by those who came within the closer circle of his acquaintance and loved by friends and family as few men are loved.

JAMES BURRILL ANGELL.

James Burrill Angell, educator and statesman, who, because of his service as president of the University of Michigan for more than a third of a century and his incumbency in many government positions of importance, has won national fame, was born in Scituate, Rhode Island, January 7, 1829. His preliminary education was supplemented by study in Brown University, matriculating in the freshman class in September, 1845. He was graduated in 1849 with highest honors. An aptitude for the various studies constituting the curriculum characterized his college course. He was prominent as a classical scholar and displayed equal facility in mastering the sciences. His enthusiasm for literary studies and his comprehensive, accurate and philosophical and historical spirit, which have since been strongly developed, were then awakened. It would perhaps have been difficult to predict at the close of his college course in which department of learning he would be most successful if he chose to concentrate his energies upon a single line. During his collegiate course under the influence of President Wayland's thorough and simple Christian faith Dr. Angell also announced his allegiance to the cause of Christianity, attaching himself after a long and thoughtful examination of denominational peculiarities and claims to the Congregational church.

During the last year of his university course he became imbued with the desire of entering the Christian ministry—a purpose slowly formed and



JAMES B. ANGELL.

afterward reluctantly abandoned under the pressure of opposing circumstances.

For a year following his graduation Dr. Angell was engaged in teaching and at the same time his leisure hours were devoted to such private studies as awakened his keenest interest. In 1851 he went abroad, spending the succeeding two years in study and travel in Europe and from his foreign residence he was recalled to accept the chair of modern languages and literature in Brown University. This position he filled to the satisfaction of all connected with the college until 1860, when he resigned his professorship to enter the field of journalism, becoming editor for Senator Henry B. Anthony of his newspaper "The Journal." Dr. Angell remained in charge of that publication for six years and then resigned to accept the presidency of the University of Vermont, with which he was connected until 1871, when he came to the University of Michigan. In 1868 his alma mater had conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

His work in behalf of the University of Michigan is a matter of history. His success is indicated by its material growth and his national fame as an educator is the legitimate result of ability that would qualify him to fill any position in connection with the great institutions of learning in America. When he assumed charge in 1871 there had been an enrollment for the year of eleven hundred and ten students and for the year 1905 and 1906 there was an enrollment of over four thousand. The University of Michigan was the first institution to take rank with the old established universities on the Atlantic coast and its position is attributable in large measure to the efforts of Dr. Angell. He is an enthusiast, yet is a man of action rather than theory and the records of the university are practically a detailed account of his life labors since 1871. More than seventeen thousand students have been awarded diplomas from his hand and more than ten thousand additional pupils have studied under his direction in Ann Arbor.

Dr. Angell has also won national fame in connection with his service in various government positions. As minister to China, member of the Fisheries Commission, chairman of the Deep

Waterways Commission and minister to Turkey, he has honored his government with his services and in this field has made for himself a name of more than national prominence.

ERICH R. THEWS.

Erich R. Thews, who since 1901 has been a partner in the firm of Wines & Thews, doing a contracting business and also carrying on a wholesale and retail trade in painters', glaziers' and paper hangers' supplies, was born in Ann Arbor January 6, 1871. His father, Daniel Thews, was for many years engineer with the Krouse Fanning Company, and died in 1886. His mother, Mrs. Rosa Thews, is now living with her son, Louis, who is a painter in California. In the family were two sons who died in childhood.

Erich R. Thews was educated in English and German at the second ward public school in Ann Arbor, and when fourteen years of age went to work in a furniture factory, where he remained for three or four years. In 1892 he began learning the painter's trade under the direction of Oscar Sorg, subsequent to which time he spent several seasons as a paper hanger in the employ of William Herz. Later he was employed successively by George Wahr and John Teiner, and in 1901 he began business for himself as a paper hanger, tinter and glazier. In the fall of that year he admitted Eugene A. Wines to a partnership, thus forming the present firm of Wines & Thews, located at No. 537 West Third street. This firm is well known throughout the county and in addition to their contracting business they have an extensive trade both as wholesale and retail dealers in painters', glaziers' and paper hangers' supplies, keeping a large stock on hand. Their business methods commend them to the confidence of all and a liberal patronage is accorded them.

In 1897 Mr. Thews was united in marriage to Miss Henrietta Klut, of Ann Arbor, and unto them has been born a daughter, Eleanor, now about a year and a half old. Mr. Thews is a prominent member of the Maccabees tent and in

politics is independent. He resides at No. 537 West Third street, Ann Arbor, and is one of the native sons of the city, who through his force of character and utilization of opportunity has worked his way steadily upward until today he has a business that is bringing him very profitable returns and which also indicates his progressive and determined spirit.

E. H. COOK.

Many of the native sons of Washtenaw county have continued their residence within its borders, finding here good advantages and business opportunities, while in the exercise of their native powers they have gained creditable and gratifying success. To this class belongs Mr. Cook, who now follows farming on section 33, Pittsfield township. He was born in Lodi township on the 16th of August, 1869, and is of German lineage. His paternal grandfather, John Cook, was born in Germany, and at an early date came to this state, entering land in Washtenaw county and assisting the pioneers in their efforts to reclaim this region for the purposes of civilization. His son, Jacob Cook, father of our subject, was born on the old family homestead in Lodi township, and at the age of twenty-five years was married to Miss Catherine Zahn, who was also born in Lodi township, while her father, John Zahn, was a native of Germany. As the years passed Jacob Cook engaged quite extensively in farming and stock raising in York township, where he owned and operated two hundred acres of land. In addition to the tilling of the soil and the production of crops best adapted to the climate he raised stock on a large scale and found this is a profitable source of income. He belonged to the German Lutheran church and he gave his political allegiance to the republican party. In his family were two daughters: Mary, the wife of Theodore Feldkamp, by whom he has three children, their family home being in York township; and Eliza, the wife of Fred Rash, of Ann Arbor, by whom she has three children.

E. H. Cook, the only son and the second child, was reared to farm life under the parental roof

giving his father the benefit of his services until eighteen years of age. He acquired his education in the common schools and afterward worked at farm labor until twenty-two years of age, when he was married to Miss Olive Wheelock, who was born April 23, 1868, and is a daughter of Emmons Wheelock, a native of New York. Her grandfather was one of the pioneer settlers of Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Cook have become the parents of three children: Hazel, born July 25, 1895; Mildred, born April 14, 1900; and Clarence, born September 27, 1904.

The home farm is a tract of eighty acres of rich and valuable land devoted to the production of various cereals and also to stock raising. Mr. Cook has recently erected a fine large residence and new outbuildings and in fact has one of the best improved farm properties in his locality. Everything about the place indicates his careful supervision, and he is well known as a practical and progressive farmer, who is winning well-merited profit in his labors. In his political views he is an earnest republican, but he has no desire for office. Socially he is a member of Saline lodge, No. 133, A. F. & A. M., and he likewise belongs to Maccabees tent, No. 46, of Saline, in which he has held some offices. He is one of the prominent native sons of the county, his record having ever been in harmony with the history of the family in their identification with the best interests of the county and its substantial growth and improvement.

JOHN LAWSON.

John Lawson, popular and prominent in Washtenaw county, where he is now filling the office of register of deeds, was born in Ypsilanti, Michigan, February 14, 1863. His father, Robert Lawson, was a native of Ireland, and when a young man came to America, hoping that he might enjoy better business opportunities in the new world. During the early years of his residence here he worked as a laborer and later he followed farming until his activity and energy had brought him capital sufficient to permit of his purchase of land.

He married Miss Catherine Frazer, a native of Scotland, and soon after the birth of their son John, Mr. Lawson removed with his family to Wayne county, Michigan, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits for ten years. He then returned to Washtenaw county and was again identified with farming interests here.

John Lawson acquired his education largely in and near Ypsilanti, attending the district and city schools as he found opportunity. He worked with his father on the farm through the period of his youth and after attaining his majority followed the same pursuit. Later, however, he engaged in the charcoal business and subsequently became proprietor of a general store and a saw and lumber mill in this county, carrying on those pursuits for about twelve years, during which time he met with a fair measure of success. In 1904 he was elected to the office of register of deeds and removed to Ann Arbor. He has always been a staunch republican in his political views, recognized as an earnest and helpful worker in the ranks of the party and he is now justifying the trust reposed in him by his constituents through his prompt and faithful discharge of the duties that devolve upon him.

Mr. Lawson was first married to Miss Minerva Colf, a cousin of his present wife, and there was one child by that union, Olive. Mr. Lawson was married in 1893 to Miss Mary Colf, who was born in Exeter, Monroe county, Michigan. They now have four children, John Dale, George N., Milton R. and Walter C. All of the children were born in Washtenaw county. Mr. Lawson is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees. He is a young man well liked because of his genial manner and genuine personal worth and the county finds in him a capable office holder.

EMORY E. LELAND.

Emory E. Leland, judge of the probate court of Washtenaw county, was born in Northfield township, Michigan, in 1845. His paternal grandfather, Joshua Leland, was a native of New York, in which state he followed farming. His son,

Joshua G. Leland, Jr., likewise a native of the Empire state, came to Michigan, in 1829, settling first in Northfield township, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits. Subsequently he purchased land in Ann Arbor township, Washtenaw county, and was engaged in the further development and improvement of that farm up to the time of his death, which occurred when he was seventy-one years of age. His last days were passed in Ann Arbor, and he was known as a man whose business integrity was unassailable, while his capacity for the successful conduct of enterprises was widely acknowledged. He held various township offices of trust and he became one of the organizers of the Washtenaw Mutual Fire Insurance Company, to the presidency of which he was chosen on its formation and in which position he continued for several years. His political allegiance was unfalteringly given to the republican party. He married Miss Nancy Bly, who was born in Madison county, New York, and died in Ann Arbor at the age of seventy-one years. In their family were five children, of whom Judge Leland was the youngest. One son, Joshua B. Leland, now deceased, was a soldier of the Civil war, acting as lieutenant of Company A, Twentieth Michigan Infantry. The sisters are Mrs. Juliet Townsend, Mrs. C. H. Warden and Mrs. S. J. Lowry.

Judge Leland, spending his youth in Northfield township, was educated in the public schools there and became his father's assistant in farming operation. He has always been interested to a greater or less extent in agricultural pursuits and is now the owner of the land in Northfield township which his father purchased upon his removal from New York state to Michigan. On leaving the home farm Judge Leland became a salesman for the Deering Harvester Company, which he represented in the sale of agricultural implements for seven years, at the end of which time he was elected in 1904 as probate judge of Washtenaw county upon the republican ticket. This was not the first public office of trust and responsibility given him, for during several years he had been supervisor of his township. He has also been a director of the Washtenaw Mutual Fire Insurance Company for the past fifteen years and

for several years has been its president, acting at this writing as its chief executive officer. He is called the farmer judge because of his long connection with agricultural interests here, and this calls to mind that Washington said more than a century ago that farming is the most useful and honorable occupation to which man can devote his energies. The integrity and trustworthiness of Judge Leland in all matters of business connection and public trust are above question and in the discharge of his duties of his present position he is fully justifying the confidence reposed in him.

In 1868, Judge Leland was married in Ann Arbor, to Miss Sarah C. Sawyer, a native of Vermont, who died in 1894, at the age of fifty years, leaving six children, all born in Northfield township. Joshua G., superintendent of schools at Mount Vernon, Ohio, is married and has one son, Robert C. Thad E., who is engaged in the real-estate business in Detroit, Michigan, married Agnes Pfifle, and has three children, Catherine, Dorothy and Maria. Edward R., living on the old homestead in Northfield township, wedded Margaret Dunn, and has one daughter, Madeline. Gertrude L. is the wife of George Luke, and has a daughter, Helen. Anna M. is a teacher in the public schools of Detroit. Ira is a draughtsman of that city. In 1896 Judge Leland wedded Mrs. Ada L. Rudd, nee Sawyer, a sister of his first wife. Having spent his entire life in Washtenaw county he has a wide acquaintance and his history is familiar to a majority of our readers who recognize in him the possessor of those sterling traits of character which command uniform respect and admiration.

AUGUSTUS BEYER.

Augustus Beyer, president of the Ypsilanti Savings Bank, was born in Ohio in 1828. His father, John Beyer, was a native of Pennsylvania and died at the venerable age of eighty years, while the mother, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Spangler and was also a native of the Buckeye state, passed away in early womanhood. They had five children, Augustus being the only

one now living. The father was a merchant, following commercial pursuits in Ohio throughout his entire life.

Augustus Beyer acquired his early education in the common schools and afterward attended Kenyon College. Subsequently he took up the study of law in New Philadelphia, Ohio, in the office and under the direction of J. C. Hance and subsequently, in 1850, he came to Michigan, settling in Ypsilanti. Here he conducted the Huron Flouring Mills in connection with Alexander Ross. They had both the Huron and Ypsilanti mills and after a short time Mr. Beyer sold his interest and returned to his native state. Subsequently he went to Iowa, where he remained for two years, being engaged in the land business there. On the expiration of that period he returned to Ohio and again devoted his energies to milling from 1864 until 1880. He was very successful in that enterprise and after selling out in the latter year he became connected with the iron industry, which also proved to him a gratifying source of profit until 1890, when he disposed of his plant to the United States steel trust. In 1898 he came to Ypsilanti and has been connected with different enterprises of this city. He has been a representative of electrical business here and has also been connected with agricultural interests. On his arrival in Washtenaw county he purchased two farms in Ypsilanti township, which he still owns, and he likewise has an elegant residence on North Huron street, which he occupies. For some time he was an active factor in the ownership and conduct of the Electric Light and Power Company but has withdrawn from that industry. He is now the president of the Ypsilanti Savings Bank, which position he has occupied for several years, and it has become a strong financial institution, conducting a good business.

In 1877, in Ohio, Mr. Beyer was married to Miss Sarah Espich, of that state. They have no children of their own, but have legally adopted a son, Augustus Quay.

In business matters Mr. Beyer is conservative, every step being carefully and thoughtfully made, and yet he has manifested that persistency of purpose which ultimately reaches the objective point. His years of business activity have been crowned



A. Beyen

with success and his labor has found its just reward in well merited prosperity. In matters of citizenship he is public spirited with a deep interest in the general welfare that has caused him to give active co-operation to many movements for the good of the community. Personally he is highly esteemed and in the years of his residence in Ypsilanti has made many warm friends.

FREDERICK M. FREEMAN.

Frederick M. Freeman, a member of the Washtenaw county bar, practicing in Manchester and Ann Arbor, and now filling for the second term the position of president of the village, was born on the 6th of August, 1870. His father, William Freeman, was a native of Connecticut, and was descended from New England ancestry that was planted on American soil at an early period in the colonization of the new world. In 1836 he left the east and came to Michigan, settling a mile southwest of Manchester. He was then a young lad of about six or seven years, and made the trip with his parents into what was then a new and undeveloped district. His father, Thomas Freeman, entered one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 16, Manchester township, now owned by S. L. Palmer, and there carried on agricultural pursuits for a number of years. In his family were thirteen children, of whom William Freeman was the eighth in order of birth. All are now deceased. Reared amid the wild scenes of frontier life, William Freeman aided in the arduous task of developing a new farm, and shared with the family in the hardships and trials incident to the establishment of a home on the frontier. He married Miss Jane Victoria Force, who was born in Manchester, and was a daughter of Ephraim E. and Jane Force, natives of New York, who came to Michigan about 1830. Mr. Force, for many years prior to the advent of the railroad, engaged in teaming, hauling flour from Manchester to Chelsea and Monroe. Both he and his wife were of New England ancestry, and in their family were four children, all of whom have passed away. Mr.

and Mrs. William Freeman became the parents of five children: Louis T., who is a grocer and druggist of Chelsea; Frederick M.; Arthur C., who is proprietor of the Freeman House; Ralph, a grocer of Chelsea; and Chauncey, who is engaged in the grocery business there as a member of the firm of Freeman Brothers. The father died in 1887, at the age of sixty years, while the mother passed away in 1881, at the age of thirty-nine years.

Frederick M. Freeman spent the first nineteen years of his life upon his father's and other farms, sometimes working as a hired farm laborer, and attended the district and graded schools of Manchester. He was graduated from the Manchester Union schools in 1889, being president and orator of his class. In the meantime he had devoted three or four years to farm labor, and at a later date he took up the study of law with his cousin, A. F. Freeman, who directed his preliminary reading until his admission to the bar on the 8th of June, 1894. In the following year he entered into the partnership with his former preceptor under the firm style of A. F. & F. M. Freeman, and they have enjoyed an extensive practice which connects them with much of the important litigation tried in the courts of this district. Mr. Freeman, of this review, was admitted to the practice in the United States courts in January, 1905, and is a member of the Michigan State Bar Association. The co-partnership still continues, and the firm have offices at Ann Arbor, where Mr. Freeman is much of the time in attendance at court.

On the 18th of June, 1901, was celebrated the marriage of Frederick M. Freeman and Miss Ann Ette Kingsley, who was born in Manchester in 1878, and died on the 7th of April, 1905. She was a daughter of John H. and Matilda M. Kingsley, pioneer settlers of Washtenaw county, descended from New England ancestry. She was an educated and talented young woman, a cultured vocalist and stood high in social circles.

Fraternally Mr. Freeman is connected with the Elks and with various branches of the Masonic order. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he has always taken an active interest in its work and progress. Since

he attained his majority there has not been a county, congressional or state convention that he has not attended, while on numerous occasions he has addressed audiences on the issues of the campaign, for his logical argument and forceful presentation of his case never fail to elicit deep interest and oftentimes most hearty support. In the spring of 1904 he was elected president of the village of Manchester without opposition and was re-elected in the spring of 1905, so that he is the present incumbent in the office, and he is giving to the village a public-spirited and progressive administration, having deep and sincere interest in its welfare and general improvement.

J. FREDERICK WUERTH.

J. Frederick Wuerth, a member of the firm of Staebler & Wuerth, dealers in clothing and men's furnishing goods of No. 211 South Main street, Ann Arbor, was born in the black forest in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, February 25, 1871. His father, Louis Wuerth, was a farmer, and died two months before the son Frederick was born. The mother, who prior to her marriage bore the name of Fredricka Heist, died in Ann Arbor in 1902. In the family were five sons and two daughters, namely: Louis, a carpenter, engaged in business in Ann Arbor; Christian, a resident farmer of Lodi township; Charles, a clerk in the employ of Martin Haller, of this city; John, a resident farmer of Ann Arbor township; George A., an official at the headquarters of the Young Men's Christian Association at Ann Arbor; Mrs. Ricka Schmierle, of Ann Arbor township; Mrs. Lena Kapp, of the city of Ann Arbor; and J. Frederick.

In the year 1872 the mother brought her family to the United States and made her way at once to Ann Arbor. Mr. Wuerth of this review was then only about a year old. At the usual age he entered the public schools, wherein he pursued his studies continuously until fourteen years of age, with the exception of a period of two years, which he spent in studying German at the Bethlehem German Evangelical parochial school.

When his education was completed he entered upon his business career in the capacity of a clerk in the employ of George Wahr, of Ann Arbor, with whom he remained for twelve years. No higher testimonial of his efficiency, capability and trustworthiness could be given than the fact that he was so long retained in one service. In 1900, in connection with Robert E. Staebler, he established the well known clothing and furnishing house of Staebler & Wuerth, located at 211 South Main street. They carry a large and well-selected line of clothing and men's furnishing goods, and the business has proven profitable from the beginning, their patronage steadily increasing as the years have gone by.

In politics Mr. Wuerth is independent. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and, advancing through successive degrees, is now a Knight Templar and member of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a prominent and valued representative of the local lodge of the Modern Woodmen and of the Maccabees, and he belongs to the German Evangelical Lutheran church, holding membership in the Fourth Avenue Bethlehem congregation. He resides at No. 510 West Liberty street, Ann Arbor, and in this city almost his entire life has been passed, for he was little more than a year old when brought to the United States. His history is therefore largely familiar to his fellow townsmen, and the fact that many of his staunchest friends are those who have known him from his boyhood to the present, is an indication that he has lived an upright life.

JOHN O'CONNOR.

John O'Connor, a molder in the employ of the Michigan Manufacturing Company, was born in the city of Ypsilanti on the 12th of June, 1868, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Nowlin) O'Connor, both natives of Ireland, whence they came to America in 1860. The father's last days were spent in Ypsilanti, where his death occurred in 1871, but his widow still survives and yet makes her home in this city. In their family were seven children, of whom five are now living,



J. F. WUERTH.

namely: Mrs. Maggie Dilworth, of Detroit; Henry, also of Detroit; James, who is engaged in the painting business in Ypsilanti; John, of this review, and Mrs. Sarah Laidlaw. Two daughters, Mary and Mrs. Elizabeth Derr, who were respectively the second and fourth in order of birth in the family, have now passed away.

At the usual age John O'Connor entered the public schools of his native city, wherein he continued his studies until he had gained a fair knowledge of the branches of learning which equip one for life's practical duties. After putting aside his text-books and entering upon his business career in order to earn his own living he spent three years as an employe of the Michigan Central Railroad, and then took up the task of learning the molder's trade. He has since been employed in this capacity and is now a representative of the Michigan Manufacturing Company, his efficiency and trustworthiness having secured for him a good position.

In his political views he is a staunch democrat and is now serving for the second year as alderman from the fourth ward. As an official he gives careful consideration to each question which comes before the city council for settlement and favors progressive measures leading to permanent improvement. He has a wide acquaintance in the city where his entire life has been passed and where he is known as a trustworthy man, while his social qualities have gained him many warm friends.

GEORGE BURKHART.

George Burkhardt, postmaster of Saline, and a popular and well known citizen, comes of worthy German ancestry. He was born in this village May 30, 1862, but his father, Charles Frederick Burkhardt, was a native of Wurtemberg, and in his childhood days was brought from Germany to America by his parents, who settled in the township of Freedom. There Charles F. Burkhardt was reared and educated, and after putting aside his text-books he worked for his father on the home farm for several years. He then took up his abode in the village of Saline and secured a

clerkship in a dry goods store. Later he started in the dry-goods business on his own account in the early '60s, and is still identified with business interests here. He then bought a farm of one hundred and twenty acres three-fourths of a mile west of Saline, becoming owner of this property in the early '80s. He has since carried on agricultural pursuits through his son, Charles F., and is one of the representative farmers of this part of the county. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Maria L. Case, was born in Saline township, and died at the age of twenty-six years, when her son George was six years of age. The other members of the family were: Frederick L., who is engaged in clerking in his father's store; Charles F., who occupies the home farm in Saline township; Mrs. John Wahr, of Ann Arbor, who died in 1890; Mrs. William Cody, of Pittsfield township; and Louise, who is living with her father in Saline.

George Burkhardt acquired his education in the village schools, completing a course in the Saline high school with the class of 1880. From his early youth he was more or less familiar with mercantile methods through the assistance which he rendered his father, and for seventeen years he remained in his employ as a clerk. During this time he was married on the 19th of May, 1892, to Miss Marguerite Harmon, a daughter of Anson and Jane Harmon, of Saline, representatives of an old family of that township. Mr. and Mrs. Burkhardt have an adopted son, Donald, the child of his wife's cousin, born April 26, 1894.

From early boyhood days Mr. Burkhardt has taken an active interest in politics and has always been a champion of republican principles. He has taken an active and helpful interest in the work of the party in this locality, has been president of the corporation of Saline, also a trustee and the treasurer of the village. He is now not only serving as postmaster, but is also a director of the school board, and the cause of education finds in him a warm friend. He received appointment to his present position as postmaster in 1897, and gives a public-spirited administration, characterized by promptness and fidelity in the discharge of all his duties. It was through his efforts that the postal authorities consented to have

two extra mail deliveries made in Saline, using the electric railway for this purpose. Fraternally Mr. Burkhardt is connected with the Masons and has taken the Royal Arch degrees. He is also a Knight of the Maccabees and is clerk in the Modern Woodmen camp. He is also identified with the Modern Brotherhood of America and is a member of the Arbeiter Verein. Mr. Burkhardt is one of the most popular and esteemed residents of Saline, possessing a kindly manner, a cheery disposition and an unfailing courtesy which render him a favorite with all with whom he comes in contact. A stranger visiting the village always finds in him a friend who is willing to do a favor or grant a courtesy to the visitor. Both he and his father have been actively associated with the welfare and improvement of Saline for many years, and their efforts have found tangible evidence in hearty co-operation in many movements that have been of direct good.

MOSES KERNGOOD.

During a residence of six years in Ann Arbor Moses Kerngood won the warm friendship of many with whom he came in contact. Although the period of his connection with the city was comparatively brief, and during that time he lived retired, he yet gained a very wide and favorable acquaintance and was especially well known in fraternal circles. His birth occurred in Syracuse, New York, on the 4th of August, 1847, his parents being Simon and Fanny Kerngood, both of whom were natives of Germany. They came to America at an early day, and the father spent the greater part of his life in the state of New York, living in various towns. His death occurred in Syracuse, while his wife passed away in Baltimore, Maryland.

Moses Kerngood acquired his education in the public schools of Syracuse, New York, which he attended until thirteen years of age. The father died when the son was quite young and the family was left in straitened circumstances, so that it became necessary for Mr. Kerngood to earn his own living. He secured a position as clerk in

a clothing store in Syracuse, where he was employed for three years, and from his small salary he assisted his widowed mother. Becoming imbued, however, with a desire to enter the medical profession he sought employment in a physician's office, and at different times was thus associated with various medical practitioners of Syracuse, his leisure hours during that period being devoted to reading medicine. During the Civil war he acted as courier, carrying dispatches from Washington to Alexandria, Virginia, for Colonel H. H. Wells, provost marshal general south of the Potomac.

Having saved a sum of money, Mr. Kerngood took his mother to Baltimore, Maryland, where he was engaged in the clothing business for a short time, but in 1865 he returned to New York and entered the employ of a clothing house at Almira. The following year he removed to Rochester to act as manager for a Mr. McDonald, who was the proprietor of the largest clothing establishment in that city. In 1868 he embarked in the oil business, and in 1872 turned his attention to the wholesale and retail tobacco trade, but in 1878 returned to the clothing business, becoming a member of the firm of Rosenthal, Cauffman & Company, manufacturers of clothing. He came to Michigan in 1883, and in partnership with Messrs. Rosenthal & Doyle carried on business at Saginaw under the firm style of the Excelsior Clothing Company, successors to "Little Jake." He continued in trade there until 1889, enjoying a large and growing patronage which brought him a very gratifying competence. In the year 1898 he removed to Ann Arbor in order to educate his daughter in the university, and for a brief period conducted a billiard parlor, but soon disposed of that, and on account of ill health gave up all business interests.

Mr. Kerngood was married in Rochester, New York, to Miss Henrietta Rosenthal, a native of Kokomo, Indiana, and a daughter of Samuel Rosenthal, who was a clothing merchant there. Later her father removed to Rochester, New York, where he engaged in the wholesale clothing business until five years prior to his death, when he sold his stock to his son, J. W. Rosenthal, and his son-in-law, Mr. Kerngood. He then

lived retired in Rochester up to the time of his death. There was only one child born to Mr. and Mrs. Kerngood, Fanny S., now the wife of Harry O. Schloss, who is engaged in the tailoring business in Baltimore, Maryland, where they make their home.

For about ten years Mr. Kerngood was in ill health and was quite a sufferer during the last five years of his life. He passed away August 22, 1905, respected by all who knew him, while his death was the occasion of deep and widespread regret among many friends. His remains were cremated at Detroit and buried in Mt. Hope cemetery, Rochester, New York.

In his political affiliation Mr. Kerngood was a republican and while living in Rochester served as alderman. He was very prominent in social orders, and throughout the greater part of his life was connected with the Masonic fraternity, joining to the lodge in Rochester, and afterward attaining the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in New York city. Coming to the west he affiliated with the Masonic lodge at Saginaw, and he was soon to take the thirty-third, or last, degree, but death claimed him before this honor was conferred upon him. He was a life member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and was the first ruler of the lodge at Saginaw. He was also president of the Saginaw Charity Association for seven years and was one of its organizers. He was likewise one of the organizers and members of the Red Men's tent at Saginaw, and he belonged to the Knights of Pythias fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the National Union, Royal League, Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Business Men's Association. He was an intimate friend of W. F. Cody—Buffalo Bill.

Mr. Kerngood was quite successful in his business undertakings, carefully planning his advancement and making a record in mercantile circles that any man might well envy. His career excited the admiration and respect of his contemporaries, for it was marked by consecutive advancement, and although he started out in life in a humble financial position he steadily worked his way upward to success and prominence. During the period of his residence in Ann Arbor he made

many friends and was especially prominent in Masonic circles. He possessed a kindly, genial spirit and a sympathetic disposition that won him high regard, and his loss was deeply regretted by all who knew him. The funeral services were in charge of the Masonic fraternity, and in accordance with his request his remains were cremated and the ashes taken to Rochester, New York, for burial. Mrs. Kerngood now resides at No. 109 South Ingalls street, and is well known in social circles here, while the hospitality of the best homes of Ann Arbor is freely accorded her.

JAMES HENRY O'TOOLE, D. D. S.

Dr. James Henry O'Toole, one of the younger representatives of the dental fraternity of Ann Arbor, whose years, however, seem no bar to his professional success, was born in Dexter, Washtenaw county, July 28, 1871, his parents being Lawrence and Catherine (Smith) O'Toole, both of whom are yet living. The father came to Ann Arbor in 1855 and engaged in the hardware business here, but for the past quarter of a century has been a dealer in sewing machines. In the family were three sons: James Henry; George deceased, and Francis Joseph, who is employed by the telephone company of Ann Arbor.

At the usual age Dr. O'Toole entered the public schools and passed through the successive grades of the grammar and high schools of Ann Arbor until he had completed the full course. He prepared for his profession in the University of Michigan, being graduated from the dental department with the class of 1896. Thus well equipped for his chosen profession he opened an office in Ann Arbor, which is well equipped with the latest appliances known to the dental fraternity. He has kept thoroughly in touch with the progress being continually made by the profession, adopting each new method whose practical utility has been proven. He has now a very extensive patronage and his business is continually increasing.

Dr. O'Toole is a member of the Catholic church and he belongs to the Knights of Columbus and

the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. He has voted for the candidates of both the republican and democratic parties and does not consider himself bound by party ties, giving his support to the candidates whom he thinks best qualified for office. With a wide acquaintance in the county of his nativity and the city of his residence he is regarded as a popular young man with a large circle of friends.

COLONEL HENRY STEWART DEAN.

Colonel Henry Stewart Dean, a merchant of Ann Arbor for forty years, whose name figures on the pages of the military and political history of Michigan, was born in Lima, Livingston county, New York, June 14, 1830, and when but six years of age was taken by his parents to Livingston county, Michigan, the family home being established in Green Oak township, where he attended the district schools. In 1840, he came to Ann Arbor, where he spent one year as a student, and after spending the following year at West Bloomfield, returned to Ann Arbor, continuing in school until fifteen years of age, when he put aside his text-books to become a factor in commercial circles, entering the general store of J. H. Lund, with whom he remained until 1849. He then became an employe of F. J. B. Crane & Company, at Ann Arbor, with whom he continued until 1851, when, realizing the value of education, he resumed his studies in the Rufus Nutting Academy, at Lodi Plains, Michigan. He there prepared to enter college but in 1852 he went instead to California, where he remained until 1857. In the latter year he returned to Green Oak, Michigan, and made investment of his capital in flour and saw mills, which he operated until 1866.

In the meantime, however, Colonel Dean gave proof of his patriotism and loyalty by active service in the Civil war. He enlisted in Company H, Twenty-second Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in as second lieutenant, July 28, 1862; was commissioned captain on the 31st of July, and mustered August 22, 1862. He was discharged to accept promotion August 24, 1862;

commissioned major January 5, 1863; and mustered January 7, 1863. He was made assistant inspector general on the staff of Brigadier General R. S. Granger in June, 1863; discharged to accept promotion June 16, 1864; commissioned lieutenant colonel to date June 7, 1864; mustered July 17, 1864; and mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee, June 26, 1865. Colonel Dean was granted a thirty days' leave of absence in October, 1864, and while in Detroit saw a notice that General Steedman had been ordered from Chattanooga to Nashville, Tennessee. Supposing that the Twenty-second Infantry would march with him, Colonel Dean started at once for Nashville and arrived with eight days' unexpired leave of absence in his pocket and reported to General Thomas, who called the Colonel's attention to his leave, not yet expired, but the Colonel said he was there for duty and asked what he should do. General Thomas told him to report to General Steedman, who was on the extreme front. Colonel Dean did so and served on the General's staff during the memorable two days' battle of Nashville, taking part in the most desperate conflicts waged on the field.

On the 12th of July, 1865, Colonel Dean again reached Ann Arbor. He had made a military record of which he had every reason to be proud and his course reflected credit upon the cause which he represented. Taking up the pursuits of civil life, he returned to his mills, which he operated until 1866, when he disposed of the property and became a member of the firm of Dean & Company at Ann Arbor, proprietors of a general store, which is still conducted under that name. The business has developed with the growth of the city and conducted along modern lines is indicative of the enterprise and energy of the owner, whose position in commercial circles is alike creditable and honorable to himself and his city. In connection with mercantile interests he is president of the Michigan Milling Company and also president of the Forest Hill Cemetery Company.

Colonel Dean has also figured prominently in republican circles. While in Livingston county he served as justice of the peace and he was a member of the state prison board for many years. At one time he served as postmaster and supervisor



Henry S. Draw

of Ann Arbor, and from Governor Rich received the appointment to the position of regent of the University of Michigan to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Henry Howard. After serving for four years he was then elected on the republican ticket by a large majority for a full term of eight years. He has also been a member of the board of directors of the Ann Arbor School of Music and his influence and efforts have been an effective force in promoting educational progress as well as political advancement in his state. He is well known in a number of military organizations, including the Loyal Legion of the United States, of which he is past commander of the commandery of the state of Michigan. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Grand Army of the Republic, being past commander of his post and past commander of the department of Michigan, G. A. R. He is also connected with the American Historical Association.

On the 24th of August, 1865, Colonel Dean was united in marriage to Miss Delia Brown Cook, and they have one daughter, Elizabeth Whetten Dean. Such in brief is the life history of one of Ann Arbor's representative men. In whatever relation we find him, in the government service, in business or social life, he is always the same honorable and honored gentleman, whose worth well merits the high regard which is uniformly given him.

WILLIAM G. DOTY.

The ancestry of William G. Doty, both lineal and collateral, through many generations is distinctively American and can be traced back to the time of the arrival of the Mayflower in Plymouth harbor. Edward Doty, the first of the name of whom record is obtainable, was born in 1599, and as one of the passengers on the historic Mayflower landed on the Massachusetts coast in 1620. He was married in Plymouth to Miss Faith Clark, a daughter of Richard Clark, with whom she was also a passenger on the memorable voyage that brought the first settlers to the shores of New England. The Doty and Clark families were

among the founders of the Plymouth colony and aided in planting the seeds of civilization in the new world. Unto Edward and Faith (Clark) Doty were born nine children, six sons and three daughters. This number included Edward Doty (2d), whose birth occurred in Plymouth in 1637. He married, February 5, 1663, Miss Sarah Faunce. He was a mariner, and with his eldest son was drowned during a storm in Plymouth harbor, February 8, 1690. The next in the line of direct descent to our subject was Captain Samuel Doty, also a mariner, who likewise followed merchandising and farming. He was born at Plymouth, May 17, 1681, and was married at Saybrook, Connecticut, December 3, 1706, to Anne Buckingham. He became a man of wealth and distinction, exerting much influence in molding the early policy of the colony. He died January 26, 1750. His son, who also bore the name of Samuel Doty, was born in Saybrook, Connecticut, June 17, 1712, and was a graduate of Yale College of the class of 1735. He was married April 3, 1733, to Marjorie Parker, followed the occupation of farming as a life work and died at Deep River, Connecticut, December 16, 1751. His son, Samuel Doty, great-great-grandfather of William G. Doty, was born at Saybrook, Connecticut, in 1736, and was married there about 1758 to his cousin, Mercy, a daughter of Benjamin Doty. Subsequently he removed to Stephentown, New York. He served as a Revolutionary soldier, becoming an officer in the American army. John Doty, the great-grandfather, was born at Saybrook, Connecticut, October 26, 1761, and also espoused the cause of the colonists in the Revolutionary war, aiding loyally in the cause of independence. He was a farmer by occupation, following that pursuit at Stephentown, New York. He was married to Eunice Adams, May 22, 1785, and he died November 26, 1840.

Hon. Samuel Doty, the grandfather, was born in Stephentown, Rensselaer county, New York, May 10, 1795, and in 1815 was married to Miss Polly Sanford. He came to Ann Arbor in 1834 and was a prominent figure in the early history of this portion of the state. He served as a member of the legislature of Michigan in 1838 and the following year he removed to Man-

chester. His death occurred in Tecumseh, Michigan, September 3, 1878.

George Washington Doty, father of William G. Doty, was born at Lockport, New York, November 24, 1825, and was therefore but nine years of age when brought by his parents to Michigan in 1834. In later years he was engaged in merchandising and he was also postmaster of Manchester during the second administration of President Cleveland. For a number of years he has lived retired from business life, his former activity being crowned with a period of rest and ease in which he makes his home in Ann Arbor. He was married February 12, 1851, to Rhoba Jane Brown, a daughter of William M. and Laura E. (Wheeler) Brown, and in September, 1890, they took up their abode in this city, where they are now well known and honored citizens.

William G. Doty is the only survivor of the two children of his father's family and was born at Manchester, Michigan, on the 6th of September, 1852. His early education was acquired in the public schools, where he continued his studies until he had completed the high-school course by graduation with the class of 1871. He then became a student in the University of Michigan and completed the literary course by graduation, in 1875, at which time the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon him. The following year he came to Ann Arbor and entered upon the practice of law in this city, where he has made for himself an enviable reputation as a leading attorney. He has a comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence and has been connected with much important litigation tried in the courts of his district. He was register of probate from the 1st of January, 1877, until the 1st of January, 1897, covering a period of twenty consecutive years and since 1899 he has been justice of the peace, filling the position at this writing for the second term. In 1891 he was called to the mayoralty of Ann Arbor, his capable administration being followed by a re-election that continued him in the office for two years or until 1893. He is recognized as one of the leading workers in the ranks of the democracy and his public service has been most commendable, being characterized by unfaltering devotion to the general good.

On the 26th of June, 1877, in Homer, Michigan, Mr. Doty was married to Miss Kate Westcott, a native of Perrysburg, Ohio, born July 23, 1853. Her parents were Josiah N. and Sophronia (Willard) Westcott. Her father, born January 8, 1810, died in 1885, while her mother, who was born September 30, 1810, passed away in 1883. Judge and Mrs. Doty have one son, Ralph Westcott, who was born in Ann Arbor, August 5, 1886.

Mr. Doty is one of the prominent Masons of Michigan and in 1890 and 1891 was grand commander of the Knight Templars of the state. He has likewise held various offices in Ann Arbor commandery and is in full sympathy with the teachings and tents of the craft. One of the distinguishing traits of his ancestry—a loyal and patriotic citizenship—finds exemplification in his own life record.

HON. ANDREW JACKSON SAWYER.

Andrew Jackson Sawyer, lawyer and legislator, living in Ann Arbor, is a native of the Empire state. He was born on the 18th of November, 1834, his parents being Abraham and Polly (Phillips) Sawyer, both natives of New York. His paternal grandfather was John Sawyer, the blind Baptist preacher, of whom Horace Greeley made such favorable mention. In New York Abraham Sawyer carried on merchandising, and also conducted a wagonmaking and blacksmith shop. In township affairs he was active and influential and held various offices of public trust and responsibility. He subsequently came to Michigan to make his home with his son Andrew J., and here he died at the age of seventy-two years, while his wife departed this life at the age of ninety-two years, the remains of both being interred at Chelsea, Michigan. Of their seven children two sons also died in this state.

Andrew J. Sawyer, born in Mottsville, New York, resided there until eleven years of age, when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Caton, New York, in which place he spent the succeeding six years of his life under



A. J. SAWYER.

the parental roof. He then started out in the world on his own account, dividing his time between attending school and teaching. He came to Michigan in 1857, and the following year was married to Miss Lucy Skinner, a native of New York, and a daughter of Samuel C. and Hulda (Howell) Skinner. They have become the parents of five children, but only three are living: Fred, Lorenzo and Andrew J. The eldest son, (now following insurance and real estate business at Ann Arbor), married Alice O. Derby and has a daughter, Grace W. Andrew J., Jr., his father's partner and now prosecuting attorney of the county, married Lulu Rose and has two children, Irene Hope and Richard Watkins.

On coming to Michigan, Mr. Sawyer located in Mason, Ingham county, where he engaged in teaching school. He also entered upon the study of law at that place under the direction of O. M. Barnes and H. L. Henderson, both now deceased, and when his preliminary reading had equipped him for examination he was admitted to the bar in 1860, and entered upon practice in Chelsea, Washtenaw county. There he remained until 1873, when he removed to Ann Arbor, here forming a partnership with Judge Edwin Lawrence, with whom he was associated in practice for a year. In 1877 he entered into partnership with Professor J. C. Knowlton, which connection continued for eleven years with mutual harmony, pleasure and profit. They had a large and important clientage and the records indicate that they were associated with the leading law cases tried in the courts of the district. In 1890, when his son, A. J. Sawyer, Jr., had graduated from the University of Michigan, Mr. Sawyer of this review admitted him to a partnership, and the firm of Sawyer & Son has since had a continuous existence. During the years of his practice here Mr. Sawyer has been called into every judicial district in the state and into adjoining states. He spent two months in the famous electric sugar case in New York city, which involved several million dollars, (his opponent being the present District Attorney Jerome). He is one of the learned lawyers of the Washtenaw county bar, having a comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence in its various departments. His

devotion to his clients' interests is proverbial, yet he never forgets that he owes a higher allegiance to the majesty of the law. In his practice he shows careful preparation and painstaking care in the presentation of his cause, giving due prominence to every point, yet never losing sight of the important point upon which the decision of every case finally turns.

Since age gave him the right of franchise Mr. Sawyer has been active and influential in local political circles and in fact his influence has extended to other sections of the state. His opinions carry weight in the councils of his party and he is a leading republican of Michigan. He has served in various offices of trust in Ann Arbor, was city attorney, and for three terms represented his district in the state legislature, being elected in 1877, 1879 and 1897. He was an active working member of the house, interested in constructive legislation, and introduced a bill for the establishment of a home for wayward girls, which resulted in the industrial school for girls at Adrian. He was also the author of the present mode of drawing jurors in this state and the author of the law permitting children who were born deformed to be sent to the University of Michigan to be operated on without expense to the parents, also the law permitting water to be sent there for analysis from any district where a contagious disease had broken out, also the law which provided for sending to the university the bodies of those who died without friends and whose burials were a charge to the public. Mr. Sawyer was chairman of the judiciary committee during his last two terms and was a member of the same committee the first term. During his incumbency no statute ever passed the committee that was declared unconstitutional.

Since 1860 Mr. Sawyer has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, was one of the organizers of the lodge at Chelsea and is one of its past masters. He is likewise interested in lodge work in Ann Arbor but holds no office here. He is also a Maccabee and an Elk. He has kept abreast with modern thought and is interested in the great social, economic and political problems of the day, while in his profession he has displayed that con-

centration of purpose and ready adaptability of legal principles to the point at issue without which there is no success in the legal fraternity.

EDWARD B. GIBSON, M. D.

Dr. Edward B. Gibson, a leading physician of Washtenaw county, who is also the owner of a fine farm on section 11, Pittsfield township, where in connection with general agricultural pursuits he is carrying on the dairy business, was born in Toronto, Canada, December 12, 1845. His parents were Thomas and Ellen (Branford) Gibson. The father was born in Ireland in 1810, and in 1837 came to America, landing at New York. After some time spent in Illinois and Michigan he eventually went to Toronto, Canada, where he was married in 1845 and has since made his home. By trade he was a carpenter. He married Miss Ellen Branford, whose parents never came to America. Their children were: Edward B., of this review; Mary, the wife of Ed Blackstone, of Toronto, by whom she has one child; Thomas F., of Chicago, who has three living children; Margaret, the wife of Thomas Graves, of Toronto; Ellen, the wife of Joseph Clark, of Toronto, by whom she had one child; and Robert J., who died seven years ago.

Dr. Gibson acquired a good literary education, which was completed by a high-school course and after coming to Ann Arbor he entered the medical department of the state university, from which he was graduated with the class of 1887. The same year he was married on the 4th of July to Miss Anna E. McDonald, who was born in Maconib county, Michigan, August 12, 1854, and is a daughter of Theodore McDonald, whose birth occurred in Trenton, New Jersey, while his wife was a native of Rochester, New York. Dr. and Mrs. Gibson have become the parents of six children, namely: Theodore, born in 1888; Helen E., born in 1889; Deborah McDonald, in 1891; Florence, in 1893; Edward, in 1895, and Anna, in 1897.

Dr. Gibson located for practice in Huron county, Michigan, where he lived for ten years

before buying land in Washtenaw county. He is now the owner of a fine farm of one hundred and ninety-four acres, the land being rich and productive. This is devoted to general agricultural pursuits and good crops are annually harvested there. He also makes a specialty of the dairy business, selling cream to retailers, and he keeps a fine herd of cows. In addition to his agricultural interests he continues in the practice of his profession and is accorded a liberal patronage. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he is a republican, having been justice of the peace for many years and also health officer of his township. Socially he is connected with Cass lodge at Port Austin and he likewise belongs to Washtenaw chapter, R. A. M., in Ann Arbor. His life has been well spent, and in professional and agricultural circles he has won a good name and gained a fair measure of success.

MARTIN J. CAVANAUGH.

Martin J. Cavanaugh, a leading member of the Washtenaw county bar, enjoying a distinctively representative clientage, was born in Manchester, Michigan, in 1865, his parents being Mathew and Mary (Dealy) Cavanaugh, both of whom were natives of Ireland. The father came to Michigan in early life and eventually took up his abode at Manchester, settling on a farm, where he continued to make his home until his death, which occurred March 17, 1891, when he was fifty-eight years of age. His widow still survives him and is now living in Scio township. In their family were six children, of whom five are living: Martin J.; Thomas J., who is a graduate of the University of Michigan of the law class of 1892, and is now engaged in the practice of his profession at Paw Paw, this state; James S., a farmer; Mrs. Margaret Poole, and Mrs. Ellen Downer.

Martin J. Cavanaugh mastered the elementary branches of learning in the common schools of Sharon township, and continued his studies in the high school at Manchester, where he was graduated with the class of 1883. His more spe-

cific education was acquired in the University of Michigan, and he was graduated from the literary department with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1887. The same year he was admitted to the bar, having devoted considerable time to the mastery of the principles of jurisprudence, and he entered upon the practice of his chosen profession in Chelsea, where he remained for a year as a partner of M. J. Leaman. He then came to Ann Arbor, where he has since practiced with much success, being regarded as one of the leading lawyers of the city. He is careful and painstaking in the preparation of his cases, logical in argument, forceful in the presentation of his case before court or jury and clear and concise in his appeals. In 1896 he admitted William W. Wedemeyer to a partnership under the firm style of Cavanaugh & Wedemeyer, and this relation has since been maintained.

Mr. Cavanaugh is also well known as a leader in political circles and public life in his adopted city. He was school commissioner of the public schools of Washtenaw county from 1889 until 1895, and is now president of the Ann Arbor board of education, the cause of education finding in him a stalwart supporter through his effective championship of measures for the general good.

On the 6th of November, 1889, Martin J. Cavanaugh was married to Miss Mary C. Seery, and they have four children: Stella, Ralph, Camillia and Ruth. Because of a social, genial nature and deference for the opinions of others, Mr. Cavanaugh is a popular citizen, while by reason of his thorough equipment and devotion to his profession he has gained prominence at the bar, where advancement depends solely upon individual merit and capability.

JAMES R. BACH.

James R. Bach, whose judgment and enterprise have proven important factors in the successful conduct of leading business interests in Ann Arbor, was born in this city, September 7, 1859. His father, Philip Bach, a native of Baden, Germany, came to the new world in 1833, and

remained for about a year a resident of Pennsylvania, whence in 1834 he removed to Ann Arbor. He was one of the pioneer merchants of the city, establishing and conducting a store in days when the inhabitants here were few and when business development had made little progress. He married Miss Hanna J. Polhemus and they became the parents of one daughter, Hanna J., now the wife of James D. Warner, of Cincinnati, Ohio. For his second wife Philip Bach chose Nancy L. Royce, of this city, and unto them were born four children: Mary B., who is now living in Canada; James R.; Philip, a resident of Bakersfield, California; and Rudolph, deceased.

Reared under the parental roof James R. Bach acquired his education in successive grades of the Ann Arbor primary, grammar and high schools, wherein he continued his studies until 1878 and then, putting aside his text-books, he entered business life, where he has won a creditable name and position. He is now the secretary and treasurer of the City Ice Company of Ann Arbor and to other fields of activity has extended his efforts, being likewise secretary of the Rettich Building Association. He is also well known as an extensive real-estate dealer, handling both improved and unimproved property, and he represents a number of old and reliable insurance companies, having an extensive clientage in both the real-estate and insurance business. He has studied the needs and possibilities of his city in relation to its material improvement and his efforts in the field of real-estate operations have proven of benefit to Ann Arbor as well as the source of gratifying income to himself. Success in any walk of life is an indication of earnest endeavor and persevering effort—characteristics that Mr. Bach possesses in an eminent degree.

In 1880 Mr. Bach was married to Miss Blanche E. Tremain and they had one daughter, Lois, who is now living in Seattle, Washington. In 1891 Mr. Bach married his present wife, whose maiden name was Martha M. Drake. In Masonic circles he has attained the Knight Templar degree and is a past commander of Ann Arbor commandery. He is likewise a past exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the

Episcopal church. A democrat in his political affiliation, he was elected on that ticket the first city clerk of Ann Arbor and his interest in the public welfare has been manifest in tangible co-operation for the general good along many lines of progress and improvement. His acquaintance is wide, his circle of friends almost equally so, for his salient characteristics are such as gain high and favorable regard. In all his varied relations in business affairs and in social life he has maintained a reputation and standing that have impressed all with his sincere and manly purpose to do by others as he would have them do by him.

DANIEL L. QUIRK.

Daniel Lace Quirk, president of the First National bank, and president of the Peninsular Paper company, who get gives considerable personal attention to business enterprises, although he has passed the eighty-seventh milestone of life's journey, has been one of the leading promoters of the varied and important enterprises, industrial, commercial and financial, which have resulted in the present growth and prosperity of the city and moreover is entitled to honor and distinction because of his successful accomplishments in business lines elsewhere in the state and nation. In fact so far-reaching and beneficial have been his labors that he can not be said to belong to any one community, although Ypsilanti points with pride to him as one of her citizens.

His life record began on the 15th day of June, 1818, at the country place of Ballachrink, near Peel, on the Isle of Man. This was the ancestral home of the family through many generations. It was the property of John McQuirk in 1515, of John Quirk in 1600, of a second John Quirk in 1702, of Baby Quirk in 1716. The last named was the heiress of John Quirk and married Thomas Cottier. Ballachrink came into possession of Eleanor Cottier in 1704, and she married Phil Quirk. Their son, Hugh Quirk, succeeded to the property in 1826 and later sold it to Caesar Corris, and in 1892 J. C. Corris, a

grandson of Caesar Corris, sold the property to a Mr. Nowall, of Douglas, Isle of Man.

Hugh Quirk, father of Daniel L. Quirk, was an only son and became a farmer and vessel owner. He married Miss Ann Lace, a niece of a deemster of the island, and her father was an Episcopal clergyman. The family numbered twelve children, namely: John, William, Evan, James, Dan who died in infancy, Eleanor, Dan, Phillip, Matthew, Thomas, George, and one still-born. As stated above, Hugh Quirk in 1827 sold the family homestead, Ballachrink, and emigrated to America, settling in Rochester, Monroe county, New York, where he took up the business of contracting. Later he moved to a farm near Henrietta, in the county of Monroe, New York, where he lived until 1838. Later Daniel L. Quirk was apprenticed to learn the trade of a carpenter and joiner and followed that pursuit for several years. While thus engaged he was in the employ of Fitch Hill, and with him went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, the name thus becoming established in Washtenaw county. For several years Daniel L. Quirk was connected with building operations in Ann Arbor and Lodi. In 1847 he removed to Belleville, Wayne county, Michigan, having purchased a saw and grist mill, a cooper and blacksmith shop and the one store of that place. He carried on business successfully until 1854, when he disposed of his interests at Belleville. From 1852 until 1854 he occupied the office of auditor of Wayne county and served as postmaster at Belleville under the administration of Franklin Pierce. When chosen for the position of county auditor, he ran fourteen hundred votes ahead of the democratic ticket—a splendid testimonial of his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in his business integrity by the general public.

In 1853, Mr. Quirk stopped at Detroit, where he met David Stewart, then a member of congress, and together they went to Chicago. While there he formed the acquaintance of James F. Joy, who at that time was largely interested in railroads and was president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, at that time built as far as Aurora, Illinois, and projected to Burlington, Iowa. Mr. Quirk was employed to oversee



J. D. Quirk



RESIDENCE OF D. L. QUIRK.

the building of the extension at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars a year, but there was considerable delay and while waiting for the work to commence he occupied his time in buying and selling live stock and grain. Finally he was released from his contract with the railroad company, and in 1855 removed to Lyons, Iowa, where for thirty-five hundred dollars he purchased a hotel that he managed for eleven months and then sold for eleven thousand dollars. In 1855 he became a resident of Sterling, Illinois, where he purchased a lumber yard and built a warehouse, and he also erected warehouses at Morrison and Round Grove. From that time until 1859, when he removed to Chicago, he was in the grain commission business. In the latter city he became associated with Asa Dow under the firm name of Dow, Quirk & Company, with his home at the corner of Pine and Illinois streets. He continued a resident of Chicago until the spring of 1860, when he removed to Ypsilanti in order to offer his children better educational privileges.

Recognizing business opportunities in this city, Mr. Quirk, on the 25th day of November, 1863, joined with others in organizing the First National Bank, of which Asa Dow became president and Benjamin Follett cashier. On the 13th of January, 1885, Mr. Quirk succeeded to the presidency and has since been in that position. He is notable as one of the oldest bankers of the state. The First National Bank was originally conducted as the private banking house of Follett, Conklin & Company. In 1863 Mr. Conklin withdrew and Mr. Follett decided to transform the private concern into a national bank and interested Mr. Quirk and Mr. Dow in the enterprise. This was the first bank incorporated in Washtenaw county, being organized November 25, 1863, and the original stockholders were Benjamin Follett, Robert W. Hemphill, Daniel L. Quirk, Cornelius Cornwell and Asa Dow. The institution was capitalized for fifty thousand dollars and these gentlemen constituted the first board of directors. On the 15th of December, 1863, Mr. Dow was elected president, Mr. Quirk vice president and Mr. Follett cashier. A few days later the capital stock was increased to sixty-

two thousand five hundred dollars, and the greater part of the increase was taken by Isaac M. Conklin. Following the death of Mr. Follett, Mr. Conklin was chosen cashier, January 10, 1865. He was the strongest financial man of the county in that day and took just pride in making a strong bank. Soon after the capital was increased seventy-five thousand dollars. From time to time changes in the offices occurred, the personnel of the management today being as follows: Daniel L. Quirk, president; Charles E. King, vice-president; D. L. Quirk, Jr., cashier, and F. L. Gallup, assistant cashier. The first two are on the board of directors, together with C. S. Wortley, T. W. McAndrew and D. C. Griffin. The bank has had a continuous and prosperous existence for forty-two years. Its management has been conservative and it has paid its stockholders a handsome total of three hundred and sixty-nine thousand two hundred and fifty dollars in dividends. Its growth has been steady and healthful and it has weathered the financial storms which have swept over the country. In the spring of 1905 a new bank building was erected, which is the finest business structure of the city.

The First National Bank does not alone represent the investment of Mr. Quirk in the business enterprises of Ypsilanti. In connection with Asa Dow, I. N. Conklin, Cornelius Cornwell and R. W. Hemphill, he organized in 1865 the Ypsilanti Woolen Manufacturing Company, which firm was later succeeded by the Hay & Todd Company and more recently by the Ypsilanti Underwear Company. This has become one of the great productive industries of the city, and has made Ypsilanti famed throughout the country. On the 3d of April, 1867, in connection with others, Mr. Quirk assisted in organizing the Peninsular Paper Company, and has always been one of its stockholders. July 7, 1887, he was chosen president, and has remained at its head ever since. It is well known that these various institutions have been a most important factor in the commercial prosperity, growth and development of the city. These alone, however, do not represent the extent of the activity and business efforts of Quirk, who in 1868, in connection with others, built a packing house at the Union Stock Yards

in Chicago. In 1870-71 he was associated with James F. Joy and others in the building of the Hillsdale Railroad, sixty-one miles from Ypsilanti to Hillsdale. In 1871-72 with the same parties he built the Eel River Railroad, a distance of ninety-four miles. In 1874 he went to Chicago and joined the packing firm known as the B. F. Murphy Packing Company, with which he continued for about two years, when a consolidation of several packing houses was effected and Mr. Quirk became general manager of the combine at the yards. He retained his connection therewith until in the year 1880, when he went to East St. Louis, Illinois, where he became president and general manager of the East St. Louis Packing & Provision Company, which was continued for about five years, when the business was closed out.

On the 5th of September, 1843, Mr. Quirk was married to Miss Nancy Scott, and on the 10th of April, 1850, their daughter Nancy was born. On the 1st of May, of the same year, the mother died, and on the 16th of November, 1852, Mr. Quirk married Priscilla Frain. Their children are: Lizzie, born in Sterling, Illinois, August 31, 1855; Jennie, born in Chicago, December 3, 1859; and D. L. Quirk, Jr., born in Ypsilanti, February 26, 1871.

Mr. Quirk has now reached the advanced age of eighty-seven years, and his has been a notable career for he has worked his way upward from an obscure position to one of eminence in the community where he has so long resided, while his name has likewise become known throughout the country in connection with extensive business operations. He belongs to the true type of the Anglo-Saxon race, and of those men who build cities and lay foundation of the commonwealth. His integrity has ever been above question, his honor irreproachable, and these combined with a clear, sound judgment have made the people rely upon him and follow his leadership. In seeking the causes which have contributed to his success, we find them not so much in their rarity as in their harmonious union, and they may be briefly summed up by saying, he has the manners of a gentleman and the habits of a man of business—a combination of qualities that are bound to pro-

duce the higher results. It is no very rare thing for a boy in our country to become a prosperous man and occupy a commanding position in the business world, but many who have fought their way from poverty to wealth, from obscurity to prominence, retain some marks and scars of the conflict. They are apt to be narrow and grasping, even if not sordid and unscrupulous. Mr. Quirk, however, is an instance of a man who has achieved success without paying the price at which it is so often bought, for his prosperity has not removed him farther from his fellowmen but has brought him into nearer and more intimate relations to them. The more means he has had, the more he has done for those around him, and numbered among Ypsilanti's most prominent citizens is this banker.

JOHN HEINZMANN.

John Heinzmann, a reliable and representative business man of Ann Arbor, whose name is an honored one on commercial paper, was born in Columbiana, Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1847, and is of German lineage. His parents, Jacob and Christine (Duttenhoffer) Heinzmann, came from the fatherland to America in 1846, and after a residence of some years in Ohio removed to Michigan, in 1851, settling in Ann Arbor. Unto them were born eleven children, but only five are now living, namely: John; Raver, a resident of Ann Arbor; Christopher, who is located at Bay City, Michigan; Mrs. Elizabeth Brinner, of Ann Arbor; and Albert, who follows farming in Wyoming.

Becoming a resident of this city when but five years of age, John Heinzmann pursued his education in the public schools here, and after putting aside his text-books, engaged in the operation of a tannery and the conduct of a livery business in 1868. He thus figured in commercial and industrial circles for a number of years, but in 1888 turned his attention to the coal and wood business, in which he is engaged both as a wholesale and retail dealer, with offices and yards on West Washington street. He is also engaged in the

wholesale flour, hide and seed business. A liberal patronage has been accorded him in recognition of business methods, which neither seek nor require disguise, and the volume of his trade makes his investment a very profitable one.

In 1877 occurred the marriage of John Heinzmann and Miss M. Barbara Weimer, by whom he had one son, John G., who is now engaged in business with his father. The wife and mother died in 1881, and Mr. Heinzmann afterward married Helen Weimer, by whom he has a daughter, Helen Clara, now a student in the public schools of Ann Arbor. While undoubtedly he is not without that honorable ambition which is so powerful and useful as an incentive to activity in public affairs, Mr. Heinzmann regards the pursuits of private life as being in themselves abundantly worthy of his best efforts, and in his business career his careful study of conditions, his pursuit of a definite plan of action and his strong purpose have been salient features in his success. He has nevertheless figured to some extent in political circles, and as the candidate of the republican party was elected to the city council as alderman (1882-1886), during which time he gave tangible proof of his interest in the general welfare by his co-operation in many measures for public good.

WALTER S. BILBIE.

Among the enterprising and prosperous farmers of Washtenaw county is numbered Walter S. Bilbie, who resides in Ann Arbor township and was there born in 1859. He is descended from an old English family that was founded in England by ancestors who went to that country from Normandy with William the Conqueror. Many representatives of the name have been English squires and the ancestral home was known as Normanton Hall. The ancestry can be traced back in direct line to William Bilbie, who was sheriff of Nottingham in the early part of the eighteenth century. He was the father of Richard Bilbie, a gentleman farmer, who died in 1809. His birth had occurred at Normanton Hall in

1736 and he was the last of the family to hold the ancestral estate, which was then lost in chancery. His son, John Bilbie, was the grandfather of our subject. Walter S. Bilbie is a son of Richard Bilbie, whose birth occurred in Nottingham, England, in 1829 and who, after arriving at years of maturity, was married in that country to Miss Mary A. Henry, who was likewise born in England but was of Scotch descent. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a lace manufacturer and the father worked at that business until 1849, when thinking that he might have better opportunities in the new world he crossed the Atlantic to America. His father had previously visited this country and had purchased eighty acres of land in Ann Arbor township, Washtenaw county, after which he returned to England. It was to this farm that Richard Bilbie made his way on coming to the United States and there he lived for eight years, after which he returned to England. It was during his visit to his native country that he was married in 1858 and with his bride he returned to the new world. He then purchased ninety acres of land on section 9, Ann Arbor township, where he has since made his home and is now living at a ripe old age. He carried on general farming for many years and also had a fine orchard. In 1881 he added to his original purchase a tract of forty acres, so that his farm now comprises one hundred and thirty acres of land. This he has brought to a high state of cultivation and has become recognized as one of the prosperous and reliable farmers of the county, who owes his success to his own labors, while his life record proves the opportunities that are afforded in America to young men of determination and energy. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Bilbie were born two sons: Walter S. and Edward N. The latter, completing his education in Berlin under Professor Saraut and Professor Wirth, is now a professor of music in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, being a teacher of the violin.

Walter S. Bilbie acquired his early education in the district schools and afterward continued his studies in the public schools of Ann Arbor. He remained upon the home farm until eighteen years of age, when he started out in life on his own account, and later he spent the years 1887 and 1888

in England. In 1884 he was married to Miss Kate A. Welling, a daughter of George H. Welling, of Albany, New York. He then took up his abode on the farm and has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, having had charge of the old homestead for twenty years. He carries on general farming and is also engaged in the dairy business, keeping eighteen cows and selling the milk to the wholesale trade. He has led a life of industry and activity and by careful management and keen discernment has made the farm a good source of profit, carrying on his work in harmony with the most advanced and modern ideas of agricultural development.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Bilbie have been born three children but one died in infancy. The others are Richard and Laura B. In his political affiliation Mr. Bilbie is a democrat and on that ticket was elected supervisor in 1902 and has since been re-elected, so that he is serving for the third term. In 1891 he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the office and in 1891-2 he served as road commissioner, while on the school board, he was moderator for several terms. In matters of citizenship he is public spirited and progressive, giving his allegiance to every movement and measure which he believes will benefit the community.

ROSS GRANGER.

Ross Granger, who for the second term is filling the office of city clerk, was born in Ann Arbor in 1859. His father, Bradley F. Granger, was a native of New York and in early life came to Hillsdale, Michigan, where he read law, being later admitted to practice at the state bar. He settled in Ann Arbor prior to 1858 and here practiced his profession for a number of years, being recognized as one of the prominent lawyers of this city in the middle portion of the nineteenth century. He was elected and served for several terms as probate judge of Washtenaw county and in 1862 he was elected to represent his district in congress, taking an active interest in the questions which came up for settlement in the council chambers of the nation. Returning to Ann Arbor, he

resumed the private practice of law, in which he continued up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1882, when he was fifty-seven years of age. He was a strong and forceful advocate, a safe counselor and a learned legist, thoroughly informed on the principles of jurisprudence in many departments. He married Miss Susan A. Delamater, who was born in Syracuse, New York, and is still living in California. In their family were five children, of whom two are living, Ross and Sheldon, the latter a resident of Ypsilanti, Michigan.

Ross Granger, as a student in Ann Arbor, pursued his education in the public and high schools until he had completed a full course. Subsequently he engaged in the carriage finishing business as a workman in the employ of Walker Brothers, but in 1882 he began teaching dancing and afterward gave his entire attention to that art. He established his school in the old Hangstorfer Hall on Main street, and later purchased Professor Sheehan's dancing school on State street. In 1891 he built his first residence and school on Maynard street, Granger's Academy, where he has continued successfully since. He has conducted a large number of dancing classes, receiving his patronage from the best citizens of Ann Arbor, and through the conduct of his business interests he has contributed in large measure to the social pleasure of the youth.

In politics Mr. Granger is a stalwart democrat, interested in the work of the party and in 1903 he was elected city clerk, in which position he is now serving for the second term. He has also been identified with military affairs, becoming a member of the Porter Zouaves in 1873. For a time he served as a drummer in Company B, First Infantry State Militia, and later as private, corporal, sergeant, lieutenant and captain of Company A, First Infantry, Michigan National Guards. He was captain of Company A, Thirty-first Michigan Volunteers in the Spanish-American war and during three months service in Cuba was in command of the United States forces in and around Placetas, returning to the United States in May, 1899. He was elected major of the First Infantry on the 23d of February, 1900, and lieutenant colonel of the same regiment Janu-

ary 26, 1905, which position he is now filling. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic order and is now captain general of Ann Arbor Commandery, K. T. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Knights of Pythias, becoming a charter member of the latter organization in Ann Arbor. He is a man of fine personal appearance and military bearing, interested in the progress of the state in this direction and is popular in military organizations.

In 1882 Mr. Granger was married in Ann Arbor to Miss Matilda Hangstorfer, who was born in this city and is a daughter of Jacob Hangstorfer, one of the early settlers of Washtenaw county. A daughter and two sons have been born of this union: Luella M., the wife of Fred Nerdlinger, of Philadelphia, and the mother of one son, Fred G. N., whose birth occurred in that city; and Bradley F. and Edward Ross, who are attending the Ann Arbor schools.

FRANK H. KOEBBE.

Frank H. Koebbe, supervisor of Freedom township and an enterprising agriculturist, was born May 10, 1858, in the township which is still his home. His father, John H. Koebbe, was a native of Prussia and in 1846 came to the United States, making his way at once to Washtenaw county. He worked by the month in Freedom township for a year and then purchased eighty acres of land on section 27. His father, John Koebbe, had died in Germany and the mother, Mrs. Fannie Koebbe, and his two brothers, J. Gearhart and John Bernhart, and two sisters, Ricka and Katherine, came with him to this country and lived with him at the time of the purchase of the farm. His remaining days were devoted to the cultivation and improvement of the property and in the course of years he transformed his land into a very productive tract, carrying on his work along modern lines and being widely recognized as a prosperous and enterprising farmer. He married Miss Annie Mary Davidter, who was born in Prussia and came to the United States with her parents in

1846, the Davidter family being established in Bridgewater township. Both of her parents are now deceased. In their family were three children: Justus Davidter, who died in Sharon township; Henry; and Annie Mary, who became Mrs. Koebbe. Unto Mr. and Mrs. John H. Koebbe were born seven children: John F., now a resident of Saline township; Sarah, who died at the age of five years; William, a carpenter of Manchester; Frank H.; Sophia, deceased; Sarah Katarina, living in Freedom township; and Calvin Alfred, who resides upon the old homestead farm. The parents were both members of the Evangelical Association and were earnest Christian people, taking an active and helpful part in the church work. Mr. Koebbe served as class leader and trustee. His political support was given to the democracy and he served as school inspector and highway commissioner. Interested in all matters of public improvement, he gave active and helpful co-operation to various plans for the public good and throughout the community he was respected by neighbors and friends, making for himself a creditable name in business and social circles. He died August 14, 1879, in the fifty-ninth year of his age, while his wife passed away November 14, 1891, at the age of sixty-seven years.

Frank H. Koebbe was reared upon the home farm and attended the district schools. The occupation to which he gave his attention in youth he has made his life work. He resides on section 27, Freedom township, where he owns eighty acres of rich and fertile land that annually returns to him good crops by reason of the care and cultivation which he bestows upon the fields. He is practical in his methods, systematic in all of his business affairs and by reason of his unfailing industry has met with very desirable success.

Mr. Koebbe was married in 1893 to Miss Mary Huehl, who was born in Freedom township in 1860 and was a daughter of John Gearhart and Adeline (Schlicht) Huehl. The parents were natives of Germany and came to the United States about 1842, settling in Freedom township. They had six children: Henry, who is living in Freedom township; Benjamin, who is connected with the stove factory in Chelsea; John, at home;

Lydia, the wife of Henry Voegeding, of Freedom township; Mrs. Koebbe; and Clara, the wife of Calvin Koebbe, a brother of our subject, and a resident farmer of Freedom township. Both Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Koebbe hold membership in the Evangelical Association and take an active part in the church work. He contributes generously to the support of the church, is acting as one of its officers and is superintendent of its Sunday-school. In politics he is a democrat and for thirteen years served as justice of the peace, during which time his decisions were so fair and impartial that he won high encomiums from people of all parties. In 1905 he was elected supervisor of Freedom township and is now serving on the finance and other important committees. He has been a member of the county democratic central committee and at various times has been chairman of the township committee. He is popular in Washtenaw county, being known as a good neighbor and loyal citizen, manifesting at the same time those traits of character which win warm personal regard.

CALVIN T. CONKLIN.

Calvin T. Conklin, president of the Pioneer Society of Washtenaw county and a resident of Chelsea, is the owner of valuable farming property near the village, but has retired from the active management and is enjoying a well earned rest in his pleasant and attractive home. His name is inseparably interwoven with the history of this community, not only by reason of the fact that he was for many years a leading agriculturist, but also because he was the first white child born in Sylvan township, his natal year being 1831. His parents were Edmund E. and Sophronia (Hickox) Conklin. The father was a native of Orange county, New York, and coming westward to Michigan in 1831, before the admission of the state into the Union, he secured a government claim in Sylvan township, Washtenaw county, on which not a furrow had been turned or an improvement made. His nearest neighbor to the west was seven miles distant and the work of developing and progress seemed scarcely be-

gun. The claim comprised one hundred and sixty acres of land and Mr. Conklin began clearing the tract. As acre after acre was placed under the plow, he transformed the once barren tract into productive fields, and thereon he made his home until his death, August 28, 1867. His wife, who was descended from an old Connecticut family, died January 31, 1838, during the early youth of her son Calvin. The father afterward married again and he had five children, of whom Calvin and Susan were born of the first marriage. The half-sisters and half-brother of our subject were Olive, Frances and Smith B.

Calvin T. Conklin pursued his education in one of the old-time log schoolhouses, such as are common in all pioneer communities, and although his educational privileges were somewhat limited his training at farm labor was not meager. He continued to assist in the operation of the home farm until twenty years of age, when he went to his grandfather's place, adjoining his father's farm on the west, and here he has since had farming interests. He first purchased forty acres of land from his grandfather, to which he has added from time to time as his financial resources have increased until he is now the owner of two hundred and fifty acres of rich and valuable land on sections 29 and 30, Sylvan township. He carried on general farming and fed all of his grain to his stock. At one time he had a fine large orchard upon his place and he added many modern improvements to the property. The farm is now being operated on shares by his grandson, while Mr. Conklin practically lives a retired life, in the enjoyment of a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves.

On the 9th of March, 1856, Mr. Conklin was married to Miss Nancy E. Preston, a native of Waterloo, Jackson county, Michigan, and to them were born two children: Charles, who is now living near Grand Rapids, Michigan; and Alice J., who became the wife of Finley Whitaker and died in 1897, leaving a son, Burleigh C., who married Louise Nutton, of Sylvan township, and is living on his grandfather's farm. For his second wife Mr. Conklin married Miss Sarah L. Runciman a daughter of James Runciman, of Sylvan township, their wedding being celebrated in August,



Calvin T. Boucklin.

1893. Although they were both reared in the town of Chelsea it happened that they never became acquainted until 1891.

In politics Mr. Conklin is a staunch republican but has never been an office seeker. In 1899 he took up his abode in Chelsea, where he has a fine home. He is the president of the Pioneer Society of Washtenaw county, to which position he was elected in June, 1905, at Ypsilanti, and the next meeting will be held in Chelsea. Mr. Conklin has had a prosperous business career and in addition to his farming interests in this county he has a timber interest in the state of Washington and also an orange grove in Florida. He is to-day one of the oldest native sons of the county and few men are more familiar with the history of progress and development here, for he has been a witness of events here for seventy-four years.

JAMES CLEMENTS.

Among the builders and promoters of Ann Arbor who contributed to the business development of the city was numbered James Clements, a pioneer banker, who became one of the most prominent and well-to-do residents of Washtenaw county. He took up his abode in Ann Arbor over fifty years ago, or about 1855, being then a young man of less than twenty-four years. He was a native of England, born November 28, 1831. His parents always resided in that country, where they passed away many years ago.

James Clements was left an orphan at an early age and when a youth of only fourteen years he came to America, landing at New York city. During his early manhood he followed various business pursuits that would yield him an honorable living and being of an economical and ambitious nature he saved his earnings whereby he was enabled to purchase an interest in a gas plant at Flushing, Long Island. For several years he was connected with that industry and was also interested in gas plants in other cities in the east, continuing the management of the same until he came to Ann Arbor. He sought a field of labor here in a similar direction and erected the first

gas works of this city, his interest in the business continuing throughout his remaining days. In 1870 he went to Bay City, Michigan, where he became identified with manufacturing interests, building a large plant for that purpose. It was devoted to the manufacture of all kinds of railroad machinery and this represented Mr. Clements' largest and most important investment. He continued to make Ann Arbor his home but continued to go to Bay City each Monday morning, remaining there throughout the business days of the week, returning in order to spend Sunday with his family. His business is still carried on by his children, his son having charge of the same. It is one of the largest plants of the kind in the state and employs many men, while its product is sold to railroad companies throughout the country. With the business Mr. Clements was connected until his death and it proved a profitable source of income, returning him a gratifying financial reward. A gentleman of resourceful business ability, however, he did not confine his attention to one line and his name figures conspicuously in connection with important interests of Ann Arbor. He was the founder of the First National Bank here, one of its directors and a heavy stockholder. His judgment in business matters was very reliable and his worth was acknowledged by all who had regard for successful accomplishment along honorable lines.

Mr. Clements was married in the east to Miss Agnes Macready, who died in this city in 1893. Of the children born unto them three are now living: Mrs. Ida C. Wheat, who resides in Ann Arbor and has two children, James Clements and Renville; Mary A. Clements, who has always lived in Ann Arbor and makes her home with Mrs. Wheat; and William L. Clements, who resides at Bay City and is in charge of the manufacturing plant there.

The death of James Clements occurred on the 12th of November, 1895. He cast a presidential vote for Grover Cleveland but afterward became a republican in politics and continued to support that party for some time. He and his wife held membership in the Episcopal church of Ann Arbor, of which his children also became communicants. For many years he served as vestryman

and was always deeply and actively interested in church work. He owned a home on South State street, where he always resided. For years he figured as one of the prominent and worthy citizens of Ann Arbor, winning prosperity through well directed effort nor was his path strewn with the wrecks of other men's fortunes. He was always just in his treatment of those with whom he had trade relations but was watchful of opportunity and his utilization of the advantages which came to him was one of the strong and moving forces in his success.

FRANK T. NEWTON.

Frank T. Newton is at this writing, in 1905, filling the office of sheriff of Washtenaw county and for many years has been identified with its manufacturing and agricultural interests. To say that he has risen unaided from comparative obscurity to rank among the most successful men of the county is a statement that seems trite to those familiar with his record, yet it is but just to say in a history that will descend to future generations that his business career has been one that any man would be proud to possess. Beginning at the very bottom round of the ladder he has steadily advanced step by step until he is now occupying a position of prominence and trust reached by few who have no greater advantages at the outset of their careers.

Mr. Newton was born in Superior township, this county, September 30, 1867. His father, Thomas Newton, was a native of England and, becoming a resident of Washtenaw county, has since followed the occupation of farming, now owning a valuable and productive tract of land of one hundred and ten acres in Superior township. He married Sarah Ellen Seymour, who was also born in England and is also yet living. In their family were four children, Frank T. Newton being the third member and only son.

Upon the homestead farm in Superior township the subject of this review spent the days of his boyhood and youth and when eighteen years of age he obtained a third grade teacher's certificate.

He then engaged in teaching in Wayne county and for seven terms was a capable and successful teacher, having charge of the Gardinier school three terms, the Monier school two terms and the Wallaceville school two terms, and when he gave up the active work of the schoolroom he engaged in the insurance business, representing the Union Central Life Insurance Company for some time. He subsequently became the agent of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, of New York, and at a later date he removed to Detroit, where in 1898 he became engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of extension ladders under the firm name of The Newton & Haggerty Ladder Company. This enterprise has been very prosperous and Mr. Newton is still at the head of the concern. Its output is now extensive, bringing an income of substantial proportions. All that Mr. Newton possesses has been acquired through his own labors and he is yet a young man. He has a fine stock farm of two hundred and sixty acres and has raised over one hundred and fifty tons of hay annually, while upon this place are more than seventy head of steers, mostly of the Durham breed. He purchased the farm in 1903, and it is a valuable property, conveniently located a few miles from Ypsilanti. It, too, has been a gratifying source of income and his agricultural interests have made Mr. Newton almost equally as well known as his manufacturing investments. In recent years he has made his home in Ypsilanti, but since elected to the office of sheriff has taken up his abode in Ann Arbor.

Mr. Newton is a stalwart republican, thoroughly informed concerning the principles of the party which he believes contain the best elements of good government. It was upon that ticket that he was chosen sheriff of Washtenaw county in the fall of 1904, and in the discharge of his duties he has shown himself to be fearless and without favoritism. He is very prominent in fraternal circles, holding membership in the Masonic lodge of Ypsilanti, the chapter at Ann Arbor and the commandery of the latter city, while of the Mystic Shrine of Detroit he is also numbered with the nobles. He likewise belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity, at Ypsilanti, to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Ann



F. T. NEWTON.

Arbor, and became a member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Wayne, while teaching school there.

On the 11th of September, 1892, Mr. Newton was married to Ella E. Tyley, a native of Wayne county, and they have one child, Charles T., whose birth occurred in Wayne county in 1893. Mr. Newton is a genial, whole-souled man, making friends wherever he goes by reason of a courteous disposition and kindly spirit that enables him to recognize the good qualities in others. His popularity is well deserved and his record in fraternal, political and business circles is indeed commendable.

F. L. HERRMANN, D. D. S.

F. L. Herrmann, who, starting out in life when but twelve years of age, has won a notable position as a representative of the dental fraternity in Ann Arbor although he is yet one of its younger members, was born here on the 28th of June, 1878. His father, Gustave Herrmann, a native of Germany, came from the old world to the United States in 1873, and was engaged in the merchant tailoring business up to the time of his death in 1893. He married Eva Rehmus, the wedding being celebrated in Ann Arbor, where Mrs. Herrmann still makes her home. She became the mother of two sons and two daughters: F. L., of this review; Mary, deceased; Anna, living in Ann Arbor; Albert, who at the age of seventeen years is still in school.

Dr. Herrman at the usual age became a student in the schools of his native city and when his high-school course was completed he became imbued with a laudable desire to enter one of the walks of life demanding strong intellectuality, determined purpose and careful preparation for the chosen calling. The year 1898 saw the fulfillment of his hope in his matriculation in the University of Michigan and in the year 1902 he was graduated from the dental college. Prior to this time, however, he had long known what it was to earn his own living. He had lost his father when only twelve years of age and he provided for his support in early youth by employment under J. E. Beal of the Courier, also with the In-

land Press Printing Company. He afterward completed a course of credit work in the high school, devoting all of his leisure hours to the acquirement of an education. His own labors provided the funds necessary for the college course, for he worked for Hon. Samuel Beakes as pressman on the Ann Arbor Argus and in 1902 with his cherished diploma he entered upon active practice in his native city, where he has already secured a good patronage.

Dr. Herrmann was married in 1898 to Miss Clarissa Allen, of St. Clair county, Michigan, and they have an interesting little son, Lester, now six years of age. The Doctor belongs to the Trinity Lutheran church. The demands made upon him by his professional duties leave him little leisure time and his constantly growing practice is an indication of public confidence in his skill and ability.

ANDREW REULE.

Andrew Reule, coming alone to America at the age of sixteen years with little more money than was necessary to pay the expenses of the voyage, is today one of the leading merchants of Ann Arbor, being a senior member of the firm of Reule, Conlin & Fiegel, clothiers of this city. His life record began in Wurtemberg, Germany, on the 25th of March, 1863, his parents being Michael and Christine (Miller) Reule, who were also natives of that country. The father conducted business as a baker and confectioner and died in his native land. In the family were twelve children, most of whom are still living in Germany.

Andrew Reule, having acquired a knowledge of the common branches of learning in the public schools of the fatherland, became in his youth imbued with the desire to seek a home in America, of whose privileges and advantages he had heard much. He therefore at the age of sixteen completed his arrangements to cross the Atlantic and made his way at once to Ann Arbor, where he arrived in 1879. He was for four years a student in this city, after which he entered the employ of J. T. Jacobs, a clothier, with whom he remained for five years, his capability and fidelity

winning a ready recognition in successive promotions. He gained a varied and comprehensive knowledge of the business and eventually became an independent factor in commercial circles of this city as a member of the firm of Wadham, Kennedy & Reule. Subsequent changes in the ownership have led to the adoption of the present firm style of Reule, Conlin & Fiegel. The business of the house is extensive and the trade is growing year by year. The methods employed by the firm are in harmony with such old and time tried maxims as "Honesty is the best policy" and "There is no excellence without labor." Fair treatment of employes and straightforward dealing with patrons have won for the firm a continuance of a most liberal and gratifying patronage.

Mr. Reule was married in 1801 to Miss Amelia Paul, of Ann Arbor, belonging to a prominent pioneer family of this city. They have two sons, Paul Andrew and Erwin, who are students in the city schools.

MATTHEW E. KEELER.

Matthew E. Keeler is one of the extensive land owners of Washtenaw county, his farm comprising four hundred and thirty-six acres on section 17, Sharon township. This is a very valuable property improved with one of the finest country homes in the county and in the management of his farming and stock-raising interests Mr. Keeler displays excellent ability, being successfully engaged in the cultivation of crops and in the raising of Durham cattle. He was born in Fairfield county, Connecticut, in 1836. His father, Jesse E. Keeler, was a native of the same county and was of Welsh lineage, his ancestors having come to the new world in the seventeenth century. The family was represented in the Revolutionary war and during that conflict General Wooster and his troops slept upon the farm owned by the paternal grandfather of our subject. Jesse Keeler followed the occupation of farming and was a well-to-do man for his day. Four generations of the Keelers were reared in the same district in Connecticut and they owned slaves there at a time when that custom was in vogue in New England. Jesse

Keeler was a member of the Presbyterian church and his life was characterized by devotion to honorable principles. He was the fourth in a family of seven children. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Delia Raymond, was born in Fairfield county, Connecticut, and was of English lineage. At the time of the Revolutionary war her father was detailed to patrol the shore and watch for the approach of British vessels and it was in the town of Norwalk, where the family lived, that Major Andre was confined for a time after he was captured and tried as a British spy at Ridgefield. Mrs. Keeler was one of seven children. Both parents of our subject remained residents of Connecticut throughout their entire lives, the father dying in 1856, at the age of fifty-eight years, while his wife passed away in 1861, at the age of sixty-one years. They had two sons, the younger being Russell Raymond Keeler, who died November 4, 1893, at his brother's home in Sharon, Michigan. He was a farmer on the old homestead in Connecticut and his son is now conducting that property being a representative of the family in the sixth generation residing upon that place.

Matthew E. Keeler was reared to farm life and attended school in his native town, while later he continued his studies for two years in Amenia Seminary in Dutchess county, New York. Coming westward to Michigan he settled upon the tract of land which he now owns, buying the first two hundred and forty acres of Mr. Porter, who broke it up. It is on section 17, Sharon township, and to the original purchase he has added until within the boundaries of the property are now comprised four hundred and thirty-six acres of rich and productive land. He has erected thereon one of the fine country residences in the county and also substantial barns and outbuildings which are in keeping with the home. His fields return good crops and he is also engaged in the breeding of thoroughbred Durham cattle and the feeding of sheep. He usually feeds from two to five hundred head of sheep annually and finds this a profitable source of income.

In 1861 Mr. Keeler was married to Miss Anna E. Osborn, who was born in Wilton, Connecticut, and died February 3, 1880, at the comparatively early age of thirty-nine years. Her father

was William Osborn, a school teacher, who died in his eastern home, while her mother, Mrs. Anna (Lockwood) Osborn, eventually came to Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Keeler had seven children: Wilton and Raymond, both deceased; Emma W., at home; Fred L.; Mary Delia, a teacher in the schools of Manistee, Michigan; Will M., who is engaged in the livery business in New Milford, Connecticut; and Annie E., the wife of Dell Bissell, telegraph operator at the Mount Pleasant station in Michigan. The eldest living son, Fred L. Keeler, is a graduate of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor of the class of 1893 and pursued post-graduate work in 1894. He is now professor of science in the State Central Normal at Mount Pleasant, Michigan. He married Miss Bertina Bliss, of Ann Arbor, and they have two children, Marion Esther and Bliss.

After losing his first wife Mr. Keeler was married in 1884 to Miss Josephine Campbell, who was born in Sharon township in 1847, a daughter of Samuel and Sarah (McCord) Campbell, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Her father came to the United States from Ireland and settled in New York. On coming to Washtenaw county, Michigan, in 1838, he first located in Freedom township but afterward moved to Sharon township. His wife's people were natives of Scotland and in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell were twelve children, of whom Mrs. Keeler is the seventh in order of birth. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and an estimable lady, who enjoys the warm regard of many friends. Mr. Keeler exercises his right of franchise in support of the republican party and its principles and has served as treasurer of his school district for thirty-six years. For years he has been entrusted with the settlement of his brother's and other estates as administrator or executor and is a man of irreproachable integrity and unflinching business honor, who enjoys the unqualified trust and respect of his fellowmen. He stands today a strong man, strong in his honor and his good name and in his business qualifications and success. In addition to his farming interests he was one of the organizers of the Grass Lake Farmers' Bank, which was established in 1882 and of which he was a stockholder and di-

rector. He possesses many of the sterling traits of character of his New England ancestry and is a high type of our American manhood.

WILLIAM H. MURRAY.

William H. Murray, the senior member of the law firm of Murray & Storm, of Ann Arbor, was born in York township, Washtenaw county, in 1875. His grandfather, Andrew Murray, was a native of Scotland and in early life joined an Irish regiment, which came to America in 1812. Together with other members of the military command he deserted the British ranks and joined the United States army, his sympathy being with the republic. Following the close of hostilities he settled in Monroe, Michigan, where he followed farming. Unto him and his wife Maria were born five children, of whom two are yet living, Daniel and Mrs. Ellen Roberts.

Daniel Murray, born in Monroe, Michigan, removed from that place to York township, Washtenaw county, in 1864 and has since been closely identified with agricultural interests there. He married Miss Catherine McInnes, a native of London, England, and they have become the parents of eight children, of whom seven are yet living, as follows: Mary A.; Donald, who married Louisa Wardell and follows farming in Augusta township; Andrew, a resident farmer of York township, who married Hattie Blood; John, an agriculturist of Augusta township, who married Elizabeth Wanty; Ella, the wife of Lucian Lock, M. D., a physician of Haverhill, Ohio; Edwin W., also a farmer of Augusta township, who married Elizabeth Feldman; and William H., who is the youngest of the family.

In the township of his nativity William H. Murray was reared to manhood and after mastering the elementary branches of learning he completed a high-school course, being graduated with the class of 1893. Subsequently he entered the University of Michigan, where he won his degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1895, and his degree of Master of Law, in 1896, having completed the literary and law courses. Between the two per-

iods of his university courses he read law in the office of Edward Weeks, an attorney of Detroit, with whom he spent the summer months, and in 1897 he entered upon the practice of his chosen profession in Ann Arbor, where he has gained a creditable position. In 1901 he admitted Carl T. Storm to a partnership under the firm style of Murray & Storm, and this relation has since been maintained. Mr. Murray has been very successful and the recognition of his natural intellectual endowments, his laudable ambition and his strong determination lead the public to predict for him a successful future. His political allegiance is given to the democracy and for the past six years he served as circuit court commissioner, his term expiring in the fall of 1904. He is also one of the directors of the German American Savings Bank, one of the recently established financial institutions of the city, and has an office in the German American Bank Building at the corner of Liberty and Main street, south.

In October, 1901, in Ann Arbor, Mr. Murray was married to Miss Julia J. Allmendinger, a daughter of David F. Allmendinger, an old resident of the city. They now have one son, Ralph A., born in Ann Arbor. The parents are prominent young people here, enjoying the hospitality of many of the best homes of the city. Mr. Murray belongs to the Masonic lodge and chapter and to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, with which he has been associated for five years and for three years as secretary.

JOHN KOCH.

John Koch, who as a member of the firm of Koch Brothers, contractors of Ann Arbor, has erected some of the finest buildings in this city, being closely identified with the material improvement of Ann Arbor and Washtenaw county, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, January 30, 1858. His parents, John George and Magdalena (Ade) Koch, were also natives of Germany, and the father, who was a stone contractor, died in the year 1864. His widow long survived him, and passed away 1897. In their family

were five children: Anna Maria, who is living in the fatherland; John; Sophia Agnes, who also resides in Germany; Christian G., who is in partnership with our subject; and Henry G., who was also a member of the firm from 1892 to 1897.

At the age of six years John Koch began his education in the schools of his native country, and he learned the builder's trade in Stuttgart, Germany, after which he came to the United States, believing superior business advantages were afforded in the new world. He was twenty-two years of age when he crossed the Atlantic to America, making his way direct to Ann Arbor. Here he secured employment at the builder's trade, and was employed by several contractors in this city. In 1880 he was with the firm of Walker Brothers, but since 1884 has been in business for himself. In 1892 he formed a partnership with his brother, Christian G.

Under the firm style of Koch Brothers, they have erected some of the finest structures in Ann Arbor, including the State Savings Bank, the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, St. Thomas Catholic church, the Zion Lutheran church, the Zeta Psi, the Delta Kappa Epsilon, the Phi Delta, the Beta Zeta and Delta U., all fraternity houses, the new medical building and Perry school. The firm has also erected nine churches in the county and state, the Palmer Hospital and Homeopathic Hospital, and a large number of business blocks, factories and residences. Their work has given general satisfaction, and the character of their building operations has secured for them a continuance of a liberal and gratifying patronage. They rank to-day with the leading contractors of this part of the state, and have an office at No. 501 South Ashley street, at the corner of Jefferson.

In 1884 Mr. Koch was united in marriage to Miss Kate Kuhn, a daughter of John William and Annie (Schopf) Kuhn. Her father was a railroad contractor, and made his home in Ann Arbor for some time. After his marriage Mr. Koch removed to Ithaca, Michigan, where he built a home and maintained his residence until 1885, when he returned to Ann Arbor, where he has since been engaged in business as a leading contractor and dealer in all kinds of building sup-



John Koch.

plies. Unto him and his wife have been born three children: Rupert W., born in 1885, and therefore twenty years of age, is now in the engineering department of the University of Michigan; Mamie Charlotte, born in 1888, is acting as bookkeeper for her father, and is a young woman of good business ability; Sophia B., born in 1891, is now a student in the high school of Ann Arbor, and possesses considerable musical talent.

Mr. Koch is a democrat in his political views, and is a prominent Mason, having become a Knight Templar in 1898. He is also a member of the Mystic Shrine of Detroit, and is in hearty sympathy with the teachings and tenets of the craft. He is also a member of many other lodges and German societies, and he and his family are members of Zion Lutheran church, of which Mrs. Koch is a trustee. He served four terms as alderman from the second ward. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home in the new world, for in its business conditions he has found the broader opportunities that he sought, and by the utilization of these has advanced steadily to a prominent and prosperous position in industrial circles.

ARCHER G. CRANE.

Archer G. Crane, who is serving for the second term as supervisor of Bridgewater township and is also a farmer, was born on the 3d of December, 1858, in Lodi township, this county. His father, Charles T. Crane, was a native of the Empire state and in 1826 came to Michigan, settling in Freedom township, Washtenaw county, with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Archer Crane. The grandfather entered a tract of land from the government there and began the development of a farm in this frontier district. Charles T. Crane was reared to the occupation of farming, chose that pursuit as a life work and became well-to-do. He stood high in the community, enjoying the regard of all with whom he was associated. His political support was given to the republican party and he capably served as justice of the peace. He

married Amarillis Judd, who was born in New York and was a daughter of Ozias and Martha Judd, who were pioneer residents of Michigan, settling in Lodi township, Washtenaw county. Mrs. Crane was one of six children, while her husband was one of five children. His death occurred in 1872 at the age of seventy-seven years, while his wife passed away in September, 1905, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. In their family were six children: Celestia, the wife of Calvin Lazell, a farmer of Jackson county; Edith, the wife of Erastus Walter, a resident farmer of Clinton county; Clarence, an agriculturist of Saginaw county; Ida, the wife of Elroy Zimmerman, an upholsterer of Tecumseh, Michigan; Archer G.; and Lyle, who is living in Bridgewater township.

Archer G. Crane was reared to farm life and in his youth attended the district schools, while later he continued his studies in the Clinton high school. For eight years he was a district school teacher, following that pursuit through the winter months, while in the summer seasons he worked at farm labor. In fact he has always been actively connected with agricultural interests and he now lives on section 15, Bridgewater township, where he owns one hundred and twenty acres of land that he has placed under a high state of cultivation, adding to it the modern equipments which are ever found upon a model farm of the twentieth century. The fields are well tilled and everything about the place bespeaks the energy and enterprise of a careful and painstaking owner.

In 1886 Mr. Crane was married to Miss Anna Belle Kinney, who was born in Cambridge, Lenawee county, Michigan, in 1864, and is a daughter of Fred and Josephine Kinney. In this family there were five children, namely: Mrs. Crane; Eugene, who is an engineer in the oil fields of Ohio; Amy, the wife of Orrin Smith, a weaver of Clinton, Michigan; Cornelia, the wife of Ernest McGee, who is also an engineer in the Ohio oil fields; and Arthur, who is connected with the woolen mills of Clinton. Mr. and Mrs. Crane had but one child, Charles, who was born in 1893, and in 1895 the wife and mother passed away, her death being deeply deplored by many friends throughout the community. Mr. Crane belongs

to the Grange and is well known as a local leader in democratic ranks, taking an active and helpful interest in the work of his party. He has served as school inspector and highway commissioner and in the spring of 1904 was elected supervisor of Bridgewater township and is now serving his second term in that position. In the discharge of his official duties he is prompt and accurate and the same qualities are manifest in his business career and have constituted the key that has unlocked to him the portals of prosperity.

MARTIN L. BELSER, M. D.

Martin L. Belser, physician and surgeon at Ann Arbor, and surgeon general of the Michigan National Guard, was born in New Washington, Ohio, March 16, 1869, and is a son of H. F. and Mary (Kocher) Belser. The father, a native of Germany, and a man of superior native force and intellectual attainments, came to this country from Wurtemberg as a missionary of the Lutheran church. The year of his arrival was 1859, and for seventeen years he was pastor of the church of his domination at New Washington, Ohio. In 1875 he came to Ann Arbor as the first pastor of the Zion Lutheran church, continuing his connection therewith for fifteen years, or until failing health compelled his retirement. He is a man of great piety, whose life was characterized by conscientious zeal and consecration to his work, and his influence was of no restricted order. He still makes his home in Ann Arbor. His wife was born in Indiana; and by this marriage there were born nine children, namely: Frederick H., cashier of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Ann Arbor; C. W., Louisa and Paul, all deceased; Martin L.; Anna, deceased; Amanda, who is living with her brother, Dr. Belser; and Emma and Ernest, who have likewise departed this life.

Martin L. Belser, brought to Ann Arbor when a youth of six years, pursued his literary education in the grammar and high schools of this city and entered the University of Michigan in 1889, completing the course with the class of

1891, which qualified him for the practice of medicine and surgery. His standing during his college days is indicated by the fact that he was chosen instructor for the department of pathology and thus continued his connection with the university from 1891 until 1895. In the latter year he entered upon active practice and had secured a good patronage, when, in 1898, he went to Cuba as a member of Company A, Thirty-first Michigan Infantry, holding the rank of second lieutenant. He was afterward promoted to first lieutenant, and upon his return from the war was presented with a beautiful sword by the members of his battalion, in recognition of his services among the sick and wounded. For five years before the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he was major surgeon of the Michigan National Guard, and was reappointed upon his return from Cuba. He practiced along modern scientific lines, keeping in touch with the advanced thought of the profession, and the consensus of public opinion gives him rank among the foremost representatives of the medical fraternity here, while his close adherence to a high standard of professional ethics has gained him the respect of the members of the profession.

Dr. Belser is a member of Golden Rule lodge, A., F. & A. M. He was married in 1891 to Miss Emma Sheets, of New Washington, Ohio, and they have two sons, Carl and Walter, aged respectively three and two years. The parents are members of the Zion Lutheran church; and Dr. Belser gives his political allegiance to the democracy. He stands as a typical representative of age, alert, enterprising and progressive, in touch with modern thought, equally prominent and popular in social, military and professional circles.

OLIVER M. MARTIN.

Oliver M. Martin, engaged in the undertaking business in Ann Arbor, and a director of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, was born in the city of his residence, November 7, 1847. His father, Oliver M. Martin, was a native of New Jersey, his birth having occurred in Plainfield,



DR. M. L. BELSER.

whence he removed to Michigan, in 1843. He established his home in Ann Arbor, accompanied by his wife and one child. He was married in New Jersey to Miss Phoebe Hawkins, who was born in the state of New York. Here Mr. Martin turned his attention to cabinet-making, having mastered the trade in New Jersey, and eventually he engaged in the manufacture of furniture on his own account. Later he established the undertaking business, becoming the pioneer in that line in Ann Arbor, and after several years he withdrew entirely from furniture manufacturing in order to give his undivided attention to the undertaking business, in which he continued successfully up to the time of his death, which occurred when he was sixty-two years of age. His wife passed away at the age of sixty-five years. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and for one term he served as city marshal. He was held in high esteem because of his honor, activity and success in business affairs and his loyalty to the varied interests which contributed to public progress and improvement.

At the usual age Oliver M. Martin became a student in the Ann Arbor schools, mastering the branches of the grammar and high school courses. After putting aside his text-books he became a mail agent on the Michigan Southern Railroad, his route being between Detroit and Chicago, occupying the position for a year. He then joined his father in the undertaking business, being admitted to a partnership four years prior to the father's death. Since that time he has been alone in business and the success of the house has been maintained through all these years. He has one of the most modern establishments of this character and a liberal patronage is accorded him. He has likewise made investment in banking interests here and is a director of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank.

In 1875 Mr. Martin was married to Miss Caroline Foster, who was born in Ann Arbor, and is a daughter of Samuel Foster, one of the early settlers of Washtenaw county and now a prominent farmer of Scio township. Mr. Martin is a very prominent Mason, having taken the degrees of the lodge, chapter and commandery. His wife is a member of the Eastern Star and also belongs to

the Methodist church and various social organizations of the city. Mr. Martin has crossed the sands of the desert with the nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Detroit and his name is also on the membership rolls of the Knights of the Macca-bees. His political allegiance is given to the republican party but he never places partisanship before the general welfare and is recognized as one of the leading spirits in the promotion of Ann Arbor's best interests, being the champion of every measure for the material, moral and intellectual development of the city in which his entire life has been passed and where he has so directed his labors as to win not only a competency but also an honorable name.

VICTOR CLARENCE VAUGHAN, M. D.,
LL. D.

Dr. Vaughan, dean of the department of medicine and surgery of the University of Michigan, was born at Mount Airy, Randolph county, Missouri, October 27, 1851. His paternal grandfather came from Wales, where the family name is found in the earliest chronicles, and settled in North Carolina. His father, John Vaughan, was a tobacco grower in Missouri. His mother, Adeline Dameron, was descended from French Huguenots, who came from Rouen, where bearers of the name still live. Dr. Vaughan has two brothers, John P., a commission merchant at Dallas, Texas, and Marvin G., a druggist at Eagle Pass, Texas, and two sisters, Mrs. W. H. Stapleton, of Emis, Texas, and Mrs. John H. Hammett, of Huntsville, Missouri.

Dr. Vaughan's preliminary education was obtained under private instruction and his undergraduate college work was done at Central College, Fayette, Missouri, and at Mount Pleasant College, at Huntsville, Missouri, where he graduated in 1872. For two years after his graduation he was instructor in Latin and his alma mater and in 1874 he entered the University of Michigan, taking the degrees, M. S. in 1875, Ph. D. in 1878 and M. D. in 1878. Since the last mentioned date he has practiced medicine, doing a general practice until 1895,

since which time he has confined himself to office and consultation work. Dr. Vaughan has studied in Europe and has contributed more than one hundred articles to the medical and scientific periodicals of this country and Europe.

In 1877 he married Dora C. Taylor, of Huntsville, Missouri, and to them five sons have been born: Drs. Victor C., Jr., and J. Walter, practitioners in Detroit; Herbert H., an instructor in the University of Kansas; and Henry F. and Warren T., now students in the high school.

Dr. Vaughan served as surgeon in the Spanish-American war and was recommended for brevet by President McKinley for meritorious conduct in the battle at Santiago. Politically he was a democrat until the silver question became prominent in 1896 since which time he has been a republican in national matters and an independent in state and local affairs.

MAT D. BLOSSER.

Mat D. Blosser, editor and publisher of the Manchester Enterprise, was born in Tecumseh, Michigan, in 1846. His father, Peter F. Blosser, was a native of the state of New York, and is of German extraction, while another branch of the family comes of French ancestry. Mat Blosser, Sr., the grandfather of our subject, served as a soldier in the war of 1812 with a Pennsylvania regiment. Peter Blosser, reared in the Empire state, came westward to Michigan in 1842, locating in Tecumseh. He was a miller by trade, and was employed in the Globe mills for ten years. About 1854 he came to Manchester, where he operated what was then known as the "Southern Washtenaw Mills," now the Manchester Roller Mills, continuing in charge of the plant for twelve years. On the expiration of that period he engaged in the drug business, in which he continued until his retirement from active business life about twenty-five years ago. He belongs to the Episcopal church, and fraternally is connected with the Masonic lodge, chapter, council and Adrian commandery, K. T., while his political views are indicated by the stalwart sup-

port which he gives to the republican party. He is now living with his son Mat, at the age of eighty-three years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Baylis, was born in New York, and is now living at the age of eighty years. She comes of ancestry which is distinctively American in both the lineal and collateral lines, her ancestors having lived in Virginia at an early day. She, too, belongs to the Episcopal church. In the family are two sons, the elder being Thomas Blosser, working in a wholesale drug house and residing in Lansing, Michigan.

Mat D. Blosser began his education in the common schools of Tecumseh and continued his studies there until he became a high school student. He enlisted for service in the Civil war, but owing to his youth he was taken from the army by his parents. In his native town he learned the printer's trade when a lad, and his entire life has been devoted to the "art preservative." In 1867 he came to Manchester, and in connection with George S. Spafford established the Manchester Enterprise, but after a comparatively brief time purchased his partner's interest and has since been running the paper. It was a full page seven column paper, which he afterward increased to a six page paper, and now it is an eight page paper. He has a large advertising patronage and the journal also enjoys a large circulation. It is non-partisan and is published every Thursday.

In 1870 Mr. Blosser was married to Miss Mary Etta Harris, who was born in Syracuse, New York, a daughter of B. G. and Sarah (Spaulding) Harris, who came to Michigan about 1865, and after a year spent in Manchester removed to Grass Lake. He was a ship-builder by trade and in this state engaged in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Blosser have three children: Fred H., a printer, residing in Sioux City, Iowa; Margaret H., the wife of B. Fred Burtless, office manager for the state tax commission at Lansing; and Maree Dorothy.

Mr. Blosser has attained the Royal Arch degree in Masonry and is a past master of the lodge and high priest of the chapter. He also has membership relations with the Foresters and is one of the old members of the Michigan Press

Association. Personally he favors the democracy, but he publishes an independent paper devoted to the dissemination of local and general news.

JAMES B. SAUNDERS.

James B. Saunders, an honored veteran of the Civil war, who from the age of sixteen years has made his home in Michigan and is now engaged in the printing business in Ann Arbor, was born February 13, 1844, in West Harwich, Barnstable county, Massachusetts. His father, Thorndike P. Saunders, was born in Bedford, Massachusetts, in 1810 and for some years resided in New York, where he was engaged in the wholesale commission business. On starting for the west he came direct to Ann Arbor, taking up his abode in this city in 1857. In 1836 he was married to Miss Abigail B. M. Barnaby, who was born in Massachusetts in 1812 and was a daughter of Rev. James Barnaby, whose birth occurred in 1787. Her father became a student in Brown University with the intention of studying law but during a religious revival held there he was converted and abandoned the study of law for the study of the gospel. Being graduated from the theological department, he then entered the Baptist ministry and for many years, or until the time of his death, devoted his attention and talents to the cause of the church. His labors were attended with success, as many were converted through his earnestness, Christian zeal and consecration and his influence proved a far-reaching factor in the moral development of the various communities with which he was connected. He died at the venerable age of ninety-six years and six months.

Thorndike P. Saunders, who had engaged in business in New York as a wholesale merchant, turned his attention to the shoe business after his arrival in the west. He had been a prominent factor in political circles in the eastern metropolis and had represented his district in the general assembly. He voted first with the whig and afterward with the republican party and he held membership in the Episcopal church. His death occurred in 1871 and for two decades he was sur-

vived by his wife, who passed away in March, 1895. In their family were eight children: Thorndike F., who was born in 1837 and is now a lawyer practicing at the bar of New York city; Abbie M., the wife of Judge Frazer, of Detroit, and the mother of three children; Kate A., the wife of J. B. Hobson, of Olathe, Kansas, by whom she has one child; Addie M., deceased, who was the wife of James Kingsley, Jr., and had four children; James B., of this review; Harry H., who was assistant prosecuting attorney of Detroit, Michigan, and died about two years ago; Eben S., now living in Olathe, Kansas; and Charlotte, the wife of Thomas Payne, of Kansas City, by whom she had two children.

James B. Saunders, after spending the first sixteen years of his life in the Empire state, came to Michigan and pursued his education in the high school and an academy in Ann Arbor. Taking up the printer's trade he mastered the business, which he continued to follow until the outbreak of the Civil war, when on the 8th of August, 1862, in response to his country's call for troops, he enlisted as a member of Company H, Twentieth Michigan Infantry. He served for three years or until the close of the war and participated in a number of important engagements, including the battles of Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, Blue Springs, Fort Saunders, Knoxville, Tennessee, Strawberry Plains, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Lenoir Station and others. He was taken prisoner at Spottsylvania Court House and was confined at various periods at Lynchburg, Danville, Andersonville, Florence and Salisbury. He was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness and was taken to the field hospital, but not wishing to be taken prisoner (as those in the hospital were assured they would be if they remained there) he partially emptied his knapsack and then undertook to proceed with the army on the march of the day. By the aid of a comrade, who was driving an ammunition wagon, he succeeded in joining his regiment the following morning just in time to be detailed on the skirmish line, where he was unfortunate enough to be again wounded and taken prisoner. This was on the 8th day of May, 1864, and he was confined in the prisons above mentioned until March 1, 1865, when he

was, with a trainload of other unfortunates, taken to a point within a few miles of Wilmington, North Carolina, and paroled. After being stowed away in the Union transports once more, they were taken to Annapolis, Maryland, and placed in the government hospitals there. After remaining there about a month, hovering between life and death, he was granted a furlough and returned home. After the expiration of his thirty days' furlough, on the affidavit of Dr. Wells, his family physician, his furlough was extended, and when that time had expired he was ordered to report at Camp Chase, Ohio, parole camp. He did so and, in the middle of June, 1865, was honorably discharged, though never exchanged, and returned to his home at Ann Arbor. So rigorous had been his service in the war that his health was largely undermined and for two years he was unable to do any work after his return.

Mr. Saunders then went to Chicago, where he engaged in the printing business, and on his return to Ann Arbor continued in the same line. Later he went to New York city in 1870, where he engaged in the book and job printing business.

In 1867 he wedded Miss Ada J. Pierce, who was born June 7, 1848, and was a daughter of Nathan H. and Sophia M. Pierce. Mr. Pierce was a native of New York, who came to Michigan at an early day. He served as chief of police and was constable in Ann Arbor for many years. He lost an arm through an explosion when celebrating a ratification meeting on the courthouse square. The German citizens of Ann Arbor presented him with a fine revolver in recognition of his faithfulness as an officer and his devotion to the general good, and this firearm is now in possession of Mr. Saunders. For many years he remained a worthy and prominent citizen of Ann Arbor, respected by all as a faithful defender of the general welfare. For many years Mrs. Pierce was very prominent in different things that go to make up the history of Washtenaw county.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Saunders have been born nine children: Georgia, who was born July 5, 1868, and is the wife of Ernest P. Van Kleeck, by whom she has three children; Lottie Belle, who was born February 27, 1870, and is the wife of Frank T. Corr, by whom she had six chil-

dren, two now deceased; Ada J., who was born April 11, 1871, and married Simon P. Dewey, by whom she has one child; Katie, born February 14, 1873, now the wife of Thomas McHugh, and the mother of two children; James B., Jr., who was born May 16, 1876, and married Mabel Midgley, by whom he has two children; Harry E., who was born July 3, 1879, and married Katie Kinsey; Winona M., born June 12, 1882; Florence L., who was born July 29, 1884, and is the wife of John H. Stimpson, by whom she has one child, and Vera M., who was born July 16, 1889, and is at home.

The family belong to the Unitarian church, and Mr. Saunders is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, having held all of the officers and been adjutant of Welch post, No. 137, when not filling one of the other chairs, ever since the date of its organization. He is likewise a member of the Typographical Union and of the Trades Council, being secretary of the latter. In politics he is a republican, and has for the past forty years worked for the election of the candidates on that ticket when he was not convinced that the opponent was the best man for the office.

ALFRED H. HOLMES.

Alfred H. Holmes, who for twenty years has been engaged in the livery business in Ann Arbor, was born in Pittsfield township, Washtenaw county, June 10, 1839, and is one of a family of twelve children, whose parents were Burroughs and Polly (Denison) Holmes, both of whom were natives of New York. The father came from Saratoga county, New York, in 1837, and settled in Washtenaw county, Michigan, on a farm three and a half miles south of the postoffice in Ann Arbor. The farm comprised one hundred and sixty acres, and to its improvement and development he gave his time and attention until his death, which occurred March 8, 1860. He was a member of the Christian church. His wife survived him until 1868, when, she, too, passed away. Of their children six are yet living: Rev. Dr. Thomas Holmes, a Congrega-



Alfred H. Holmes

tional minister, residing at Chelsea; Mrs. Amanda Wilsey, the widow of Moses T. Wilsey, residing at 327 South Division street; Mrs. Orpha Wilsey, living at 509 East Liberty street, Ann Arbor; Mrs. Francis A. Jack, and Mrs. Polly C. Bramhall, both of Memphis, Tennessee; and Alfred H.

Alfred H. Holmes spent his early life on a farm and in early manhood lived in Kansas for a time, but for twenty years has been engaged in the livery business in Ann Arbor, drawing his patronage from the best citizens here. He is thoroughly reliable in all business transactions, earnestly strives to please his patrons and thus insures a continuance of a liberal trade.

On the 5th of April, 1860, Mr. Holmes was united in marriage to Miss Anna S. Sheldon, of Lodi township, a daughter of Newton and Suzanna (Edmunds) Sheldon. Her father was a native of Brutus, Cayuga county, New York, and he became a very prominent and influential citizen of Michigan, leaving the impress of his individuality upon its legislative history during the early days of the commonwealth. He was a member of the territorial legislature when Detroit was the capital and served in the legislature again in 1868. He died in 1883, at the age of seventy-two years, while his widow, who was also a native of New York, departed this life in 1899, at the very advanced age of eighty-six years. In their family were six children: Mrs. Mary M. Isbell, of Ann Arbor; Edward, of Jackson, Michigan; Mrs. Ermina S. Warner, of Lodi township, Washtenaw county; Mrs. Holmes; Mrs. Jennie A. Wilsey, of Detroit; and Alma, who died at the age of twenty years. Edward Sheldon formerly followed farming but is now engaged in business at Jackson. In politics he is a democrat, and in religious faith is a Congregationalist.

Prior to her marriage, Mrs. Holmes successfully engaged in teaching school for several years. She and her husband have a fine home at No. 509 Liberty street, East. Unto them have been born a daughter and two sons. Mrs. Nellie Briggs, the eldest, living in Toledo, Ohio, has four children, Helen, Harriet, Lucile and Dorothy. Bert E., of Boston, Massachusetts, with

the Buffalo Steam Roller Company, was married June 2, 1904, to Grace Haven, a granddaughter of the ex-president of the University of Michigan. Willard S. Holmes, who is with his father in business, was married December 9, 1901, to Mildred Harriet Shetterly, of Ann Arbor, and they have a son, Alfred H. Holmes, who is named in honor of his grandfather and is now two years of age.

Mr. Holmes is an active advocate of the temperance cause and stands loyally by his convictions. He is a man of upright character, genial and kindly in his relations to all, and his personal characteristics have so endeared him to his many friends that the circle of his friendship is almost co-extensive with the circle of his acquaintances.

GEORGE AUSTIN HOWLETT, D. D. S.

Dr. George Austin Howlett, well known in professional circles of Ann Arbor as a practitioner of dentistry, was born in Lyndon township, Washtenaw county, Michigan, January 6, 1875. His father, William John Howlett, was a native of Lincolnshire, England, and in his youth crossed the Atlantic to the new world, settling in this county in 1853. He was identified with agricultural interests, becoming a prosperous farmer as the years passed by. He married Betsy Ann Goodwin, a native of Lyndon township and a representative of one of the pioneer families of this portion of the state.

In his early youth Dr. Howlett was a student in the country school of Lyndon township and afterward continued his education in the high school at Chelsea, Michigan, where he acquired his more specifically literary education. His preparation for his chosen profession was made in the University of Michigan, matriculating in the dental department in 1897 and completing the regular four years' course with the class of 1901. He entered upon practice at Stockbridge, Michigan, in 1902, but the same year came to Ann Arbor, where he opened an office. He now has a fine suite of rooms in Ann Arbor Savings Bank Building, equipped with the latest appliances

known to the dental profession. His practice is large and constantly increasing and his position as a member of the dental fraternity was assured from the beginning because of the careful preparation which well equipped him for his work, his laudable ambition and his strong determination to win success.

Dr. Howlett was married in 1903 to Miss Florence N. Bachman, of Chelsea, Michigan, and they are well known and prominent socially in the university city. The Doctor belongs to the Masonic fraternity and to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and was vice grand of Stockbridge lodge. His political allegiance is given to the democracy and he is a member of St. Andrew's Episcopal church.

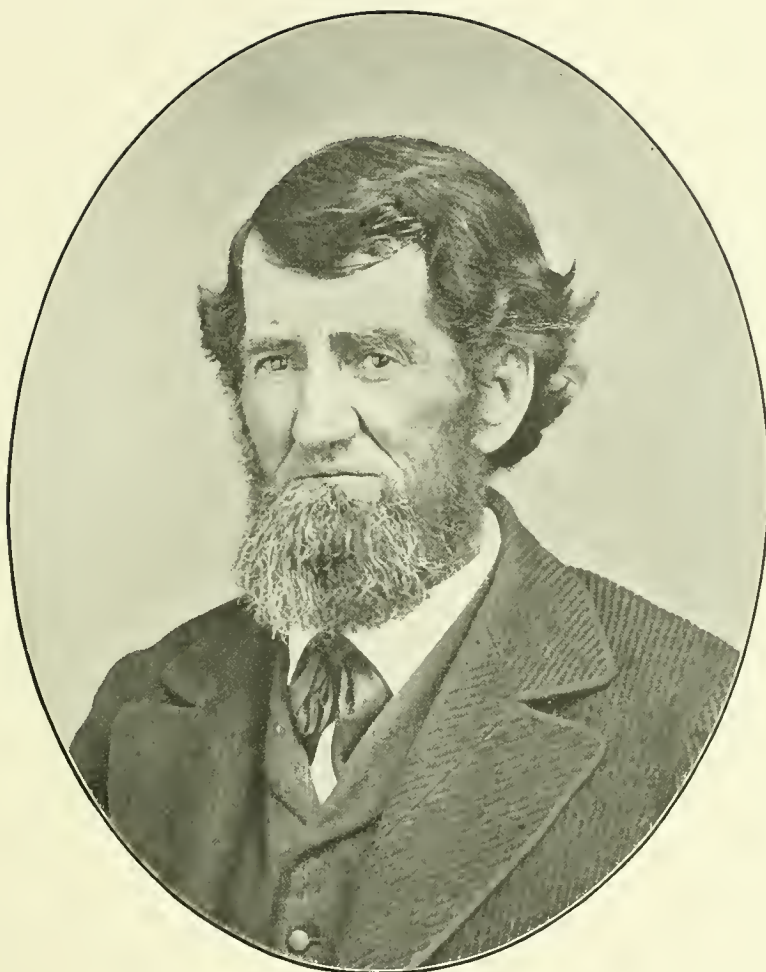
JOHN LLOYD DAVIDSON.

John Lloyd Davidson, deceased, was a mason contractor, who aided in the erection of some of the first buildings in Ann Arbor, becoming a pioneer settler of this city in 1833. He was of Scotch descent and was a native of Charleston, Montgomery county, New York, born on the 11th of August, 1805. His parents were John and Rhoda (Mudge) Davidson, both of whom resided at Sacket Harbor, New York, in early life. Subsequently, however, they removed to Montreal, Canada, where they spent a few years, after which they returned to the Empire state, locating at Charleston. The father was also a mason and builder and worked at his trade at Charleston for several years. For a short time he made his home in Syracuse, New York, and then removed to Grand Rapids, Michigan. There he followed the same pursuit and assisted in the erection of some of the fine buildings of that city, devoting his time and energies to the mason's trade at that point until his later years, when he retired from active business life to enjoy in well earned rest the fruits of his former toil. Both he and his wife spent their last years in Grand Rapids.

John Lloyd Davidson acquired his education in the public schools of Charleston, New York, spending his youth in the Empire state. Having

arrived at years of maturity he was married in Syracuse, New York, to Miss Maria Holcomb, a native of that city, whose parents also resided in the east and spent their last years there. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson became the parents of five children: Helen M., the eldest, is now the widow of W. James Wainwright, of Troy, New York, who was a well educated man and during the latter part of his life was employed in a railroad office in St. Louis, Missouri, where he was taken ill. He died, however, in 1873, at the home of his parents in Clinton, Michigan. Mary Davidson, the second member of the family, has always resided in Ann Arbor, and now occupies her father's old home here. John, who was also a mason by trade, died in Grand Rapids, October 11, 1902, at the age of sixty years. George Holcomb, who married Jennie Doty, by whom he has three children, Florence H., Arthur J. and Howard R., was also a builder by trade and carried on business for a number of years, after which he removed to Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he was awarded the contracts for the construction of some of the finest buildings of that city, but he is now living retired, having accumulated a handsome competence which provides him and his family with an excellent home and many of the comforts of life. Martha Davidson became the wife of Henry L. Holbrook, and both are now deceased.

In his younger years John Lloyd Davidson worked with his father until he had mastered the builder's trade, after which he went to Syracuse, New York, where he followed the same pursuit. Subsequent to his marriage he continued his connection with building operations there until 1833, when he came to Ann Arbor, finding here but a small and unimproved town. However, he believed in its future and began working at his trade. He built the first county jail here, also assisted in the construction of the courthouse and was employed on many of the other large public buildings. He built the medical college of the State University, the laboratory and other fine structures of the city and the importance of the contracts awarded him made him one of the leading representatives of the builder's art in Ann Arbor. He continued in close connection with the trade until his death and his labors brought him



J. L. DAVIDSON.

a gratifying measure of success. At one time he was also engaged in mercantile pursuits with Hiram Becker, but finding it was taking too much time from his other business he sold out.

He passed away August 6, 1881, respected and honored by all who knew him. He had long survived his wife, who died August 31, 1860. In his early days he was a whig and cast his first vote in 1827. Upon the dissolution of that party, however, he joined the ranks of the republican party and continued as one of its supporters until his demise. He was a member in good standing in the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Ann Arbor lodge, No. 15, A. F. & A. M. He was quiet and unostentatious in manner but possessed the individual worth that brings recognition in unqualified respect. He was well known, being a pioneer settler of Ann Arbor and Washtenaw county, and all who knew him respected him for his fidelity of principle. His business interests grew in volume and importance as the years went by and he also advanced in public regard as his acquaintance widened. His son George H. is likewise well known in Washtenaw county and is a graduate of the high school here. The family is now represented in this county by two daughters, Mrs. Wainwright and Miss Mary Davidson. After the death of her husband the former returned to Ann Arbor and she and her sister, Miss Davidson, reside at the old family home, at No. 338 East Kingsley street, where they own a nice residence. They also have a number of valuable building lots near by, for at one time Mr. Davidson was the owner of the entire block where the old homestead now stands.

GEORGE W. SAMPLE.

George W. Sample, engaged in the practice of law and also filling the office of the city treasurer of Ann Arbor, was born in Iowa, July 4, 1868. His father, Ezekiel B. Sample, is a native of Pennsylvania and is still living in Iowa, where he follows the occupation of farming. He married Angeline Frazee, a native of Van Buren county, Iowa, and they became the parents of eight children, of whom six are living: Stewart

H., who is part owner and manager of a large rice plantation in Louisiana; George W.; John C., a civil engineer living in New York city, who is also president and one-third owner of the stock of the Hawkins Iron Construction Company; Arthur F., who follows agricultural pursuits on the old family homestead in Iowa; Mrs. Mate S. Warner, who is the widow of George N. Warner, and is living with her parents in Iowa; and Jennie, the wife of Ralph L. Muir, a resident farmer of Iowa.

George W. Sample remained at home until seventeen years of age, pursuing his studies in the public schools and in the high school at Keosauqua, Iowa, where he was graduated with the class of 1888. In order to provide for his support during that period he engaged in teaching in the country schools to some extent. He also attended the normal school at Dixon, Illinois, for two years and received a teacher's certificate for that state. Following his graduation he continued as a teacher in the district schools until the 1st of January, 1890, when he was selected by the county treasurer of Van Buren county, Iowa, to act as his deputy, in which capacity he served until 1894, when he was elected county treasurer, acting in that office for two terms or four years. His successor died shortly after assuming the duties of the position and at the urgent request of the county supervisors he assumed the vacancy, continuing in the position until the following November, 1898, so that his active connection with the office was almost continuous from 1890 until the fall election of 1898. Upon his retirement Mr. Sample came at once to Ann Arbor, Michigan, and entered upon a law course in the university and was graduated with the class of 1901. He also pursued a special course in the literary department, after which he entered upon active practice in this city. In April, 1905, he formed a law partnership with Phillip Blum under the firm name of Blum & Sample. In the spring of the same year he was appointed by Mayor Francis M. Hamilton to the office of city treasurer of Ann Arbor, which position he is now filling, and in connection with the duties of the office he is continuing in the practice of his professions. He

is interested financially in the Crescent Works, manufacturers of corsets, waists and skirts, in Ann Arbor, and also with his father and brother in the breeding and raising of fine and thoroughbred cattle and horses.

In politics Mr. Sample has always been a stalwart republican, taking a deep interest in the work of the party while living in Iowa, as well as since his removal to Ann Arbor, and in addition to the offices already mentioned, he is serving as circuit court commissioner, to which position he was elected in the fall of 1904 for a two years' term. He is a member of various Masonic bodies, having been made a Mason in Keosauqua, Iowa, where he filled various offices in the lodge. He is now affiliated with the lodge in Ann Arbor and is likewise a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity in Iowa.

On the 12th of November, 1891, at Lebanon, Iowa, Mr. Sample was married to Miss Ida Vincent, who was born in that state, and they now have two sons: Paul V., a native of Iowa, and George W., of Ann Arbor. Mr. Sample is a highly esteemed and worthy citizen, regarded as one of the leading spirits here, because of his interest and activity in political affairs, as well as in his profession, and his friends hesitate not to predict for him a successful future, recognizing in him the possession of those qualities—energy, ambition and diligence—which always insure success.

EUGENE ANDERSON WINES.

Eugene Anderson Wines, well known as an enterprising representative of business interests in Ann Arbor, was born in this city, June 30, 1873. His paternal grandfather, Daniel Erasmus Wines, was born in Canterbury, Connecticut, January 12, 1812, and afterward went to New York city, whence he removed to Augusta, Michigan, in 1837. He and his brother, William W. Wines, built a sawmill, and it was during their residence there that Abraham Baker Wines, the father of our subject, was born on the 26th of May, 1843, also Charles Augustus Wines, an uncle of our subject. From Augusta the family removed to

Sylvan Center, near Lima, and there purchased a farm, which they operated for a few years. In 1847 they left Sylvan Center and came to Ann Arbor, where Daniel E. Wines built the first planing mill standing on the site of Luick Brothers plant. He had two partners, and the business was conducted under the firm name of Wines, Mallory & Douglas. After a few years they sold out the planing mill and went into business at Walch Station. Finally, returning to Ann Arbor, Mr. Wines became a contracting carpenter of this city. He had been married on the 5th of December, 1835, to Miss Ann Maria Baker, the wedding being celebrated at her home at Sag Harbor, Long Island. She was born August 13, 1817, and died in this city January 11, 1850. Mr. Wines afterward married Mrs. Phebe Howell Ludlow, a widow, of Bridge Hampton, Long Island, on the 31st of October, 1850. She had one son, Charles H. Ludlow, by her former marriage. They returned to Ann Arbor and two children blessed this union: Professor Levi D. Wines, and Mrs. Annie Hale, of Detroit.

Abraham Baker Wines, father of Eugene A. Wines, accompanied his father on his various removals, and at the time of his marriage was working in the planing mill in this city. When the grandfather removed to Walch Station Abraham B. Wines also went with him and worked in his stove factory. Subsequently they returned and engaged in carpentering until a few years had passed, when the son purchased a span of mules and conducted a draying business for about three years. He was next associated with Christian Allmendinger in a picture framing business on Washington street for a few years, after which Mr. Wines resumed carpentering, and is still identified with that business. He married Miss Juliaett Josephine Wilmot, who was born at Pittsfield township, this county, October 2, 1844. Her paternal grandfather was Major Tracy B. Wilmot, who served as a soldier of the war of 1812. Her father, Charles Tracy Wilmot, of Paris, Oneida county, New York, came to Michigan in 1835, and bought a farm in Pittsfield township. Two years later he married Harriet Anderson, whose father, William Anderson, was the first sheriff of Washtenaw county. On re-

moving to Ann Arbor Mr. Wilmot built the first brick house in the city, and it stands to-day upon the original site at the city limits on Packard street. He turned his attention to the cabinet-making business and later conducted a book store in partnership with Schoff, under the firm style of Wilmot & Company. While thus engaged in merchandising he also became one of the directors of the First National Bank, and later he disposed of his book store and engaged in the banking business under the firm name of Wilmot & Miller. Subsequently he became interested in a number of business concerns and was the promoter of commercial and industrial activity in the city, whereby the prosperity of Ann Arbor was largely advanced. After selling his home on Liberty street he built a house on Washtenaw avenue in what had previously been a farm, but he divided it into city lots, opened up Wilmot street and gave to the city a triangle in front of Forest Hill cemetery. While living in Pittsfield Mr. Wilmot lost his first wife, whose death occurred in March, 1850, leaving him with one child, Juliaett Josephine, who became Mrs. Wines. For his second wife he married Mrs. Phoebe Catherine Watkins, a widow, and to them was born a daughter, Alta E. Wilmot, in 1854, who is now a noted portrait artist of New York city. After their removal to Ann Arbor two other children were born to them: Charles, now a resident of Grand Rapids, and Mrs. Caroline Hall, of Chicago.

It will thus be seen that Eugene Anderson Wines is descended from two of the old pioneer families of this section of the state. Entering the public schools at the usual age he passed through successive grades until as a high school student he put aside his text-books at the age of sixteen years. He then went to work for Barker Brothers, of Ann Arbor, and learned painting and decorating. In the fall of 1901 he entered into partnership with Erich Thews, under the firm style of Wines & Thews, painters, decorators and glaziers, located at 537 Third street. In addition to their contracting work, and a large patronage is accorded them in that line, they engage on an extensive scale in the sale of painters' supplies, oils, colors and also wall paper, and have

secured a very gratifying patronage in this branch of the business. The firm is noted throughout the county for its efficiency and integrity and their business is constantly increasing.

On the 20th of April, 1896, Mr. Wines was united in marriage to Miss Eva May Blades, a daughter of George and Elizabeth Blades, natives of England, who settled at Pettysville, Michigan. Mr. Wines had one brother, Earnest Wilmot, who died of typhoid fever at Grand Rapids when twenty-two years of age, and his only sister, Pearl Ethel, died at the age of three years. In his fraternal relations Mr. Wines is an Odd Fellow and is also a member of the encampment of the I. O. O. F. and Modern Woodmen and is now the worthy advisor of the local lodge in the latter fraternity. He was elected constable of the sixth ward in the spring of 1905 and is deeply interested in community affairs along political and other lines. He lives in a beautiful residence at No. 1358 Geddes avenue.

J. GEORGE ZWERGEL.

J. George Zwergel, a well known and successful representative of the mercantile interests of Ypsilanti, is a native son of Washtenaw county, his birth having occurred in Freedom township on the 22d of December, 1851. He is a son of John Adam and Margaret Zwergel, natives of Germany, who came to America in early life and were married in Philadelphia. In the early '40s they made their way westward to Washtenaw county, where Mr. Zwergel engaged in business as a carpenter and joiner and also carried on general agricultural pursuits. He lived to the age of seventy-four years, while his wife reached the age of seventy-six years. They had a family of seven children: Mathias, who died in early manhood; Henry, now living in Chicago; Mary Ann, who died in infancy; Phillip, whose home is in Niles, Michigan; J. George, of this review; M. Louise, also of Niles, Michigan; and Katherine, who died at the age of twenty-two years.

In the district schools Mr. Zwergel acquired his education and upon the home farm remained

until twenty-two years of age, when, thinking that he would find commercial life more congenial, he secured a clerkship in a grocery store in Niles, where he remained for three years. He then removed to Tuscola county, where he clerked for John C. Liken & Company, representing that house at Sebawaing, Huron county, and also at Unionville, in Tuscola county. He was in the employ of the firm for seventeen and a half years, giving strict attention to his business and not missing over four days from the store for vacation purposes in all that period. Ambitious, however, to enter business life on his own account he severed his connection with the firm with which he had been so long connected, and in 1896 bought a vacant lot on Cross street, in Ypsilanti, where he erected his present store. It is located just opposite the Normal, and he has since engaged in the sale of school supplies, stationery, books, papers and magazines. He also conducts an ice cream parlor and deals in fine confectionery and fruits, receiving a liberal patronage from the students as well as the townsmen. He began the business here in 1896, and from the beginning has prospered, enjoying a constantly increasing trade. On the 4th of August, 1903, he became connected with the Scharf Automatic Smoke Preventor Company, engaged in the manufacture of smoke preventors, and is the secretary and treasurer of the company. He is likewise the vice president of the Ypsilanti Evening Press. He is thus an active factor in business affairs of the city, his varied industries displaying his excellent business force and keen discrimination. He is seldom at error in matters of business judgment and his careful conduct of his interests have made him one of the substantial citizens of Washtenaw county.

On the 22d of November, 1875, Mr. Zwergel was united in marriage to Miss Barbara Jauchstetter, a native of Niles, Michigan, and a daughter of Thomas Jauchstetter. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Zwergel have been born three children: George W., who is a salesman for the Scharf Company; Mary C., who is clerking in her father's store; and Eva M., who is a milliner.

Mr. Zwergel usually supports the democratic party, but at local elections votes for the candi-

dates whom he believes best qualified for office, and in 1904 cast his ballot for President Roosevelt. He has served as alderman of the third ward in the years 1902 and 1903, and while a member of the council acted as its president. During both years he was also chairman of the committee on ways and means, and he gave to the city efficient service while in public office, thus adding to his standing as a business man of expedience and public spirited enterprise. He has become popular with his fellow townsmen during the ten years of his residence in Ypsilanti, having a generous nature and genial disposition that have gained for him many friends.

JOHN A. WESSINGER, M. D.

Dr. John A. Wessinger, practicing his profession along modern scientific lines, his standing with the fraternity of the county being indicated by the fact that he is now the president of the Washtenaw County Medical Society, was born at Howell, Michigan, August 6, 1860, his parents being Joseph and Katherine (Aultmann) Wessinger, both of whom were natives of Bavaria, Germany. In that country the father learned and followed the occupation of wagon-making, and in the year 1857 he crossed the Atlantic to the United States, making his way at once to Howell, Michigan. No longer pursuing his trade, he turned his attention to agricultural interests, settling on a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres near Howell, where he and his wife yet reside. This is a valuable property, the rich fields returning excellent crops, while his chief source of income, perhaps, is his stock-raising interests, for he makes a specialty of fine Holstein cattle. In this he is quite successful, and has become widely known as a prominent stock-raiser of the county. In the family were ten children, eight of whom are yet living, as follows: Dr. Wessinger, of this review; George J., who is foreman for the Flint Lumber Company at Flint, Michigan; Frank A. and Joseph G., who are both living on the old homestead farm, and assist their father in the operation and manage-



John A. Wessinger.

ment; Ben J., an agriculturist, living near the old home farm in the vicinity of Howell; Margaret, of Ann Arbor; Mrs. Elizabeth Durfee, a resident of Howell; and Mrs. Eva Weithrecht, of Howell.

Dr. John A. Wessinger, reared under the parental roof, began his education in the public schools of Howell and passed through successive grades until he had completed the high-school course by graduation. Determining upon the practice of medicine as a life work, he then began preparation for his chosen field of labor as a student in the office and under the direction of Dr. C. V. Beebe, of Howell. He subsequently attended the Detroit Medical College, in which he was matriculated in 1879, and was graduated with the class of 1882. He located for practice in his native city, and while living there he pursued a non-resident literary course in the University of Illinois at Bloomington. In 1885 he pursued a course in sanitary science under the Michigan state board of health, completing this work in 1887. He continued in practice at Howell until 1891, when he removed to Ann Arbor, where he has since remained as an active practitioner of medicine and surgery. He is intensely interested in the study of medical science, is a deep and earnest student, and in his work applies accurately to the needs of his patients the knowledge that he has acquired. He has kept in touch with the progress that has characterized the profession and maintains a high standard of professional ethics. A very extensive patronage has been accorded him, and the consensus of opinion regarding his skill and ability is very favorable. His membership in Ann Arbor Medical Club, the Michigan State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the Mississippi Valley Medical Society is a means of continually broadening his knowledge and promoting his efficiency, and his high standing among the members of the medical fraternity of Washtenaw county is indicated by the fact that he was formerly chosen treasurer of the County Medical Society and is now its president.

In 1882 Dr. Wessinger was united in marriage to Miss Clara Wright, of Howell, Michigan, who died, leaving three children: Louis J., now a

shorthand reporter; Harry T., who is a student in the engineering department of the University of Michigan; and Glen J., a student of the high school of Ann Arbor. In 1891 Dr. Wessinger was again married, his second union being with Frances Crawford, of Howell. There are two children by this marriage: Ione Mary and Helen Lois, both of whom are attending the public school in Ann Arbor. In 1901 Dr. Wessinger married Miss Alice B. Walker, of this city, and they have one son, John L., now but a few months old.

Dr. Wessinger is fraternally connected with the Maccabees, and acted as commander of the order at Howell. His political allegiance was given to the democracy, but the demands of a large practice leave him little leisure time for fraternal or political work. However, he has recently been appointed health officer of Ann Arbor for a term of three years. He has made continuous progress in his profession and now, well versed in the science of medicine and surgery, his life work is proving of value to his fellowmen as well as a good source of income that enables him to provide a comfortable home for his family.

ERVIN DAVIS BROOKS, B. S., M. D.

Dr. Ervin Davis Brooks, who as a representative of the medical profession has specialized his labor, concentrating his efforts upon ophthalmology and otology at Ann Arbor, was born in Dundee, Monroe county, Michigan, September 6, 1854, his parents being William James and Roxana Howe (Harris) Brooks, the former a native of Canada and the latter of Canandaigua, New York. They became residents of Michigan in 1850, settling upon a farm in Dundee township, Monroe county, where they reared their family of four children: Jane A., who died in 1880; Ervin Davis; William H., who died in 1892; and George A., who died in 1904.

Dr. Brooks was left an orphan at the early age of thirteen years and is now the only surviving member of the family. His preliminary education was acquired in the schools of his native township, and in the winter of 1871-2 he was

a student in the high school at Monroe, Michigan. In 1872 he matriculated in the Michigan Agricultural College, from which he graduated in 1876, and during the succeeding six years his attention was devoted to the profession of teaching. He was a very popular and successful teacher, imparting clearly and readily to others the knowledge he had acquired, but he regarded this merely as an initial step to other professional labor, it being his desire to become a member of the medical profession, and when his labors in the school-room had supplied him with capital sufficient to meet the expenses of a college course he enrolled as a student in the University of Michigan, in 1882, completing the regular course in homeopathic medicine with the class of 1885.

Dr. Brooks located for practice at Flushing, Michigan, where he remained for ten years, or until 1895. In the meantime his attention had been given to general medicine and surgery, but his deep interest in ophthalmology and otology had been awakened, and in 1895 he became a specialist on diseases of the eye and ear. His excellent qualifications for this branch of the medical science were acquired in the Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat College, from which he was graduated in 1898. He has also taken two post-graduate courses in the Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary, and his theoretical knowledge was supplemented by broad practical training during his service of one term as clinical assistant in the New York Ophthalmic College and Hospital in 1903. He is a member of the Michigan State Homeopathic Medical Society and the American Homeopathic Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological Society. He is likewise an honorary member of the Saginaw Valley Homeopathic Medical Society. He has splendidly equipped offices at the corner of Main and Washington streets, and his patients come from a wide territory.

Dr. Brooks was married March 31, 1878, to Miss Ella R. Dunlap, of South Lyon, Michigan, and they were the parents of two sons: William Don, a practicing physician at Leslie, Michigan, and Arthur E., who has recently returned from the Philippines after active service there in the United States army. Dr. Brooks' wife died in 1885 and he was again married on the 25th of

May, 1887, to Miss Gertrude Lawrence, of Florence, Michigan, and they have three children: Ervene R., thirteen years of age; George Lawrence, a youth of eight years; and Mary Elizabeth, one year of age.

Dr. Brooks is an active worker in the Presbyterian church, in which he is serving as deacon. Having a good baritone voice he began singing in choirs and choruses at the age of nineteen years and directed the choir at Flushing for nine years. When a student at Ann Arbor he joined the Choral Union and is now a member of the board of directors of that organization. He also leads the singing in the Presbyterian Sunday-school, and he plays both the flute and violin. The Doctor is a man who possesses that quality, which, for want of a better term, we have called personal magnetism, and which analyzed, perhaps, is found to be composed of a strong intellectuality, a ready sympathy and a deep interest in one's fellowmen, because of humanitarian principles. He is popular and prominent, his social position being the result of an irreproachable private life, while his professional standing is the outcome of most careful preparation, close application and a conscientious understanding of the obligation which devolve upon him in this connection.

HON. JAMES S. GORMAN.

Hon. James S. Gorman has the distinction of being the only democrat that has ever represented this county in congress in forty years. Since his return from the national legislative halls, he has made his home in Chelsea and is today one of the representative citizens of Washtenaw county, whose course has reflected honor and credit upon the state that has honored him. He was born in Lyndon township, this county, December 28, 1850. His father, Peter Gorman, was a native of County Down, Ireland, born in 1816, and a son of Edward Gorman of "98 fame," who served as a lieutenant in the Irish rebellion, and on being released from prison left his native country, but did not come to America until 1832. Two years later he took up his abode in Washtenaw county.



JAMES S. GORMAN.

In his native land he had married Ruth Johnson, and to them were born five children: Edward, James, Peter, Mary and Jane. On reaching this county Edward Gorman, the father, took up land from the government, securing one hundred and sixty acres on section 26, Lyndon township.

Peter Gorman was a youth of eighteen years when, with his parents, he became a resident of Washtenaw county. In 1840 he was married to Miss Katherine Conlon, a daughter of John and Mary Conlon, who were pioneer people of Northfield township, where they took up their abode in 1834, coming to Michigan from County Caven, Ireland. Following his marriage Mr. Gorman settled on eighty acres of the quarter section which his father had entered in Lyndon township, and as his financial resources increased, he added to his original property until three hundred and sixty acres were comprised within the boundaries of his home farm. He was an enterprising and prosperous agriculturist, and in matters of citizenship ever stood for progress and improvement. He died in the year 1886, while his wife survived until 1903, passing away at the age of eighty-six years. In their family were five children: Edward, Peter and James S., who are living; and Mary and Katherine, deceased.

Hon. James S. Gorman began his education in a log school house in the home district and afterward attended the Chelsea high school, from which he was graduated in the class of 1873, and then entered the law department of the University of Michigan, completing the latter course with the class of 1876. Admitted to the bar, he entered upon the active practice of his profession in Jackson, Michigan, in the office of James A. Parkinson, the present circuit judge, with whom he remained for two years as assistant prosecuting attorney. In November, 1879, he went to Dexter, where he opened an office and the following year was elected from the third district of Washtenaw county to the lower house of the Michigan legislature. He has since figured prominently in political circles, wielding a wide influence in the rank of the democracy. In 1886 he was nominated in the tenth district, comprising Washtenaw and Monroe counties, for the state senate and was elected in that year and again in 1888.

In 1890 he received his party's nomination for congress, and defeated Captain Allen by a majority of nineteen hundred and three. In the redistricting of the state, Jackson county was placed in the second district and Mr. Gorman was nominated against James O'Donnell, the present member of the third district. This was one of the hottest congressional contests that has ever been waged in Michigan. In the second district he was elected by a majority of six hundred and sixty-seven votes. While in congress for the first term he became a member of the military committee on the death of McDonald, of New Jersey, by order of Speaker Crisp. He thus became very closely associated with the members of that committee, including General Daniel E. Sickles, General Joseph Wheeler, General John C. Black, General Curtis, General Marsh and General Hull, of Iowa, and the last named was chairman of the committee during the Spanish-American war. In the fifty-third congress he was in the third place on the military affairs committee that had charge of all the forts, posts and military reservations of the United States. He it was who made the report of Jefferson Barracks military reservation, the history of which dates back to 1803. Of the many reports establishing the lines and rights of the government during the last forty years, this line is the only one voted on by the house and concurred in by the senate. Mr. Gorman was also on the sub-committee that had charge of and looked over the records of the old soldiers. While acting with the minority party his influence was nevertheless strongly felt in congressional circles, and that he made a most creditable record, is indicated by the strong friendships and personal regard which he won while serving in the council chambers of the nation.

Following his retirement from congress, Mr. Gorman purchased a residence in Chelsea, where he has since resided, and in 1903 he entered upon the practice of law here. He is also the owner of a farm of four hundred and eighty acres of valuable land, lying in Lyndon township, from which he derives a gratifying income. For three years he has served as president of the public school board, and is now the moving spirit for

the erection of a handsome parochial school. He is deeply interested in community as well as state and national affairs.

In 1887 was celebrated the marriage of James S. Gorman and Miss Nellie E. Bingham, of Dundee, a daughter of L. D. and Harriett A. (Edwards) Bingham, of an old family of Lenawee county. They have two children: Galbraith Peter, born July 16, 1889; and Agnes Harriett, born December 20, 1894. Mr. Gorman is a member of the Catholic church, and in politics is a democrat. In his business career he has so directed his efforts that success has attended his labors, and he is today one of the substantial citizens of the county. He made many warm friendships while serving in congress, and moreover, his course was marked by a public-spirited devotion to the general good and a loyalty to principle that is above question.

WILLIAM C. CLARK.

William C. Clark, agent for the Michigan Central Railroad at Dexter, was born in Homer, New York, on the 9th of September, 1858, and was educated in the public schools. His parents were Rev. Charles A. and Mary A. (Cobb) Clark, the former born at Waterville, New York, on the 19th of September, 1815, and the latter at Auburn, New York, on the 3d of January, 1827. The father pursued his education at Hamilton, New York, in what is known at the present time as Colgate University, and for nearly fifty years was an active member of the Baptist ministry. He lost his wife at Delphi, Indiana, on the 13th of October, 1874, while his death occurred at Dexter, Michigan, on the 23d of November, 1896, when he had reached the venerable age of eighty-one years. Thus closed a life of great usefulness, but the good which he did still remains as a potent influence in the lives and hearts of many who knew him. Only one son and one daughter of the family are yet living: William C. and Mary L., the latter principal of the schools at Huntington, Indiana.

William C. Clark spent his early youth in his parents' home, and at the age of seventeen years was called upon to support his mother and the family on account of the father's ill health. He began teaching in a country school, being thus engaged through the winter season, after which he entered the service of the Michigan Central Railroad Company as bill clerk, and has been in the office continually since. For twenty-seven years he has represented the company at Dexter, and for eighteen years has been agent at this place. No higher testimonial of his capability, fidelity and efficiency could be given than the fact that he has been so long retained in one service. As agent he is not only loyal to the interests of the corporation, but is found a most obliging and courteous official and has therefore won favor with the traveling public.

On the 26th of November, 1885, at Dexter, Mr. Clark was married to Miss Carrie L. Smith, a daughter of Oliver M. and Louise (Merrian) Smith, both of whom were natives of Vermont, whence they came to Michigan at an early day. The father engaged in merchandising in Dexter for more than thirty years and was regarded as one of the old reliable business men of the town, respected by all for his honorable life and straightforward business dealings. In his family were five children: Jennie A., now the wife of W. I. Keal, of Dexter; Carrie L., now Mrs. Clark; Anita, the deceased wife of E. M. Walker; Charles S. Smith, of Dexter; and Frank H. Smith, of Chicago, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have become the parents of three sons: Louis D., born October 28, 1886; Charles Irving, born August 28, 1888; and William Morton, who was born March 21, 1890, and died May 10, 1892.

In community affairs Mr. Clark has taken an active and helpful interest and has rendered efficient service to Dexter as president of the village board and also as recorder. He has voted for each presidential nominee of the republican party since attaining his majority and has firm faith in the principles of this great political organization. A valued and popular member of various fraternities, he was at one time commander of Crystal tent, No. 279, K. O. T. M., captain general of Union Division, No. 77, K. L. G., noble grand

of Huron lodge, No. 30, I. O. O. F., and is now a trustee of Washtenaw lodge, No. 65, A. F. & A. M. He is also a trustee of the First Congregational church. While there have been no exciting chapters in his life history he has found in the duties of the work-a-day world ample opportunity for the exercise of his talents and energy, and in the faithful performance of each task that has come to him in his business career; in citizenship and in social and home life he has gained the respect and good will of his fellowmen.

ALBERT FIEGEL.

Albert Fiegel, a member of the firm of Reule, Conlin & Fiegel, clothiers, of Ann Arbor, was born in Pittsfield township, Washtenaw county, Michigan, December 31, 1873, his parents being John and Kunigunda (Lambarth) Fiegel. The father was a prosperous farmer, who came from Germany to America in his boyhood days, and for over thirty-two years was a resident of Pittsfield township, where he conducted extensive interests as an agriculturist. He was perhaps the best known farmer of his county, carrying on his business along modern lines of progress and improvement, his place being unsurpassed, because of the care and labor which he bestowed upon it. He held membership in the Zion Lutheran church, in which he served as deacon, and his life was actuated by principles that neither sought nor required disguise. In his family were nine children, but the eldest died at birth. The others are: Fred C., who is married and living on a farm in Scio township; Lydia C., the wife of Enoch Dieterle, a prosperous undertaker of Ann Arbor; John E., who is married and lives upon the homestead farm in Pittsfield township; George W., who is married and carries on farming in Scio township; Jacob, deceased; Albert, of this review; Mary C., the wife of John Sauer, of the firm of Sauer & Company, architects of Ann Arbor; and Emma, the wife of Ernest Wurster, of this city.

Albert Fiegel spent his youth upon his father's farm, and in the district schools of Pittsfield town-

ship pursued his early education, while in the period of vacations his time and energies were devoted to the work of the fields. He afterward enjoyed the privilege of instruction in a German school in Ann Arbor, and he entered upon his business career as a clerk in the employ of Wadham, Kennedy & Reule. For five years he remained with that house, gaining an excellent knowledge of the business, both in principle and detail, and working his way steadily upward until he was admitted to a partnership, and is now actively interested in the management and ownership of the business under the firm style of Reule, Conlin & Fiegel.

Mr. Fiegel was married in 1900, to Miss Hannah M. Stein, of Ann Arbor township, and they have two daughters, Gertrude Christina and Lucile Kunigunda. Mr. Fiegel is an active worker in the Zion Lutheran church, and for many years has been a teacher in the Sunday-school, while of the young peoples' society he is a charter member. His political views accord with the principles of democracy, but he has had no aspiration for public office as a reward for party fealty. His business career is in all ways honorable and commendable. From humble clerkships have come many of our most prominent merchants, and often those whose youth is spent among unfavorable conditions are found in later years in control of the great arteries and exchanges of traffic. Mr. Fiegel is one whose history is indicative of the positions that lie before men in the new world as a utilization of the advantages which surround all have made him one of the representative merchants of Ann Arbor.

TOM W. MINGAY.

Tom W. Mingay, editor and proprietor of the Chelsea Herald, was born at Shepreth, in Cambridgeshire, England, on the 2d of January, 1855, and is a son of James T. and Jane (Grey) Mingay. The father was what is known as a gentleman farmer, but when a young man turned his attention to railroading. He afterward abandoned that line of business activity, however, and gave

his attention to agricultural pursuits in England until 1869, when, crossing the Atlantic to Canada, he established his home at Stratford, Ontario, where he is now living at the age of eighty-four years.

Tom W. Mingay acquired his education in England mostly under private tutors, this being the foundation of his present literary ability. He was the eldest in a family of six children, and was a youth of fourteen years when the family crossed the Atlantic to America. He entered upon his business career in Montreal as an employe in a newspaper office, and subsequently followed the business in Stratford, Ontario. On the 1st of February, 1870, he entered the office of the Stratford Beacon, in which he remained until March 23, 1876, and during that time gained a complete mastery of the business in principle and detail. Then owing to ill health he made a trip to Europe, traveling through England, France and Germany. He spent six months abroad, viewing many places of historic and scenic interest in those different countries. In December, 1876, he returned to Canada, purchasing the West Durham News, edited at Bowmanville, Ontario. In this enterprise he was for part of the time a partner of J. W. Wilkinson, afterward buying him out, in all conducting the News for a year and a half, after which he sold out. In May, 1878, he became manager of the Wingham Times, at Wingham, Ontario, which he conducted until 1881. On the 8th of January of that year he came to Flint, Michigan, where he worked as foreman of the Globe job room for seven years. During the last year of his residence in Flint he was engaged in the job printing business for himself. In January, 1888, he removed to Kalamazoo, Michigan, and was foreman of the Gazette job room there for eighteen months. In July, 1889, he came to Washtenaw county and, settling in Ann Arbor, acted as foreman of the Register Publishing Company for sixteen months, when he accepted a position with the Ann Arbor Times. On the 1st of April, 1895, he entered into partnership with Samuel W. Beakes, as local editor and manager of the Ann Arbor Argus, with which he was associated until 1898, when he severed his connection with that

journal and purchased the Chelsea Herald, which he has since owned and edited. He has made this a very readable newspaper, and it now has a wide circulation and is a good advertising medium.

On the 1st of July, 1878, Mr. Mingay was married to Miss Mary J. Dustan, of Bowmanville, Ontario, and they have one daughter, Nellie D., who is a graduate of the Ann Arbor high school and also of the Michigan University of the class of 1900, being thus a well educated young lady of superior intellectual culture as well as natural refinement.

Mr. Mingay exercises his right of franchise in support of the republican party and advocates its principles through the columns of his paper. He is a Mason, having been initiated into the order of the Flint lodge, No. 23, F. & A. M., while his membership is now in Olive lodge, No. 156. He is also connected with the Knights of Pythias. In community interests in Chelsea he takes an active and helpful part, supporting the various measures that have for their object the welfare and advancement of the village and of the county.

CHARLES E. GODFREY.

Denied in his youth many of the advantages and privileges which most boys enjoy, starting out in life for himself at an early age, Charles E. Godfrey, realizing that labor is the true basis of all desirable and honorable success, has worked so persistently and energetically that to-day he is in control of an extensive carting business and is also proprietor of a large storage warehouse in Ann Arbor. His life history therefore can not fail to prove of interest to our readers who have regard for the sure reward of character and for the dignity of labor.

Mr. Godfrey was born in Plymouth, Michigan, August 26, 1850, his parents being Charles A. and Amelia (Hoyt) Godfrey, both of whom were natives of the state of New York. The father was a carpenter and joiner and followed that pursuit for many years. In later life he gave his attention to farming at Highland and subsequently in Cedar Springs township, Kent county, Michi-



C. E. Godfrey



A. B. Goufey.

gan. There his death occurred when he was seventy-four years of age, while his wife passed away in Lima township, Washtenaw county, at the age of thirty-two years. They were the parents of five children, of whom Charles E. is the second in order of birth. The others yet living are Frances; William B., who resides in Bay City, Michigan; and Edwin A., of New York city.

Charles E. Godfrey went to Oakland county, Michigan, in early life and at the age of nineteen years made his way into the pine woods, where he engaged in cutting timber for two years. He then located in the town of Highland, Oakland county, where he resided until his marriage, when he rented a farm, giving his attention to its cultivation and improvement for three years. Later he sold out and removed to Kansas, settling at Girard, Crawford county, but because the climate and water did not agree with his family he returned to Michigan and took up his abode in Ypsilanti, where he secured a situation with the Homer Briggs dray line. Later he engaged in farming in the employ of different people until June, 1881, when he came to Ann Arbor, where he worked as a laborer for the Ann Arbor Railroad Company on the gravel trains. He soon became discouraged at this, however, seeing little opportunity for advancement and success, so he gave his due card (for pay due him by the railroad company) for a horse and dray and turned his attention to the draying business. With this small start he has worked upward to his present position and is now one of the successful and substantial residents of Ann Arbor. His advancement has been secured through close application, unremitting diligence and earnest desire to please his patrons. He has thus obtained a good patronage and paying business, now using twenty horses in his trucking business. He moves anything, having all kinds of wagons for heavy work. He makes a specialty of weighty articles and furniture moving. He likewise commenced in a small way to do a storage warehouse business some years ago and, seeing a bright outlook for good results in that line, he kept extending his efforts, renting first one place and then adding another, his business growing with such rapidity that in 1899 he built a large two story and basement brick build-

ing for a warehouse at 410 Fourth avenue, North. This building is 63 x 63 feet, but he found it still inadequate for the trade and in 1904 added another story. It has over one hundred small rooms for individual use, besides a very large room. It is all thoroughly constructed, so that rugs, pianos and other valuable furniture can be stored with safety here and in the basement and upper floors there is extensive space for very large articles. The building is fire proof and is supplied with all modern equipments, including an electric elevator whereon a truck can be placed, so that the goods can be unloaded in the space designated as their repository. This is the only storage warehouse of the kind in the city.

In 1893 Mr. Godfrey built his present home at the corner of Fourth avenue, North, and Kingsley street. In the rear is a well ventilated and commodious barn and sheds for his many horses. He is also agent for the Standard Oil Company, which he has represented since 1889 and he now has two tank wagons, one for the city and one for the country trade. He has been very successful and deserves it all because he has been a hard working man.

In 1873 Mr. Godfrey was married to Harriet L. Barrows, a native of Rochester, Michigan, and a daughter of Henry Barrows. They have two sons and a daughter. The eldest, Homer B., born in Ypsilanti, Michigan, in 1878, is now associated with his father in the storage warehouse and trucking business in Ann Arbor. He married Donna V. Weissenger, a native of Saline, and they have one child, Dama Adelaide, who was born in Ann Arbor, October 1, 1903. Effie Godfrey, born in Ann Arbor in 1881, completed the literary course in the University of Michigan with the class of 1903 and for the past two years has been a teacher in the high school at Houghton, Michigan. Ernest E., born in Ann Arbor in 1884, is at home.

Mr. Godfrey and his elder son are members of Golden Rule lodge, A. F. & A. M., also the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Mr. Godfrey of this review has held various offices in the latter and at this writing is its financial secretary. He is also a member of the Knights of the Macca-bees and the Royal Arcanum, while his political

support is given to the republican party. He stands to-day as a self-made man, deserving all the praise that that term implies and as the architect of his own fortunes has builded wisely and well.

WILLIAM W. WEDEMEYER.

William W. Wedemeyer is one of the younger representatives of the legal fraternity in Ann Arbor. There is no profession in which advancement depends so largely upon individual merit as in the law, and the fact that Mr. Wedemeyer is now accorded a liberal and distinctly representative clientage is an indication of his excellent qualification for legal practice. He is a native son of Washtenaw county, born March 22, 1873. His father, Frederick Wedemeyer, was a native of Lilienthal, Germany, and came to America as the business representative of his brother, Theodore, who was an extensive dealer in sugar and tobacco. He acted in this capacity in the West Indies and North and South America. He was a man of superior education, speaking fluently several languages and traveled extensively, visiting almost every known portion of the world and gaining the knowledge and culture which only travel can bring. He was married in this country to Miss Augusta Gruner, a native of Germany, and in 1855 he settled on a farm in Lima township, Washtenaw county, Michigan, near Chelsea, where he carried on agricultural pursuits throughout his remaining days, his death occurring in 1885, when he was fifty-seven years of age. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and he was actively interested in township and county affairs, co-operating in many measures for the general good. He served as director of schools in Lima township for a number of years, and was always interested in anything that tended to promote intellectual development. In his family were a daughter and three sons: Mrs. Nellie Klein, the wife of Jacob Klein, of Lima township, and twin sister of the subject of this review; Fred and Theodore, who reside at Chelsea; and William W.

In the district schools William W. Wedemeyer

acquired his early education and was graduated from the Ann Arbor high school with the class of 1890. Afforded superior educational privileges, he entered upon the literary course in the University of Michigan, which he completed by graduation in 1894, and then took up the study of law, being granted his degree in that department in 1895. Through the two succeeding years he filled the position of commissioner of schools of Washtenaw county, and in 1897 and 1898 was deputy railroad commissioner of Michigan. In the latter year he was a candidate for the nomination for congress before the republican congressional convention, but was defeated by a small majority, and was again a prominent candidate for that office in 1902, but he threw his strength to Hon. Charles E. Townsend, the present congressman of this district. Upon his retirement from office Mr. Wedemeyer formed a partnership with Martin J. Cavanaugh, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work, and the firm of Cavanaugh & Wedemeyer has had a continuous and prosperous existence since the first of January, 1899. They have been accorded a liberal patronage and the records of the courts show that they have been connected with much of the important litigation of the district. In 1905 Mr. Wedemeyer was appointed by President Roosevelt to the position of United States consul to Georgetown, British Guiana, and left that place in April, but returned to Ann Arbor on the 3d of July, having resigned because the climate was so detrimental to his health. He was taken ill almost immediately after his arrival there, suffering with fever, so that he had to be sent to the hospital, where he remained until starting for home, going from the hospital to the ship on which he returned to the United States. He immediately entered upon his law practice again upon his return. Mr. Wedemeyer is also interested in various business enterprises. He is first vice-president and one of the directors of the Glazier Stove Company, one of the leading manufacturing institutions of this part of the state, and has for some years acted as counsel for the company. In former years he had some extensive experience in newspaper work and is now president of the Ann Arbor News Publishing Company.

Mr. Wedemeyer gave proof of the elemental strength and force of his character by the determination which he displayed in acquiring an education. While attending the university he engaged both in teaching and in newspaper work in order to help pay his way through the school. He has always been active in politics, interested in the vital questions of the day from his youth, and reading so extensively that he has since attaining his majority been able to support his position by strong and intelligent argument. He has done much campaign work in behalf of both the state and national tickets, and has also done much public speaking along educational and other lines throughout the state.

On the 9th of January, 1901, Mr. Wedemeyer was married to Miss Louise Locher, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, a daughter of Bernard and Sarah (Robischung) Locher. They now have one son, George Edward, who was born in Ann Arbor, July 7, 1902. Mr. Wedemeyer is one of the national trustees of the American Insurance Union, a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Knights of the Maccabees and of the German Bethlehem Evangelical church, while his wife holds membership in St. Thomas Catholic church. Prompted by laudable ambition and unfaltering determination, Mr. Wedemeyer has steadily worked his way upward, and his position in professional and social circles in Ann Arbor is an enviable one.

CHARLES H. WORDEN.

Charles H. Worden, a retired merchant, who for over forty years was engaged in business in Ann Arbor, sustaining a reputation that made his name an honored one throughout the community, was born in Rochester, New York, in May, 1826. His father, Weed Hicks Worden, was a native of Hartford, Connecticut, and died in the Empire state. A manufacturer of woolen goods, for several years he enjoyed a lucrative business in the city of Rochester. He later removed to Onondaga county, New York, where his last days were passed,

his death occurring in 1836. His wife bore the maiden name of Hannah Smith, and was a daughter of Elam Smith, who was of English descent, as are the Wordens. The ancestors from whom our subject is descended came from England on the Mayflower to escape the religious persecution of the time and made settlement in New England with the Plymouth colony, where they enjoyed the privilege of worshipping according to the dictates of their own consciences. Following the death of her first husband Mrs. Worden became the wife of Horace Coy, of Washtenaw county, Michigan, having removed to this county with her children in 1837. She lived here until her death, which occurred in October, 1889, when she had reached the extreme old age of eighty-six years. Upon reaching Michigan she built a log cabin in the midst of the green woods, in Ann Arbor township, later removed to Northfield township and subsequently to Ann Arbor. In the family were four children, of whom Charles H. is the eldest.

Charles H. Worden remained with his mother until twelve years of age, when ambitious to earn his own living he started out to work by the month as a farm hand. He also followed other pursuits that he could secure and through the winter months he attended school. The periods of vacation, however, were devoted to various kinds of labor and after attaining his majority he became a salesman in a general store in Ann Arbor. He entered the employ of H. Becker & Company, and continued with the house through the various changes of the firm until 1863, when he purchased an interest in the business that up to the time of Mr. Becker's death was conducted under the firm style of Wines & Knight. Mr. Worden purchased Mr. Hiscock's interest and the firm style of Wines & Worden was then assumed and they then conducted a general dry goods store, which they conducted successfully until 1889, when Mr. Wines departed this life. Mr. Worden had been connected with him as salesman and partner for forty years and after his death continued the business alone until 1891, when he closed out his store and retired from active commercial pursuits with a very gratifying competency. In the meantime he had made judicious

investment in various interests and his attention is now given only to their supervision. He was for many years a prominent and leading factor in the business circles of the city. He became one of the organizers and charter members of the Ann Arbor Savings Bank, and is still one of its directors. Throughout his long connection with commercial and financial interests here he has maintained an unassailable reputation for business integrity as well as activity and enterprise and his record is one which any man might be proud to possess. He has never incurred obligations that he has not met nor made engagements that he has not filled and he has always enjoyed the unqualified confidence and trust of his business contemporaries and of the general public.

In 1852 Mr. Worden was united in marriage to Miss Anna M. Leland, who was born in Madison county, New York, and is a daughter of Joshua G. Leland, and a sister of Judge E. E. Leland, represented elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Worden had five sons, of whom one died in infancy and one in later years. The others are as follows: Dr. Arthur L., a graduate of the University of Michigan, and a successful practitioner of Detroit, married Miss Carrie B. Hutchins, a sister of Professor Hutchins of the University of Michigan, and they became the parents of one daughter, Anna B., who is now the wife of M. Worden Taylor. Clinton E., a graduate of the pharmaceutical department of the University of Michigan, and is now engaged in the drug and real-estate business in San Francisco, California, married Evelyn Town Shaw, and they have one child, Nelson. William W., who is with his brother Clinton in California, married Minnie Russ, and they have three children, Clinton, Helene and Frances.

In politics Mr. Worden is a stalwart republican but has never sought or desired office. He belongs to the Methodist church, in which he has been active for many years, holding therein various official positions. He has now almost reached the eightieth milestone on life's journey and is one of the most respected citizens of Ann Arbor, enjoying the confidence and esteem of young and old, rich and poor. His life record, too, stands in exemplification of the opportunities which Amer-

ica affords her citizens and should serve as an incentive and source of emulation to those who have begun life as he did, without capital, depending entirely upon their own exertions for advancement. With no pecuniary advantages at the outset of his career his labors brought him a capital that enabled him to enter the field of mercantile activity and his perseverance, straightforward dealing and strong determination proved the foundation upon which he builded his later success.

ROYAL SAMUEL COPELAND, M. D.

Dr. Royal Samuel Copeland, one of the distinguished representatives of the medical fraternity in Michigan and to-day the youngest professor in the University of Ann Arbor, is at the head of the eye and ear department, was president of the Saginaw Valley Medical Society, of the Michigan State Medical Society and of the American Eye and Ear Society. He was born in Dexter, Michigan, November 7, 1868, his parents being Roscoe and Frances (Holmes) Copeland. The father was a pioneer of Dexter, Michigan, as was the Holmes family, who came in 1825. The Copelands, found in New England at an early period in the colonization of the new world, were originally of English lineage, the first representatives of the name in this country being Lawrence and Lydia Copeland, who arrived in 1650. The characteristic family patriotism and loyalty were manifest in active service in the Revolutionary war by the great-grandfather and by service in the war of 1812 by representatives of the name. Samuel Copeland, the grandfather, arrived in Michigan in 1850, when his son, Roscoe Copeland, was about twelve years of age. The latter acquired a common school education in Washtenaw county, subsequently turned his attention to farming, which he followed for some time and then entered the milling business. He yet continues in the grain trade at Dexter, being one of the representative business men there. He is sixty-seven years of age and has been a resident of this county for fifty-five years. In the family were three children, of

whom one died in infancy, while the sister is Cornelia, a teacher in the Central high school of Detroit. The Holmes family was established in Washtenaw county by Samuel Holmes, the maternal grandfather of Dr. Copeland, who arrived about 1825 and located on a tract of government land in Scio township where he spent his remaining days, dying in 1889.

Royal S. Copeland attended the public schools of Dexter, from which he was graduated on the completion of the regular high school course and later entered the State Normal School at Ypsilanti which his mother had attended twenty-five years before. He pursued the literary course in the latter institution and for one winter engaged in teaching school. Following his graduation, however, he matriculated in the medical department of the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor and was graduated in the class of 1889. The following year he was house surgeon in the university hospital and at the same time was assistant to the chair of diseases of the eye and ear. On the expiration of that year he went to Bay City, Michigan, where he practiced as a specialist on the diseases of the eye and ear for five years. He was then called back to the university to accept the professorship of diseases of the eye and ear, occupying this chair continuously since 1895. In 1896 he spent sometime abroad, pursuing post graduate work in England, France, Germany and Switzerland. At another time he spent considerable time in Vienna in post graduate work, receiving instruction from some of the most eminent specialists of the old world. He holds the master's degree from Lawrence University and the position of distinction to which he has attained in his profession is indicated by the fact that he has been called to the presidency of the Saginaw Valley Medical Society, the State Medical Society and the American Eye and Ear Society. That he is regarded as one of the most capable educators is indicated by the fact that he was recalled to the university and his deep scientific interest in his profession was manifested by his desire to study abroad, there to familiarize himself with the best methods of the learned oculists and aurists of the old world.

On the 31st of December, 1891, Dr. Copeland was married to Miss Mary DePriest Ryan, of Adrian, Michigan. He is prominent in affairs of the city in which he now makes his home, is now serving as a member of the board of education and from 1901 until 1903 was mayor of Ann Arbor, giving to the city a practical, progressive and business-like administration. He is deeply interested in the great political problems which confront the country and is an unfaltering advocate of republican principles. That he has not confined his attention wholly to his profession to the neglect of the elements of nature which develop a well rounded character is indicated by his active and helpful co-operation in political interests in the city and his identification with other business and fraternal interests. He is now president of the board of directors of the National Portland Cement Company. Fraternally he is connected with the Delta Kappa Epsilon and the Alpha Sigma College fraternities and he likewise belongs to Bay City lodge, A. F. & A. M., Blanchard chapter, R. A. M., Ann Arbor commandery, K. T., Detroit Temple of the Mystic Shrine, the Knights of Pythias and Knights of the Maccabees. It would be almost tautological in this connection to enter into any series of statements as showing Dr. Copeland to be a man of strong intellectuality and intense energy, for these have been shadowed forth between the lines of this review. His reputation in the line of his profession is not limited even by the boundaries of the state, for as educator and specialist his position has long been assured.

BURTON G. MOORMAN.

Among the enterprising, wide-awake and progressive business men of Ypsilanti who belong to that class of representative citizens, who while promoting individual success also advance the general welfare, Burton G. Moorman is numbered. He claims this city as the place of his nativity, his birth having here occurred on the 21st of December, 1856. His father, George

Moorman, was a pioneer settler of Washtenaw county, establishing his home within its borders when the work of upbuilding and improvement had scarcely been begun. He came to this region as a boy and having little capital to aid him as he started out in life on his own account he worked for others until he had obtained sufficient means to embark in business on his own account, when he established a grist mill at Rawsonville. There he carried on business for sometime, but eventually traded that property for a farm of three hundred and twenty acres of rich and productive land four miles from Ypsilanti. His attention was then given to general agricultural pursuits for sometime, after which he disposed of his farm and took up his abode in the city of Ypsilanti, where he became a factor in mercantile circles and was widely recognized as a prominent business man. He was also instrumental in promoting in a large degree the growth and upbuilding of the city and he gave earnest and active support to every plan formulated for the city's advancement and substantial and permanent improvement. He manifested keen discernment and ready comprehension of business situations and opportunities and so utilized his efforts as to bring about the best results not only for himself but also for the community which he represented. He died in 1895, having for about a year survived his wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Osborn and who died in 1894. In their family were five children, of whom four are now living, as follows: Mrs. Mary Harris and Mrs. Carrie Jewell, both of whom are residents of Ypsilanti; Burton G., of this review; and Mrs. Nellie Shatts, of this city.

Burton G. Moorman attended the Ypsilanti public schools until the age of sixteen years and resided upon his father's farm until 1900, being actively connected with agricultural interests. At an early age he became familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist and he capably controlled his farming interests until he gave up such work to concentrate his energies upon the successful conduct and manipulation of his extensive and important business interests in Ypsilanti. He is now the president and treasurer of the Moorman-Huston Company,

of which C. R. Huston is secretary. They are extensive dealers in all farm products and make a specialty of shipping by the carload. They handle hay, grain, straw, flour, feed, wool, apples, hand picked beans and other farm products and have a large mill and warehouse at Nos. 9 and 11 Congress street, west. This business furnishes an excellent market for many of the farmers who are producers of the commodities which the company handles. Mr. Moorman is also financially and frequently actively interested in other enterprises of Washtenaw county, being a stockholder in the canning factory, in a large creamery, a laundry business and other industrial and commercial interests of the city. He has likewise made judicious purchases of real estate, thus placing his money in the safest of all investments and today he is the owner of a large amount of property in Ypsilanti.

In August, 1871, Mr. Moorman was married to Miss Katherine Cline, of Ypsilanti, and they have four children: Lucile, who is seventeen years of age and is attending school; George, twelve years of age, also a public school student; Grace Lucile; and Florence, who died when three years of age.

Mr. Moorman is prominent in Masonry, having attained the Knight Templar degree and in religious faith is a Methodist, while in politics he is independent. He has never sought or desired public office or public notoriety of any kind, preferring to concentrate his energies upon the development of business conditions and the promotion of his individual interests in Ypsilanti. He stands today as a strong man, strong in his honor and his good name and in his commercial position and is justly accounted one of the leading residents of Washtenaw county.

JOHN WILLIAM DWYER, LL. M.

John William Dwyer, who has attained prestige as a representative of the legal fraternity in Ann Arbor, was born in New Lisbon, Wisconsin, December 20, 1865. His father, Thomas Dwyer, was a native of Limerick, Ireland, and

having crossed the Atlantic to America was married to Miss Ellen Callaghan, a native of the state of New York. They became residents of Wisconsin, in 1860, and the father engaged in the business of railroading. In 1864 he removed to Escanaba, Michigan, where he spent the succeeding ten years and in 1874 he took up his abode in Iowa, his home being now on a farm near Cherokee.

J. W. Dwyer acquired his early education in the public schools of Escanaba and Cherokee and afterward pursued a business course in the Fremont Business College, at Fremont, Nebraska. He then became a student in the Iowa State Normal School, at Cedar Falls, Iowa, where he qualified for teaching, a profession which he followed from 1886 until 1891 with good success. His ambition, however, centered in another direction and he prepared for the practice of law in the University of Michigan, where he completed the regular course and was graduated in 1892, with the degree of LL. B., while the following year the university conferred upon him the degree of Master of Laws. In 1892 he was appointed instructor of law in the university and still fills that position. Mr. Dwyer originated and put in operation the summer school of law, which is now one of the successful and paying features of the law department. He is the author of the following legal works: Cases on the Marital Relation, Cases on Private International Law, and a Text on Law and Procedure of United States Courts. He opened an office in 1904 in the Farmers & Mechanics Bank building, in Ann Arbor, and in his practice has won a position which classes him with the leading representatives of the profession here. His logical grasp of facts and of legal principles affable thereto as well as untiring industry has been a potent element in his success. In the argument of a case he exhibits a remarkable clearness of expression, an adequate and precise diction which enables him to make others understand not only the salient points of his argument but also to clearly comprehend the very fine analytical distinction which differentiates one legal principle from another. Mr. Dwyer is also a stockholder in a new bank recently established in Ann Arbor.

In 1891 Mr. Dwyer was married to Alicia Hogan, of Cherokee, Iowa, whose father was at one time extensively interested in iron mines of the upper peninsula. They have six children: Ellen A., Francis Thomas, Edgar J., Rose C., Anna A. and Mary E. aged respectively thirteen, eleven, nine, seven, five and three years.

Mr. Dwyer is a democrat in his political views and affiliations. He belongs to the Catholic church and to the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association, of which he is vice president and trustee, while in the Knights of Columbus he is lecturing knight and recording secretary. His identification with these organizations is indicative of the principles which govern his actions and have found manifestation in an upright manhood.

GILBERT HURD.

Gilbert Hurd, a well known representative of agricultural interests owning three hundred and sixty acres of fine land, his home being on section 30, Pittsfield township, was born in the state of New York on the 18th of April, 1830. His father, Arba Hurd, was born in Dutchess county, New York, and in 1831 came to Michigan, entering from the government eighty acres of land upon which his son Gilbert now resides. He afterward bought four hundred acres more and devoted his life to general agricultural pursuits, transforming the wild land into richly cultivated fields and annually harvesting good crops. In politics he was a democrat and later became a republican, for his study of the political issues and questions of the day led him to believe that the latter party embodied the best principles of good government. For many years he served as highway commissioner and in his community was known as a respected and worthy citizen, who championed many progressive measures for the general good. He married Miss Cynthia Rowe, who was born in the Empire state and their children were: Sarah, the deceased wife of Isaac Elliott, who at her death left three children, now residents of Pittsfield township; Betsy, who married Louis T. Howard and at her death left three

children who are also living in Pittsfield township; Dewitt C., deceased, who married Mary Sutherland, and had three children: Charles, deceased, who married Phoebe Collins; Hebron, deceased, who married Jane Sutherland and had three children: Helen, the wife of Fred Munson, by whom she has one child, their home being in Pittsfield; Henry; Gilbert, of this review; and Harriet, the wife of Frank Smith, of Orleans, Ionia county, Michigan. The father died in the year 1868 and the mother survived until 1872.

Gilbert Hurd was only about a year old when brought by his parents to Michigan. He lived with his father until the latter's death, their first home being a log house in which the family shared in all the hardships and trials incident to pioneer life. Later the primitive cabin was replaced by the splendid residence seen today. Gilbert Hurd attended the common schools, acquiring a fair English education and he aided in the labors of the farm, doing his full share in the work of the fields as the years passed by. He was married in 1860 to Miss Jennie Fuller, who was born in New York, September 5, 1838, and is a daughter of Hiram B. Fuller, who was born in the Empire state and came to Michigan in 1851. Mr. Fuller was a Baptist minister, devoting his entire life to the work of the church. He had three daughters: Eliza Ann, the wife of N. G. Saxton, by whom she has five children; Pamela, who married Rev. O. Wolf and has three children; and Mrs. Hurd. Unto our subject and his wife have been born six children, but the second and youngest died in infancy. The others are: Arba F., who was born January 31, 1863, and married Flora McBride, their home being upon his father's farm; Bertie, who was born October 13, 1869, and died in 1870; Cynthia E., who was born September 3, 1871, and is the wife of Fred Webb; and Virginia May, who was born January 26, 1875, and is a teacher. The married son has one child.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Hurd has given his time and energies to agricultural pursuits and has prospered as the years have gone by, becoming the owner of three hundred and sixty acres of rich and highly cultivated land on

which he has fine buildings. Everything about his place is in keeping with his spirit of progress and enterprise and the well improved appearance of his farm is indicative of his careful supervision and practical methods. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Saline and both Mr. and Mrs. Hurd are highly esteemed in the community where they make their home. Mr. Hurd is a republican in his political views but without aspiration for office. A highly respected citizen of Pittsfield township, almost his entire life has been passed in this county and that he has ever been straightforward and honorable in all life's relations is indicated by the fact that many of his staunchest friends are among those who have known him from his boyhood to the present.

JOHNSON W. KNIGHT.

Johnson Wells Knight, of Ann Arbor, the third child and oldest son of Elijah and Electa (Johnson) Knight, was born in Erie county, New York, in 1822. The father, Elijah Knight, was of English ancestry, his forefathers having migrated from England to New England in the seventeenth century, and thence after the Revolutionary war removed to New York, where Elijah was born in Oneida county in 1798. He lived to the ripe old age of ninety years, passing away in Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1888, where he had resided for thirty-five years. Prior to removing to Michigan he had, in the pioneer days of western New York, combined the pursuits of farmer and builder, and had been successful in both. After moving to Grand Rapids he continued his activity in both lines for some years. The mother, Electa Johnson, also a native of the Empire state, died in Grand Rapids in 1866, when she was sixty-eight years of age. Johnson Wells Knight, the subject of this sketch, was one of seven children, of whom four are yet living: Mrs. Mary L. Boardman, a resident of Brooklyn, New York; Johnson W. Knight; Mrs. Laura E. Adams, who is living in San Francisco, California; and Mrs. Helen M. Hoyt, of Grand



J. W. Knight

Rapids, Michigan. The family, though not notably strong or vigorous of frame and physique, is remarkable for the longevity of its members, the father and grandfather having passed ninety years before they died, and three of the brothers and sisters just named are now (1905) between eighty and ninety years of age.

Johnson W. Knight was a public-school student in his native county, and afterward pursued his studies in Alexander Academy in Genesee county, New York. He was a teacher in the district schools of Orleans and Genesee counties from 1841 to 1845; he then turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, which he followed in Akron, New York, conducting a general store there, two years as a member of the firm of Wainwright & Knight, and later under the firm name of Adams & Knight. That relationship was maintained for four years, from 1848 until 1852, when the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Knight engaged in buying and shipping wheat, continuing in the grain trade during the remainder of his residence in Akron. At this time he purchased a farm in Monroe county, New York, and although he continued to live in Akron until the spring of 1856. He also carried on agricultural pursuits with the assistance of a foreman.

Almost a half century has passed since Mr. Knight made his way from New York to Michigan, arriving in Detroit in the spring of 1856, and removing from that city to Ann Arbor six months later. Here he purchased the interest of the senior partner in the mercantile firm of Becker & Wines, the firm name becoming Wines & Knight. They conducted a general store which was located on the west side of Main street, between Washington and Huron streets. This was one of the best stores of the day, and the business was successfully carried on from 1856 until 1861, when the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Knight retiring from the business. In the spring of 1863 in connection with others, he organized the First National Bank of Ann Arbor, under the national banking law which had just been passed by congress. The bank was opened for business on the 1st of July of that year, and was the first national bank organized in the state. Mr. Knight became teller in the institution, and two years later was

made cashier, which position he continued to fill until August, 1883; he was also a member of the directorate from 1864 until he severed active connection with the bank eighteen years later. He was one of the largest stockholders at the time of the organization, and as cashier, was the practical manager of the business, and contributed in substantial measure to the growth and stability of the bank, which became one of the leading moneyed concerns of the state. Since retiring from the bank directorate in 1883, he has devoted himself principally to his private business interests and investments, and to serving in various trust capacities, and as business advisor to many who had learned to know and respect his financial judgment.

In politics Mr. Knight is an independent republican. In 1855 he was one of the four delegates from Erie county, New York, to the convention which met at Syracuse for the purpose of organizing the republican party in New York, and has ever taken an active interest in public affairs, especially in the more important questions affecting the general policy of the country, and contributing to the national welfare. He has been a constant and keen student of the financial and fiscal problems and policy of the nation.

Mr. Knight for many years attended the Presbyterian church in Ann Arbor and was for several years one of its board of trustees. During his membership of the board, and largely through his efforts, a heavy debt that burdened the church was lifted. Subsequently, about 1880, he, with his family, became identified with the Congregational church, to which, as well as to the City Young Men's Christian Association, he has been a quiet but liberal contributor.

In 1848 Mr. Knight was married in Riga, Monroe county, New York, to Miss Cornelia P. Hebbard, whose ancestors had been among the original settlers of Plymouth and Salem in Massachusetts. She was a native of Connecticut, and with her parents, Jephtha and Mary (Johnson) Hebbard, moved to Monroe county, New York, in 1832. She died July 16, 1897, at the age of seventy-five years, leaving two sons and a daughter. Earle, the eldest, was born in Akron, New York, in 1851, was graduated from Ann Arbor

high school and the University of Michigan class of 1871, and was for many years financial manager of the Gale Manufacturing Company at Albion, Michigan. He died September 9, 1905, leaving one son, Earle Kelley Knight, an irrigation engineer in Oregon. George W. Knight, the second son, was born in Ann Arbor in 1858, married Mariette A. Barnes, of Lansing, Michigan, and has two daughters. He was graduated from the Ann Arbor high school and the University of Michigan, class of 1878, and is now professor of American history and political science in the State University of Ohio at Columbus. The only daughter, Adelaide Knight, born in Ann Arbor in 1863, is the widow of Professor Frederick C. Clark, of Columbus, Ohio, and has two children.

Johnson W. Knight, crowned with years and honor, having passed the eighty-second milestone on life's journey, stands today as one of the prominent citizens of Ann Arbor, where for almost fifty years he has lived and labored to goodly purpose. His keen but quiet recognition and utilization of business opportunities, his unflagging perseverance and unabating energy have made him a successful and representative business man. Moreover, he has dealt fairly with his fellow-men, so that his path has not been strewn with wreck of other men's fortunes, but in the legitimate channels of business and through judicious investment he has won the prosperity that has made him a capitalist to whom has been vouchsafed in the evening of life those things which add to the comfort and happiness of the individual.

GOTTLÖB LUICK.

Gottlob Luick, a leading representative of the productive industries of Ann Arbor whose efforts as a private citizen and public official have contributed in substantial measure to the development and benefit of the city, is a native son of Washtenaw county, his birth having occurred in Lima township on the 27th of March, 1846. His father, David Luick, came with his wife from Wurtemberg, Germany, to America in the year 1831 and, making his way at once to Washtenaw county,

settled upon a farm in Lima township, devoting his remaining days to agricultural pursuits. He died in the year 1872, while his wife, who bore the maiden name of Katherine Veck, passed away in 1860. In their family were twelve children, as follows: Andrew and Dorothy, both deceased; Mrs. Eliza Stark, a widow residing in Ann Arbor; Godfrey, a farmer living in Lima township; Jacob, deceased; David J., who follows agricultural pursuits in Lima township; Katherine, living in Isabella county, Michigan; Mary, the wife of Jacob Laubengayer, of Ann Arbor; Emanuel, who is in the mill with his brother; Gottlob; one who died unnamed at birth; and Anna, who is living in Huron county, Michigan.

Gottlob Luick began his education in the public schools of his native township, wherein he continued his studies until thirteen years of age, when he put aside his text-books and entered business life, learning the carpenter's trade. When he had mastered the principles of the builder's art he joined his brother Emanuel as a contractor and builder of Lima, whence he removed to Ann Arbor in 1872. The following year he established a large planing mill and is still extensively engaged in the manufacture of lumber, employing many men in his big plant and lumberyards. The volume of business transacted by the company each year makes the enterprise one of much value to the city and the reputation which the house sustains is an unassailable one. Mr. Luick's business ability and resourceful purpose have caused his aid to be sought in the control of other commercial and industrial enterprises and he is now the vice president and one of the directors of the Ann Arbor Organ Company, a leading industrial concern of this city, and a stockholder in the famous Ypsilanti Underwear Company. His labors have been discerningly directed along well defined lines and have resulted in the acquirement of success so gratifying and extensive as to entitle him to rank with the "captains of industry" in his native county.

Active and influential in the public life of the city, Mr. Luick as the candidate of the democratic party has been elected to a number of offices. He served for four years as alderman of this city and was one term president and one term mayor, giv-



GOTTLOB LUICK.

ing a businesslike and progressive administration, in which he has closely studied methods of economy, reform and improvement. His only son, Oscar, was city treasurer of Ann Arbor. He is a busy man, yet ready to pause in the midst of business duties to perform a personal service. He is wholly worthy of the respect that is everywhere tendered him and his name is synonymous with honorable dealing and with all that is elevating and beneficial to the city and the individual. His rank in Masonic circles is high as is indicated by the fact that he is now affiliated with the Mystic Shrine. He has a host of warm friends, while his influence in political, industrial and commercial life makes him one of the foremost residents of Ann Arbor.

HARRISON SOULE.

Harrison Soule, treasurer of the University of Michigan, a director of the Ann Arbor Organ Company and a director and vice president of the First National Bank of Ann Arbor, was born in Orleans county, New York, in 1832. The ancestry of the family can be traced back in direct line to George Soule, who came to America on the Mayflower in 1620. His father, the Hon. Milo Soule, was a native of Madison county, New York, born on the 8th of July, 1804, and his death occurred on the 23d of April, 1891. He was a student in the public schools of his native state until fifteen years of age, when he began teaching, devoting the winter months to that profession, while the summer seasons were given to farm work upon his father's place. He was thus engaged until the winter of 1830, when he married Miss Irene Blodgett, the youngest daughter of Sardis and Sabra Blodgett, of Vermont. The young couple removed to Orleans county, New York, where they remained through the following five years. Emigration at that time trended heavily in the direction of Michigan, and, renouncing his allegiance to the state of his nativity in order to become a factor in the great and growing west, Mr. Soule made his way to Michigan, arriving with his family at Marengo, Calhoun county, in

the fall of 1835. There he carried on general agricultural pursuits continuously until 1869, when he took up his abode in the village of Marengo. He took an active part in the organization of the Calhoun County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and was for many years its secretary. He was one of the pioneers of that county, where he arrived with extremely limited capital, but through his enterprise and unfaltering diligence he became one of the substantial citizens and also one of the leading and representative men of that part of the state. In politics he was a democrat of broad and liberal views. He took a deep interest in public affairs, continual reading and investigation keeping him in touch with modern thought and progress. He held many positions of public trust, the duties of which were discharged conscientiously and with scrupulous fidelity. In sickness or distress he was one of the first to offer assistance and sympathy, and was widely recognized as one of broad humanitarian principles, interested in everything that tended to ameliorate the conditions for the unfortunate ones of the world. Until stricken with paralysis about fourteen years prior to his death he was in vigorous bodily health with a mind as active as when in the prime of life. Afflicted as he was, being deprived almost entirely of the power of speech, which was to him one of his greatest delights, because of his companionable nature, he yet bore his affliction with the utmost composure and resignation. Words are inadequate to express the high esteem in which he was held by those who knew him long and well. He endeared himself to those with whom he came in contact by ties of friendship which naught but death could sever, and he was spoken of only in terms of praise and good fellowship. He was one of the first to fill the office of justice of peace in his township, and in 1843 he was elected county treasurer, holding the office for three consecutive terms. In 1850 he was elected a member of the convention to revise the state constitution, and thus aided in framing the organic law of the commonwealth. His interest in public questions was that of a patriotic citizen who placed the general good before personal aggrandizement.

Harrison Soule was brought to Michigan by his parents when a little lad of four years. His early educational privileges were supplemented by study in Marengo public schools, and also in Marshall, Michigan, subsequent to which time he attended the Albion Female Collegiate Seminary, while still later he pursued a course in Gregory's Commercial College at Detroit, completing his studies there when twenty years of age. Entering upon his business career as bookkeeper for the firm of Jackson & Wiley, proprietors of a large machine shop and foundry, he remained in that service for two years, and then began working for the Michigan Central Railroad Company as clerk in the office of the car shops, where he also continued for two years. Immediately following his marriage he removed to Port Huron, where he was engaged in the retail boot and shoe business for two years, at which time he went to Albion, Michigan, the former home of his wife, where he conducted a shoe business for about a year and a half. Personal and business considerations were then put aside, for in August, 1861, he responded to his country's call, enlisting for three years in defense of the Union. He was among the first to respond to the three years' call, and with his command was ordered into camp at Fort Wayne, Detroit, for military instruction and discipline, where he displayed such aptness and ability that he was commissioned captain with instruction to raise a company of volunteers. This he did and the organization was mustered in as Company I, of the Sixth Michigan Infantry, with Harrison Soule as captain. Later the company was transferred to the heavy artillery department and subsequently to the gunboat Wisconsin, being with this fleet at the time of the surrender of New Orleans. Major Soule was under Commander Farragut on the first expedition for the capture of Vicksburg, led by General Thomas Williams. At Baton Rouge he was wounded and sent to the north for medical treatment, but after three months, when only partially restored to health, he reported for duty, and with his arm in a sling engaged in the siege of Port Huron. He was honored in general orders for gallant service on the field, and he made a splendid military record, for during over four years of ac-

ive service he was never away from his company save for the period that he spent in the hospital because of his wound. He was twice commissioned major, the first time declining the promotion, for he preferred to be on active duty with his heroic company rather than to serve as major of the regiment without a command. A year later when he was again given a commission as major he instantly assumed command of the regiment as its superior officer and was detailed on other active duty. On the 9th of July, 1865, he took his regiment to New Orleans under orders and received a new outfit of light size guns. He was there transferred to General Sherman's command for a campaign on the Texas frontier in view of Maximillian's occupation of Mexico, but did not take part in the movement there, and with his regiment returned to Michigan.

On again taking up the pursuits of civil life Major Soule became passenger agent for the Michigan Central Railroad Company, with headquarters at Jackson, Michigan, where he remained for fifteen years, when he resigned to accept the position of treasurer of the State University. This honor came unsolicited, and there were over fifty applicants for the position, but the regents of the university sought the services of Major Soule, and finally induced him to accept, which office he has since held with great satisfaction to all concerned, possessing the peculiar business qualifications so essential to one who manages the financial interests of an institution of this character. He entered upon his duties in 1883, and that he has faithfully performed the trust reposed in him and contributed in substantial measure to the excellent financial basis upon which the university now rests is well indicated by its records and its well-known standing. He is likewise financially interested in business enterprises of Ann Arbor, being a director of the Ann Arbor Organ Company and a director and a vice-president of the First National Bank.

Major Soule was married in 1855, to Miss Mary E. Parker, who was born in Cass county, Michigan, and is a daughter of Charles T. and Sally Ann (Beardsley) Parker, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of New York. Major and Mrs. Soule had but two children. Their

daughter, Anna May, who died March 17, 1905, at the age of forty-five years, was for some years a successful and prominent teacher, and at the time of her demise was professor of American history and political economy in Mount Holyoke College in Massachusetts. The surviving daughter, Mary Eva, is the wife of L. L. Clark, of Ann Arbor, and they have four children: Mary W., Jane S., Georgie P. and Harrison S.

Major Soule is well known in military organizations of the state, being a member of Welch post, No. 37, G. A. R., at Ann Arbor, and of Detroit commandery of the Loyal Legion of Honor. He was made a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows when twenty-one years of age, has always taken an active interest in its work and has filled every position in the lodge from the lowest to the highest. He is much esteemed for his many splendid qualities, and like his honored father has won many friends, because of a social disposition and genial nature that recognizes the worth of the individual. His military and business record, as well as his connection with the university, entitles him to representation as one of the leading citizens of Ann Arbor.

EVART H. SCOTT.

Evart H. Scott, a capitalist of Ann Arbor, financially interested in various important business concerns of the city, was born in Ohio in 1850. His father, J. Austin Scott, was born in Connecticut in 1806 and in early life engaged in shipping produce and various kinds of live stock to different markets as far east as Buffalo. He carried on a general commission business, at which time he was located at Miami, Ohio. It was there that he began the publication of the first newspaper at Perrysburg, in 1833, called the Miami of the Lake, in which connection he was a member of the firm of Scott, McBride & Reed, a relationship which was maintained for several years, the enterprise proving profitable to the partners. While living in Ohio, Mr. Scott also served as a captain in the Toledo war and did considerable recruiting service in Perrysburg, Wood county, the troops entering the army under

command of Colonel Van Fleet. Following the close of hostilities J. Austin Scott settled in Toledo, Ohio, in 1859, and became a prominent and influential factor in financial and business circles there. He was a member of the school board for many years and was actively connected with several business interests, success again attending his efforts. Retiring in later years from active life he came to Ann Arbor in the spring of 1868, having in the previous fall purchased the old Dr. Frieze estate on Washtenaw avenue, where he lived up to the time of his death in 1892. He was the owner of many vessels which plied on the lakes but during the financial panic of 1837 he lost heavily. Through his energy, judicious investment and careful management, however, he regained his fortune and left his family a goodly estate. He was a liberal man to all worthy measures and charities, possessing a sympathetic spirit and broad humanitarian principles. A very active member of the First Congregational church, he was its largest contributor at the time of the erection of the present house of worship and indeed it was through his generosity that the congregation was enabled to build. He served for many years as a trustee and deacon of the church, acting in those capacities up to the time of his death. His political support was given to the whig party until its dissolution, when he joined the ranks of the new republican party. He was the man who brought the San Juan treaty here during President Grant's administration. Viewed in a personal light he was a strong man, strong in his business capacity, strong in support of his honest convictions and strong in his honor and his good name.

J. Austin Scott married Miss Sarah Shepard Ranney, who was born in East Grantville, Massachusetts, and by her marriage became the mother of five children, of whom four are yet living; Evart H. Scott being the second in order of birth. The eldest, Dr. Austin Scott, is a graduate of Yale College, of the class of 1869, and of the University of Michigan of the class of 1870, at which time he received his second degree, while his third degree of Ph. D. was conferred upon him in Germany. He acted as private secretary for Bancroft, the historian, for ten

or eleven years, while he was compiling his history of the United States, and he is now president of Rutgers' College, of New Brunswick, New Jersey. He has purchased his mother's old home at East Grantville, Massachusetts, where he has a summer residence. He stands today as one of the prominent educators of the country, being the active head of one of the oldest institutions of learning on the Atlantic coast. Mary S. Scott became the wife of Charles Edmond Davis, M. D. He is colonel in the First New York Rifles and was surgeon major in the Spanish-American war. It was while thus engaged that he met Mary S. Carter, who was acting as a citizen nurse and was there with her first husband, Charles L. Carter, who was killed in the movement for the restriction of the queen at Honolulu. He was a graduate of the law department of the University of Michigan with the class of 1887. The youngest member of the family is Ranney C. Scott, who is assistant cashier of the Hawaii Trust Company, of Honolulu. The mother died in 1883, at the age of fifty-seven years.

Evart H. Scott pursued his education in the schools of Toledo, Ohio, and in the fall of 1868 entered the University of Michigan as a member of the class of 1872, but remained for only two years, when he became connected with manufacturing interests as the owner of a factory producing agricultural implements. He continued in the business for some time. He is also connected with many of the other leading industries of the city, being at one time a director of the Ann Arbor Organ Company and the Ann Arbor Agricultural Company, while at one time he was connected with the old brickyard company. His supervision is now given to his invested interests and his business judgment is regarded as safe counsel in the control of important commercial and industrial concerns. In 1879, in Ann Arbor, Mr. Scott was married to Miss Sarah E. Shay, of Newark, New Jersey. They had five children, all born in Ann Arbor, but the daughter, Mary D., the third in order of birth, is now deceased. The sons are: Austin E., who married Laura Bannister, of Detroit, Michigan; Reuben R.; Bradner W.; and Ranney C.

Mr. Scott served for fifteen years as a member of the Ann Arbor school board and is now a trustee of the Forest Hill cemetery and a member of the board of public works. He has several times refused the nomination for mayor as his ambition is not in the line of office seeking. He is, however, a stalwart advocate of republican principles and firm in support of his convictions. During a long residence in Ann Arbor he has gained a wide acquaintance and those who have been admitted to the circles of his friendship find him a most agreeable and congenial companion, worthy their highest regard and esteem.

JOHN W. BLAKESLEE.

Monuments of stone and bronze have been erected to the memory of many individuals but no such evidence of an honorable life is needed by the people of Milan and Washtenaw county to keep in memory the record of John W. Blakeslee, who lives enshrined in the hearts of all who knew him. He was a successful man and this excited the admiration of his fellow citizens but it was his use of his wealth—his generosity, his kindness and his benevolence that won him the love of all. He was born in Madison county, New York, April 25, 1830, his parents being John W. and Urenia (Bonney) Blakeslee, both of whom were natives of the state of New York. The father was a wagonmaker by trade and followed that pursuit for a number of years. Leaving the Empire state in 1836 he made his way westward to Washtenaw county, Michigan, and took up his abode in York township. He fought in the war of 1812, while the paternal grandfather was a soldier of note in the Revolutionary war. The father, who died in the early fall of 1860, had often in his last illness expressed the hope that he might live to see Lincoln elected. The brothers of our subject were Dr. Alfred P. Blakeslee and Julius W. Blakeslee, but the latter died several years ago. The sisters were Mrs. Philena Olcott, the wife of John D. Olcott, of Augusta, Michigan; and Urania, the wife of Thomas Richards, of York township, who is a brother of Mrs. John W. Blakeslee. Both sisters are now deceased.



John W. Blakeslee

John W. Blakeslee was only six years of age when brought by his parents to Washtenaw county and here amid the environments of pioneer life, sharing with the family in all the hardships and trials incident to settlement upon the frontier, he spent the days of his youth and assisted in the arduous task of developing a new farm. He early learned lessons of industry, economy and integrity and he grew to early manhood respected by all who knew him. That he was regarded as one of the worthy and representative citizens of his community is indicated by the fact that when only twenty-one years of age he was chosen a member of the district school board, to which position he was elected again and again, occupying the offices during the entire period of his residence in both York and Milan. Further official honors were also conferred upon him. He served as supervisor of York township for a number of terms, was also notary public up to the time of his death and for several years was justice of the peace, "winning golden opinions from all sorts of people" by the fairness and impartiality of his decisions.

On the 24th of November, 1850, in York township, at the home of the bride, Mr. Blakeslee was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Richards, a native of Nottinghamshire, England, born on the 10th of March, 1829. On the 10th of May, 1830, her parents, William and Elizabeth (Sibert) Richards, had sailed for America and she was therefore reared in this country. Her brothers were: Thomas, William, John, Alfred and George Richards; and her sisters were: Emeline, who became the wife of Thomas Fuller, of York township; and Mrs. Frances Ann Jackson, the deceased wife of Andrew D. Jackson, of York township. Mr. and Mrs. Blakeslee were married by Elder Baker, pastor of the Baptist church and their marriage was blessed with one daughter, Flora E., who was born on the 6th of May, 1857, and died on the 18th of October, 1881. Mr. Blakeslee's father died in 1860 and his mother lived with her son until her death when in her eighty-ninth year, and he was to her a faithful son.

For many years Mr. Blakeslee carried on general agricultural pursuits and was always the owner of a farm, having at one time three hun-

dred and sixty acres of land and one hundred and forty-four acres when he died, but in his later years his land was operated on the shares, while he enjoyed a well earned rest. His death occurred very suddenly about six o'clock in the evening of April 8, 1905. He had been feeling unusually well that day and had transacted business interests with several neighbors and had also made a payment of two dollars which was his subscription to the organ fund of the Baptist church. Benham S. Cook, who operated the farm for Mr. Blakeslee, called him from the barn to the egg house to talk with him upon business matters for a few minutes. Then as Mr. Cook turned around to drive a nail he heard something fall and looking back saw Mr. Blakeslee lying there. The latter lived only a few minutes. His death was a great shock to the people of Milan and the neighborhood and his loss was most deeply and sincerely deplored. The funeral services were held on the 11th of April, the Rev. T. D. Denman officiating, and the funeral was one of the largest ever held in Washtenaw or Monroe counties, the home, corner Main and Edwards streets, being unable to contain the large concourse of friends and relatives who gathered to pay their last tribute of respect to the departed. The floral tributes were many and beautiful, being visible evidences of the love and respect in which Mr. Blakeslee was uniformly held. The business men of Milan attended the services and the school children of the village headed by the teachers also viewed the remains. Mr. Blakeslee never sought to figure prominently in public life though he was a staunch, lifelong republican, being a Fremont voter and having attended the "Under the Oaks" reunion at Jackson in 1904, and it was not political position nor military record that made him so honored in the community where he lived. It was his great generosity and unbounded charity that won him the love of those with whom he came in contact. On one occasion a good veteran of the Civil war, disabled and with a destitute family, applied to him for assistance in his effort to get a pension. He stated his claims, finishing with the remark, "But I have no money to prosecute my claims." Mr. Blakeslee in his characteristic manner replied, "Then this is the place to come," and the

aid was forthwith furnished. This is but one of hundreds of similar instances that might be given showing his great generous heart, his broad humanitarian principles and his ready sympathy. Many indeed have reason to bless him for his timely assistance in the hour of need, and they speak his name with praise and gratitude. His memory will be enshrined in the hearts of those who knew him for years to come, and his life history furnishes an example that is indeed well worthy of emulation. Many who knew him may well feel that

"This was a man, Take him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his like again."

LOUIS Z. FOERSTER.

Louis Z. Foerster, the founder and promoter of the L. Z. Foerster Brewing Company, whose plant is one of the leading productive industries of Ypsilanti, was born in Canada in 1836. His father, Ludwig Foerster, was a native of Baden, Germany, and came to America in 1835, settling in Canada. He was accompanied by his wife and three children, and seven more children were added to the household during their residence in the Dominion. The father in his native country learned and followed the locksmith's trade, but after crossing the Atlantic to the new world gave his attention to agricultural pursuits. Nine of his children are yet living: Jacob and Andrew, who make their homes in Canada; Katherine, who is living in Detroit, Michigan; Louis Z., of this review, who was the first born in America; Frederick, living in Canada; Mary, whose home is in South Dakota; Adam, who is living in Lansing, Michigan; Valentine, a resident of Canada; and Barbara, also living in Canada.

In the place of his nativity Louis Z. Foerster was reared and educated, and after putting aside his text-books he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until he came to Ypsilanti, Michigan, in 1870. For thirty-five years he has been a resident of this city and has become known as one of its energetic and reliable business men. On his removal here he purchased the old brew-

ery known as the plant of the Grove Brewery & Bottling Company, in which he was associated with his brother Adam. The partnership was maintained for a few years, at the end of which time Louis Z. Foerster became sole proprietor and was alone in the business for two years. He then admitted a partner to a share in the business, with whom he was associated for ten years, when he again became sole proprietor and so remained until he gave his sons an interest in the business. It was incorporated in 1890 with L. Z. Foerster, president and treasurer, L. K. Foerster, vice-president, and J. L. Foerster, secretary, while Albert is now a member of the firm. The business was begun in a small frame building, but grew to such proportions, that in 1887 this structure was torn down and replaced by the present fine brick building which is splendidly equipped with the most modern appliances for making beer. They also have a manufacturing plant and fine bottling works, and the departments together constitute an extensive plant, complete in every detail. The product of the brewery is shipped to all parts of Michigan and the Pilsener beer is known in many other states as well. Their Gold Band Export is also a superior article and their manufacture includes porter. That Mr. Foerster is well qualified for carrying on a business of this character, is due not only to his native talents and energies, but also to the fact that in 1892 he pursued a course in the American Brewing Academy of Chicago, studying chemistry, physics, mathematics, mechanical appliances, bacteriology and biology. In addition to receiving scientific instruction in brewing liquors, he received a diploma as master of the art of brewing, and is considered one of the best posted men in the business, while under his capable administration the workings of the plant at Ypsilanti have been carefully conducted and the output has found a very ready sale on the market, while the constantly increasing demand has brought a substantial growth to the business year after year. Mr. Foerster's home is a handsome two-story brick residence near the brewery, and he owns a farm of one hundred and three acres inside the city limits, and twelve acres just outside.



L. Z. FOERSTER.

Before leaving Canada Mr. Foerster was married in 1860 to Miss Augusta Leffner, now deceased. They had one son, Jacob L.

After losing his first wife Mr. Foerster married Rosanna Smith, also a native of Canada, and they had six children, of whom four are living. The eldest son, Jacob L. Foerster, married Hattie Kimmell, and they have five children: Louis, Nellie, Charles, Minnie and Florence. Louis K. married Mary Schade and has one child, Linden. Anna is the widow of Adam Schaner. Albert C. married Emma Fuller, and has three children: Earl, Anna and Ethel. Lillian is at home. One son and one daughter have passed away: Leopold, who wedded Mary Peters and died leaving one child, Rosanna; and Clara, who became the wife of Dr. E. E. Weber, and left one daughter, Clara J.

In his political views Mr. Foerster has always been a democrat, but it without aspiration for office, preferring to give his time and attention to his business affairs, and in the control of his brewing industry he has won gratifying success as the years have gone by. The study of biography yields in point of interest and profit to no other, and in the record of the life of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, there is much to learn and much that may prove of value in indicating to others the plans and methods which he has followed to win the brilliant success which has crowned his undertakings. The business policy which he has followed has been most commendable. He is methodical, careful and thorough, requiring that the strictest honesty prevail in his establishment, and thus he has won the respect of his business associates and all with whom he has had dealings.

NELSON SUTHERLAND.

Nelson Sutherland, deceased, was one of the leading politicians of Ann Arbor and Washtenaw county and represented a pioneer family of this section of the state. He was born in Pittsfield township, August 18, 1840, his parents being Langford and Lydia (McMichael) Sutherland,

who were natives of the eastern part of New York. They came to Michigan about 1834, settling in Pittsfield township, Washtenaw county, among its early residents. There the father cleared a farm and engaged in general agricultural pursuits throughout his remaining days, both he and his wife passing away on the old homestead.

Nelson Sutherland was educated in the common schools of Pittsfield township and also attended the public schools of Ann Arbor, where he acquired a good education. He assisted his father on the old homestead until he had saved enough money to purchase a farm of his own and then bought a tract of land in his native township bordering what is known as the old gravel road between Ypsilanti and Saline. Here he began farming on his own account. He was married November 22, 1866, to Miss Gabriella E. Drake, a native of Livingston county, Michigan, and a daughter of Adam Rorabacher, who was a pioneer of Livingston county, Michigan, where he worked at the blacksmith's trade until his death. His wife died when Mrs. Sutherland was an infant and she was then taken into the home of her aunt, Mrs. Sarah Drake, who also resided in Livingston county and by whom she was reared. Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland became the parents of a daughter and son: Ada is now the wife of Professor Louis P. Jocelyn, who is a professor in the high school in Ann Arbor and resides at No. 545 South Division street, being a near neighbor of her mother; Frank L. married Minnie Davis and they reside in Detroit, where he is engaged in business as a manufacturer of leather specialties.

After his marriage Mr. Sutherland resided on the farm in Pittsfield township for about four years and then purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Ann Arbor township known as the old Marcum place, southwest of Ypsilanti. There he devoted his energies to general agricultural pursuits until 1878, when he was chosen deputy sheriff and took up his abode at the county seat. He held the office for many years and was then made street commissioner, in which capacity he served up to the time of his death, which occurred on the 23d of November, 1894. In

addition to these offices he was also alderman of his ward for one term and he always took an active interest in politics, giving staunch support to the democracy. Socially he was connected with the Maccabees at Ann Arbor. In the discharge of his official duties and as a private citizen he gained a wide acquaintance and there was in his character many sterling traits that gained for him friendly regard and consideration, so that his death was greatly deplored by many friends. Mrs. Sutherland is a member of the Congregational church of Ann Arbor and she owns a large and beautiful home at No. 520 South Division street, where she has lived for about seventeen years.

EUGENE STEWART GILMORE.

Eugene Stewart Gilmore, superintendent of the University Hospital since 1900, was born at St. Cloud, Minnesota, in 1807, his parents being Addison and Newbelia (Graves) Gilmore, both of whom were natives of the state of New York. The father was a broommaker by trade and followed that pursuit the greater part of his life. He spent his last days in Ypsilanti, Michigan, where he died in 1883, at the age of fifty-one years, and his widow, still surviving him, makes her home there. They were the parents of eight children, of whom five are yet living, as follows: Mrs. H. C. Miner, of Ypsilanti; Charles A., a mining engineer, living in Butte City, Montana; Eugene S.; Mrs. James Seymour, living in Ypsilanti, and Mrs. William Miley, of Detroit.

Eugene S. Gilmore accompanied his parents on their removal to Ypsilanti, Michigan, when quite young, and continued his studies in the Ypsilanti high school, from which he was graduated with the class of 1886. He entered upon his business career as an employe in the general offices of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, at Detroit, where he remained for four years, when he became connected with the Ann Arbor Railway Company as clerk and cashier of the freight department, acting in that capacity for six years. He spent the succeeding year in the service of the Pere Marquette Railroad, after

which he returned to the Ann Arbor Railroad, and was agent in the city of Ann Arbor for three years. On the expiration of that period in 1900 he accepted his present position as superintendent of the University Hospital, in which capacity he has since been retained, giving excellent service by reason of his capable business life and practical management.

Mr. Gilmore was married in 1892, to Miss Mae M. Banghart, of Ann Arbor, who died in 1893. In 1895 he married Charlotte Clark, of this city, and they have one daughter, Bertha Mae, born here in 1899. Mr. Gilmore is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the lodge and commandery at Ann Arbor, and he is also connected with the Woodmen of America, the Court of Honor and the Maccabees tent, having been venerable counsel of the last named. He votes with the republican party, and in the spring of 1901 was elected to the city council, since which time he has been chosen as its president, so that he is now acting in the management of Ann Arbor interests, and he has given proof of his patriotic spirit and loyalty to the city's welfare through the exercise of his official prerogatives in support of all measures for practical and progressive benefit here. In church and religious work he is likewise interested, and is now serving as a trustee of the Methodist church, while for the past eight years he has been president of the Young Men's Christian Association. He deserves mention with the leading residents of Ann Arbor, for in him are embraced an unabating energy, unswerving integrity and industry that never fails, and his co-operation has been a forceful factor in behalf of the political and moral status of the community.

EDWARD P. WARNER.

Edward P. Warner, who has throughout his entire life followed the occupation of farming, was born in York township on the 30th of June, 1870. His father, William H. Warner, is likewise a farmer, owning and operating one hundred and fourteen acres of land. He, too, was

born in York township, and the grandfather, Homer Warner, was a native of New York, and became one of the original settlers of Washtenaw county, taking up his abode in York township when the road between Saline and Monroe, now called the old territorial road, was nothing but an Indian trail. The grandmother, Mrs. Homer Warner, is now one of the oldest ladies residing in York township, and also one of the oldest residents of the county. She came from the Empire state with her father, making the journey by water to Toledo, Ohio, and thence driving across the country to Milan, Michigan. The state was then under territorial rule, and the Indians were far more numerous than the white settlers in this locality. Mrs. and Mrs. Homer Warner had a typical pioneer dwelling and underwent the usual hardships and experiences of frontier life, and as the years passed by took an active and helpful part in the reclamation of this part of the state for the purposes of civilization. Homer Warner passed away in 1900 in the eighty-sixth year of his age, and, as before stated, his widow is still living.

William H. Warner was reared amid frontier environment, and with the limited opportunities for education common in pioneer districts, but experience, observation and reading have largely broadened his knowledge as the years have gone by. He has always devoted his attention to farming, and still resides on his farm in York township. He was united in marriage to Miss Sevila Chase, a native of Monroe county, Michigan, who died at the age of twenty-two years, when her son Edward was only three months old. The father afterward married again, his second union being with Miss Mary Bird, and by this marriage there was one son, Homer B., who is now living in South Bend, Indiana.

Edward P. Warner pursued his education in the public schools, completing the high school course in Milan, and throughout his entire life has been connected with general agricultural pursuits. The practical knowledge which he gained of farming in his youth has proven of the utmost value to him in his later years as he has carried on the work of the home farm. He was married on the 21st of December, 1892, to Miss

Minnie E. McMullin, a daughter of James and Polly McMullin, of York township. They now have one son, Raymond, who was born May 20, 1897.

Mr. Warner is identified with two fraternal orders, being a valued member of the Masonic and Knights of Pythias lodges in Milan. In community affairs he has been interested, and as a supporter of the democratic party has done effective service for its success. He was treasurer of York township in 1897 and 1898, and for four terms, from 1901 until 1905, was supervisor. His lines of life have been cast in harmony with the record of a worthy ancestry, and the work which was instituted by his grandfather and carried on by his father is being continued by him in practical and beneficial manner.

JOHN ORREN THOMPSON.

John Orren Thompson was born in the state of Vermont, August 24, 1862, the son of Leamon Orren and Orra (Chamberlain) Thompson, the former a native of New York and the latter of Vermont. In February, 1868, they removed from their farm in Monroe county, Michigan, to Dexter, Washtenaw county, which was thereafter their home and where the father carried on the business of a carpenter and builder. He died April 10, 1896, and the mother November 21, 1897.

It was in Dexter that the subject of this sketch grew to manhood, his education being obtained in the Dexter schools. After leaving school he worked at the painter's trade for several years, spending about a year, in 1883-4, in the state of Colorado. In January, 1886, he decided to engage in newspaper work and obtained employment on the Dexter Leader, continuing there until July, 1887, when he accepted the position of city editor on the Alpena Pioneer, at Alpena, Michigan, where he remained until 1889, when he returned to Dexter and again entered the employ of the Leader. In 1891 he accepted the position of city editor on the Mount Clemens Press, at Mount Clemens, Michigan, which posi-

tion he resigned to return to Dexter and engaged in business for himself, establishing the Dexter News in December, 1891. This paper he published until September, 1893, when he purchased the good will and subscription list of the Dexter Leader and consolidated it with the News under the name of the Dexter Leader, which was the pioneer paper of the village and of which he is still the editor and publisher.

Although never especially active in politics, he has always taken a deep interest in political affairs. In 1902 he was elected a member of the school board of which he was moderator for three years, and was re-elected as a member of the board in 1905; was also elected a member of the village council in 1904; has been clerk of the Dexter Cemetery Corporation since June, 1898, and is a member of the following societies: Washtenaw lodge, No. 65, A. F. & A. M.; past worthy patron of Washtenaw chapter, No. 302, O. E. S.; past grand of Huron lodge, No. 30, I. O. O. F.; also member of Crystal tent, No. 279, K. O. T. M. M., and of Division No. 77, K. of L. G.

On January 30, 1892, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Louise Harrington, who was also a resident of Dexter and they have a family of four children: Orren Sidney, Orra Louise, John Chamberlain and Duane Harrington.

REV. JONATHAN E. RICHARDS.

Rev. Jonathan E. Richards, a distinguished divine of the Presbyterian church, well known throughout Michigan, was born near Trenton, New York, in 1845. His parents, Lewis and Emeline (Camp) Richards, were natives of Wales, and crossing the Atlantic in early life, became residents of the state of New York. The father purchased a farm near Trenton and became one of the wealthy agriculturists of that locality, where both he and his wife spent their remaining days. The capable management of his business interests, his keen discernment and unflagging energy proved the basis of his success and made him a wealthy man.

Rev. Jonathan E. Richards, reared in his native county, began his education in the public schools there, and afterward attended the Wesleyan University. Subsequently he became a student in Boston Theological Seminary and afterward entered Yale College, thus receiving superior educational facilities. Having prepared for the ministry he went to New Haven, Connecticut, where he took charge of the Methodist Episcopal church, remaining there for three years. He then went to St. Johns, Michigan, where he accepted the pastorate of the Presbyterian church, remaining in charge at that place for eight years. Subsequently he traveled over the state for several years, delivering lectures and winning wide fame as a platform orator. Eventually he settled in Mount Clemens, where for three years he was pastor of the Presbyterian church. He had been in ill health for several years, and traveled largely in the hope of being benefited thereby. At length his health, however, forced him to resign his pastorate, but he continued to make his home in Mount Clemens until called to his final rest.

Rev. Richards was married in Fulton, New York, to Miss Huldah Loomis, a native of that place and a graduate of the Falley Seminary at Fulton, of the class of 1868. The Loomis family were the first to locate at Fulton, and Mrs. Richards is a member of the Order of Colonial Dames, and also the Daughters of the American Revolution. She was to her husband a most devoted companion and helpmate, and since his death she has displayed splendid business and executive force, at the same time possessing those true womanly traits of character that have endeared her to all, while her social qualities have made her a leader in society circles here. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Richards were born four children. Anne, the eldest, a graduate of the Michigan University of Ann Arbor, is the wife of Harry Coleman, who was also a university student, and was prominent in literary circles in Ann Arbor. He is now the owner and publisher of the Daily Press at Pontiac, Michigan, where he and his wife reside. He has had several flattering offers to return to Ann Arbor and take charge of one of the daily papers here, but is meeting with gratifying success in Pontiac, and therefore does not make



J E RICHARDS

the change. Florence L. Richards, also educated in the State University, is now a teacher in the Shortridge high school in Indianapolis, Indiana, and the superintendent of that school has spoken of her as its best teacher. Lewis L. is a talented musician now studying in Europe. A contemporary publication said of him: "Lewis L. Richards, the young American, who has won such signal honors aboard, evinced at an early age, a remarkable musical talent, and was encouraged by several eminent teachers to make his life work along musical lines. His early musical education was received from Mrs. Boris L. Ganapol, the Detroit pianist, and he later studied with Alberto Jonas, while attending school in Ann Arbor. The inspiration and guidance of his early studies followed the young man through his whole career and culminated in 1902 in a trip abroad. Young Richards applied for admission to the private class of DeGreef, the great Belgian pianist, and was immediately accepted and continued to work with that great master for one year. DeGreef greatly encouraged him to go further, and chose him as one of six young men, whom he selects each year from a large number of applicants, for his class in the Royal Conservatory of Music located at Brussels, Belgium. Here Richards continued to make such rapid strides that at the end of the year, he was the only one of his class who successfully passed the rigid conservatory examinations. In the middle of the second years of his conservatory work, on a visit of King Leopold to the institution, young Richards was presented to his majesty as "one of the most gifted pupils" in the great conservatory. At the end of the year—June, 1905—Richards entered the conservatory contests and was awarded by a jury composed of Gaevaert, director of the Brussels conservatory, Kozul, director of the conservatory at Roubaix, Ghymers, Potjes, Tinel, etc., the first prize with distinction, the first time in the history of that institution that an American had captured the honor. Mr. Richards returned to Europe in September for further study and for concert work, he already having a tour arranged for Belgium and Holland." Theodore Nelson, the youngest member of the Richards family, is now a student in the high school of Ann Arbor and resides with his mother.

Rev. Richards departed this life on the 1st of October, 1893. He was a distinguished minister and a prominent citizen of Michigan, well known as a lecturer throughout the state. His scholarly attainments won him the admiration of all, while his humanitarian principles gained him the love and esteem of his fellowmen. He lived for others, and his devotion to his family was largely ideal. As Mrs. Richards intended to make Ann Arbor her future home, she had the remains of her husband brought here for interment. It was her desire to have her children educated in Michigan University, and in 1894 she removed from Mount Clemens to this city and her children continued their studies here. Mrs. Richards is very prominent in social circles, being recognized as a leader by reason of her tact, her kindly disposition, her superior culture and her generous hospitality. Moreover, she possesses splendid business ability and has made judicious investment of her means. She has built several houses, and has recently erected two nice residences on East Huron street, one of which she has sold, while the other, at No. 713 East Huron street, she and her children now occupy. She has every reason to be proud of her family, for all have attained distinction in literary or professional circles, and the influence of the members of the Richards family has ever been on the side of intellectual and aesthetic culture.

JACOB A. GWINNER.

Jacob A. Gwinner, who is now living retired in Ann Arbor, was born in this city in 1869 and is a representative of a worthy German family of Washtenaw county. His parents were William Albert and Amelia (Rupff) Gwinner. The father was born in Germany and in that country he was engaged in the cutlery business. He came of Italian ancestry, his father having removed from Italy to Germany, where he changed the spelling of his name to its present form. William A. Gwinner continued in the country of his nativity until 1857, when he crossed the Atlantic to America, going first to Ohio. There he was employed for a year, after which he came to Ann

Arbor, where his people had preceded him. Here he began working for J. C. Mead as a farm hand and when Mr. Mead was elected sheriff of the county he chose Mr. Gwinner as his deputy, and the latter held the office for two years. At the time of the Civil war he espoused the cause of his adopted country and enlisted in 1861 in defense of the Union as a member of the First Michigan Military Band, serving for three months, when he was mustered out. He then went into business with his father and brothers under the firm style of Gwinner & Sons, dealers in cutlery, on Washington street, Ann Arbor. This mercantile enterprise claimed his attention until 1867, when he rented the Hanscliff Block, which contains the opera house, and was not only manager of the opera house but also conducted a confectionery and ice cream parlör and saloon. In May, 1869, he bought property at No. 220 Detroit street, where he handled liquors up to the time of his death, which occurred on the 3d of June, 1901.

In the family of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Gwinner were six children, of whom one died in infancy, the others being: William, Jacob, Emma, Julia and Ernest. In his political views the father was a democrat and never faltered in his allegiance to that party.

Jacob A. Gwinner acquired his education in the public schools of Ann Arbor and on putting aside his text books he worked for Luick Brothers, in whose employ he remained for eight years. Following his father's death he took charge of the liquor business in connection with his brother William, and after a partnership of four years he purchased his brother's interest in 1897 and conducted the business alone until 1902, when he sold out. He later went into business at No. 109 North Main street, where he conducted the Orient until May, 1905, when he again sold out.

In 1894 Mr. Gwinner was united in marriage to Miss Matie Carr, of Ann Arbor. He votes with the democracy, but is without political aspiration. However, he is interested in all that pertains to the welfare and progress of the city and has given active co-operation to many movements for the general good. He lives at No. 504 North Fifth avenue, where he owns a fine

residence. He has a very wide and favorable acquaintance among the German-American citizens of Ann Arbor and the circle of his friends is constantly increasing.

CHRISTIAN SCHLENKER.

Christian Schlenker, who has recently completed one of the fine brick business blocks of Ann Arbor, in which he is successfully engaged in business as a dealer in hardware, stoves and furnaces, is not only classed with the leading representatives of trade interests, but is also numbered among those, who aside from business life, have contributed to the public welfare through support of measures that are based upon the general need and the possibilities for accomplishment in behalf of the city. A native of Germany, he was born in Wurtemberg, March 20, 1860. His father, John G. Schlenker, is deceased. He was an agriculturist and came to Ann Arbor in the year 1871. His wife bore the maiden name of Anna Haller.

Christian Schlenker acquired his education in the schools of his native country until 1871, when he crossed the Atlantic to the new world, and has since been a resident of Ann Arbor. Here he attained his majority, and in 1885 was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Roehm, a native of this city. They now have five children: Ernest E., who is associated with his father in business; Martin Adolph, who is in the shop connected with his father's store; Emil Henry and Anna, both in school; and Paul Otto, yet at home.

After completing his education, Christian Schlenker became familiar with the hardware business as an employe of John Pfister, and since 1885 has conducted a store on his own account, being now located at Nos. 213-215 Liberty street west. He has recently completed a new brick building which is a handsome structure, and in which he carries a large line of hardware, stoves, furnaces, paints, oils, pumps, cutlery and general supplies. His business methods have shown him worthy of the support and confidence of the public, and a liberal trade is accorded him. His dili-



CHRISTIAN SCHLENKER.

gence and persistency of purpose constitute the basic elements of his prosperity and prove that success may be attained by all who have the determination to win it through methods that he has employed.

Mr. Schlenker holds social relations with the Arbeiter Verein, the Sharp Shooters and with the Odd Fellows. He has taken all of the degrees in the last mentioned, and has been representative to the grand lodge. His religious faith is that of the Zion Lutheran church. His political views accord with democratic principles, and he has been elected and served as alderman of the second ward. As a member of the city council he has exercised his official prerogatives in introducing and supporting measures which have their root in the needs and possibilities of the city and that are intended to promote its welfare and substantial improvement. He is practical in all that he does—in his business life, in his official service and in his social relations—and an investigation into his life history brings forth many sterling elements that are worthy of emulation and of commendation.

FRIEDRICH HEUSEL.

The business interests of Ann Arbor have a worthy and well known representative in Friedrich Heusel, the extent and scope of his operations having made him a successful man. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, May 1, 1850, a son of Friedrich Heusel, Sr., who died in the fatherland in 1900. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Mary Steinmaier, has also departed this life.

Friedrich Heusel, reared and educated in his native country, came to America when twenty-three years of age. He located first in New Haven, Connecticut, where for four years he was employed in a machine shop, but the better business opportunities of the west with its greater competition and advancement more quickly secured, attracted him and he made a visit to the Mississippi valley in 1877, spending some time in Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis and other cities.

However, at that time he returned to New Haven, where he worked in a large bakery, which he conducted until 1879. That year witnessed his arrival in Ann Arbor and for fourteen years he was employed by the firm of Koch & Haller. In 1894 he established a large bakery at the present site of 206 East Huron street, and is now conducting an extensive wholesale bakery and confectionery business with a well equipped plant, and the excellence of the product secures a very extensive and growing patronage.

In 1883 Mr. Heusel was united in marriage to Miss Mary Niethammer, of Freedom, Michigan, and they have two sons and two daughters: Friedrich J., who is in business with his father; Amanda Paulina; Erwin Carl; Frieda marguerita.

Mr. Heusel is a member of the Arbeiter Verein and his political views are in accord with republican principles. He has gained and retained the confidence and respect of his fellowmen and is distinctively one of the leading citizens of Ann Arbor, being the founder and owner of the business which contributes to general commercial prosperity as well as individual success. It is a matter of history that the Teutonic race has been a most important element in the colonization, up-building and progress of many lines and the German-American citizenship of America possesses a worth acknowledged by all. Mr. Heusel displays many of the strong and sterling characteristics of the fatherland, which, combined with the enterprise and progressive spirit that dominates the middle west has made him one of the prosperous residents of his adopted city.

EUGENE OESTERLIN.

Eugene Oesterlin, who is engaged in the real estate, insurance and conveyancing business in Ann Arbor, is among the worthy citizens that Germany has furnished to Washtenaw county. His birth occurred in the fatherland in 1837, his parents being Eugene and Nanette (Stenger) Oesterlin, both of whom were natives of Ger-

many. They never came to America, and have now departed this life. In their family were five children, Eugene being the only one who ever sought a home in the new world. He acquired a good education in the schools of his native place, and in early manhood became a for-ester, being employed in that way until his emigration to the new world. Business ambition prompted his coming to America, and he settled in Ann Arbor in 1864. He was first employed in a tannery in Saline township, Washtenaw county, and subsequently secured a position as book-keeper for the firm of Finnegan & Howard, dealers in agricultural implements. He afterward went upon the road as a traveling salesman for the Champion Machine Company of Ohio, which he represented for some time, when he again took up his abode in Ann Arbor and opened an office for the conduct of a real estate and fire insurance business. He is also conveyancer for the German citizens of the county, settling up estates for them in Germany and performing other such services. He has acted as their representative in the matter of inheritances and does a general conveyancing business. He has also handled some valuable property and negotiated a number of important realty transfers.

In 1860, in Ann Arbor, Mr. Oesterlin was married to Miss Barbara Weis, who was born in this city and is of German lineage. They now have five children: Eugene, who married Julia Kress, a daughter of John Kress, and has one child, Elsie; Julius, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, who married Maggie Stahl, of Ionia, this state; Ida, the wife of John Gahringer, and the mother of one son, Eugene; and Oscar and Luella, both at home. The family attend the Catholic church, of which Mrs. Oesterlin is a communicant. Mr. Oesterlin is a charter member of the German society called the Allgemeiner Arbeiter Bund, in which he is holding office, likewise Germania lodge, No. 457, of the Deutscher Order of Harn-gari. In politics he has been a democrat since becoming a naturalized American citizen, and for the past sixteen years he has been supervisor for the second ward, where he makes his home. He is a reliable, trustworthy business man, held in high esteem, and is one of the leading German-

American citizens of Ann Arbor. His hope of benefiting his financial condition has been more than realized in the new world, for he has found here the position he sought and through the improvement of opportunity has gained a place among the substantial residents of Washtenaw county.

D. PEYTON SULLIVAN.

D. Peyton Sullivan, deserving mention among the most prominent of Ypsilanti's business men and representative citizens, has made a creditable record in connection with one of the most important productive industries of this city. His force of character, unquestioned business integrity and control of circumstances have contributed in an eminent degree to the solidity and progress of the entire community, and he is to-day the secretary and treasurer of the Scharf Tag, Label & Box Company, operating an immense establishment with a large output. Mr. Sullivan was born in Wells, Somersetshire, England, in 1863. His father, John Peyton Sullivan, was a native of Ireland, and was a paper manufacturer, becoming an expert at that business in all of its branches. He was provided with exceptional educational facilities, having been a student in Dublin University, and for many years he was an honored and valued resident of Ypsilanti, to which city he came in 1875. He married Miss Emma Coles, whose birth occurred in Wells, England, and both passed away in 1903. Mr. Sullivan departed this life at the age of seventy-eight years. His wife died very suddenly a few months after his demise when sixty years of age. In their family were five children: Harry C., D. Peyton, Jessie A., Annie L. and Arthur I.

D. Peyton Sullivan was only three years old when he was brought by his parents to the new world, the family home being established in Canada, where he acquired his early education. He was a youth of fourteen when he came with his father and mother to Ypsilanti, and in the schools of this city he continued his studies and also took up the study of bookkeeping. He likewise prof-

ited much from the instruction of his mother, who was a highly educated lady. After finishing his studies he returned to Canada and entered upon his business career as an employe in the mills of the Canada Paper Company at Sherbrooke, where his father was acting as manager. He thoroughly mastered the paper business both in principle and detail and remained with that company until 1883, when he returned to Ypsilanti and entered the employ of the Ypsilanti Paper Company. He acted in different capacities until he was made one of the office force, so continuing until 1891, when he entered the employ of H. P. Glover, of the Ypsilanti Dress Stay Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Glover was the head. Mr. Sullivan served as bookkeeper in connection with this and other enterprises controlled by Mr. Glover, until he became secretary and manager of the Scharf Tag, Label & Box Company, which is his present business connection. The company owns and controls an extensive plant, occupying a handsome brick and stone building on Pearl street, where are manufactured shipping, merchandise and metal edge tags and advertising labels. They also conduct a book and job printing department and are book binders and engravers, with a trade that has made them well known in business circles. Their patronage has steadily grown and they employ from seventy-five to one hundred hands, while their annual pay roll amounts to about forty thousand dollars. They have traveling men representing the house on the road in every state in the Union, and in Canada as well, and their output is shipped from coast to coast and from Canada to the gulf. The business was incorporated in 1887 under its present name with a capital stock of forty thousand dollars and the surplus now amounts to seventeen thousand dollars. The company is officered by the following: H. P. Glover, president; Fred C. Andrews, vice president, and D. P. Sullivan, secretary, treasurer and manager.

In 1892 Mr. Sullivan was married in Ypsilanti to Miss Elizabeth Beach, a daughter of Walter P. Beach, of that city, and they have three children: Frances C., Walter P. and Philip B., all born in Ypsilanti, and aged respectively ten, eight and six years.

Mr. Sullivan exercises his right of franchise in support of the democracy and is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, being a past master in Ypsilanti lodge, No. 128, A. F. & A. M. He had thus acted for three years when he joined Phoenix lodge, of Ypsilanti. He is likewise a member of the chapter in which he has served as king and he is thrice illustrious master of the council and is past chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and past Sir Knight commander of Wolverine tent, K. O. T. M. He is a member of St. Luke's Episcopal church and has been a vestryman for twenty years. A young man, he possesses great business and executive force and is much esteemed in commercial and industrial circles here. He has made rapid advancement since entering the employ of Mr. Glover, winning recognition for his business ability, determination and unfaltering purpose. His life has indeed been a useful one and is in keeping with the spirit of progress which has dominated Michigan from an early day and has led to rapid and substantial development of the state.

WILLIAM H. MCINTYRE.

William H. McIntyre, a retired merchant of Ann Arbor, now operating to some extent in real estate, is a native son of Washtenaw county, born in Northfield township in 1834. He is, therefore, a representative of one of its pioneer families and has been a witness of its growth almost from its infancy down to the present time. His father, John McIntyre, was a native of Ireland, and came alone to America when twenty years of age, possessing the resolute spirit and determination that enabled him to sever home ties and cast his lot amid strangers in a country whose manners and customs were unknown to him. He first settled in Vermont, where he worked as a laborer and later he made his way westward to Detroit, Michigan, where he spent a few years, carefully husbanding his resources, his frugality and enterprise bringing him the capital that enabled him in 1828 to purchase eighty acres of government land. In 1833 he removed to his farm, settling in Northfield township, Washtenaw county,

and with characteristic energy began clearing and cultivating it. Some time afterward he bought one hundred and twenty acres additional and the original tract of eighty acres is still in possession of the family. He continued to follow farming throughout the remainder of his active business career, finding in this pursuit the means of providing his family with the necessities and some of the comforts of life. He bore all of the hardships and privations incident to the establishment of a home on the frontier and the reclamation of a farm from the wilderness, and his name is now enrolled among the honored pioneer settlers. He married Catherine Heffron, who was also a native of Ireland, born in the southern part of the Emerald isle, whence she came to America with her parents in her early girlhood. She died January 14, 1869, at the age of sixty-two years, while Mr. McIntyre, surviving until January 5, 1886, passed away at the very venerable age of ninety-six years and seventeen days. They were the parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters, of whom six are yet living: John, a resident of Grand Rapids; William H.; Mrs. Mary Cady; Patrick G., who is living on the old homestead in Northfield township; Mrs. Ellen Nixon; and Mrs. Margaret Clancy.

William H. McIntyre pursued his early education in the public schools of his native township and afterward continued his studies in Ann Arbor. When twenty-one years of age he became constable of Northfield township, and in 1863 he was made turnkey of the county jail under Sheriff Wineger. He thus had charge of the jail for four years, on the expiration of which period he entered the retail grocery business in Ann Arbor, continuing as a merchant here for almost three decades. He was also deputy sheriff at intervals for twenty years. In his store he prospered, carrying a carefully selected line of goods and securing a patronage which constantly increased as the years went by. Since he has disposed of his mercantile interests he has engaged to a greater or less extent in real estate dealing and has conducted some important and profitable negotiations.

Mr. McIntyre has figured prominently in public life as one whose interests center in the gen-

eral good and who places public welfare before personal aggrandizement. In 1872 he represented the third ward on the board of city aldermen and for several years he has been on the board of public works, acting for a considerable period as its president. His political allegiance is given to the democracy.

In 1865 Mr. McIntyre was married in Freedom township to Miss Sarah Maloney, who was born in that township, and was a daughter of Patrick Maloney, a native of Ireland, who, when a young man crossed the Atlantic to America and made his way at once to Washtenaw county, settling in the midst of the green woods of Freedom. Mrs. McIntyre was called to her final rest on the 24th of October, 1904, when sixty-seven years of age. She left two daughters and three sons: Jennie; Kate; William H., who is assistant civil engineer to the city engineer of Ann Arbor; Frank J., who is engaged in the theatrical business in New York; and Donald S., who is an insurance agent of Ann Arbor. Mr. McIntyre's splendid business record, together with his long identification with the county, entitles him to mention in this volume. His mind bears the impress of the early historical annals of this part of the state as well as the record of its later progress and improvement, and while he rejoices in the present growth and prosperity of the county, his memory goes back to many pleasant hours when pioneer pleasures were enjoyed such as are unknown at the present time.

MOSES ROGERS.

Moses Rogers, deceased, was a pioneer merchant of Ann Arbor, where he engaged in the agricultural implement business for many years. He was born near Syracuse, New York, October 18, 1810, and his parents, John and Sarah (McCarthy) Rogers, were also natives of the Empire state. The father was a carpenter by trade and, removing to the west at an early day, became connected with building operations in this city. Subsequently, however, he removed to Ohio, where he lived for a few years and then returned to Ann



VOSSE HANDBUCH



W. J. L. & S. Co.

Arbor for a short time. He next took up his abode in Quincy, Michigan, where he lived retired throughout his remaining days, both he and his wife dying there. Among the children born unto Mr. and Mrs. John Rogers two became particularly well known in Ann Arbor: Dr. Edmund Rogers and Randolph Rogers. The former, a graduate of one of the best medical colleges of the east, was also one of the first students in the medical department of the State University of Michigan. He afterward went to Chicago and practiced in the Marine Hospital of that city for many years. His death occurred at his niece's home in Quincy, Michigan. Randolph Rogers, who was a well known sculptor, known throughout the country because of his superior ability in his chosen art, devoted much of his life to that calling in Italy, where he died. He gave to the University of Michigan all the statuary that it now possesses.

At the usual age Moses Rogers entered the public schools of New York state, wherein he continued his studies until he had gained a good practical education. Coming to Michigan at an early day, he established his home in Ann Arbor when there were no railroads here and entered business life as a teamster, hauling freight to this city from Detroit. He was thus engaged for a few years, after which he entered the employ of Mr. Chapin, a dealer in agricultural implements, Mr. Rogers acting as clerk for several years. In 1843 he purchased a small store building and began in the same line on his own account, continuing in business there for about twelve or thirteen years, when he purchased the property that stood on the site of the present knitting factory. Removing to the latter location, he engaged in business on a larger scale and continued to deal in agricultural implements, selling plows and all kinds of farm machinery until he was in control of the largest enterprise of this kind in Ann Arbor. His business career, however, was not one continued era of prosperity, for on one occasion his plant was entirely destroyed by fire. He soon rebuilt this, however, and his business grew constantly in volume and importance until it assumed very extensive proportions, and he was engaged in trade up to the time of his death, enjoying in

later years a patronage that made him one of the most prosperous merchants of the city.

In 1843 Mr. Rogers was united in marriage to Miss Letitia Sweetland, a native of Livingston county, New York, and a daughter of Elezer and Deborah (Chamberlain) Sweetland, both of whom were natives of Vermont, whence they removed to Livingston county, where they engaged in farming until the year 1835. At the time they became residents of Washtenaw county, being likewise pioneer settlers of this part of the state, for they found the county largely an unbroken wilderness with only here and there a settlement to give promise of future development. Mr. Sweetland purchased a tract of land in Lodi township and converted it into a good farm, carrying on the work of cultivation there up to the time of his death. His wife, too, passed away on the old homestead, where some of their grandchildren still reside.

Mr. and Mrs. Rogers became the parents of two daughters but Ellen A., who was born February 12, 1845, died on the 21st of August, 1862. The other daughter, Katie J., born September 12, 1849, passed away on the 12th of May, 1901. She possessed very superior skill and ability as an artist. She completed two different courses in the union schools of Ann Arbor and, being always a lover of art, took up study along that line when quite young. She did all of her work at home, remaining with her mother. Her paintings include many landscapes, fruit and flower canvasses, but she gave the greater part of her attention to portrait painting and her mother's home is now decorated with fine life size paintings of most of the relatives of the family, also one fine painting of a sculptor, which work claimed the attention of Miss Rogers for a number of years. Another of her exceptionally excellent works is the portrait of Mr. Kingsley, which hangs in the county courthouse in Ann Arbor, and is admired by all for its splendid execution and likeness. The mother also has many books of her daughter's fine paintings of flowers painted on canvass. The death of this daughter was a great blow to the mother and a deep loss to her many friends; and the art lost one of its devoted and talented followers.

Mr. Rogers passed away on the 14th of October, 1888, and after his death the daughter gave up her art work and took charge of her father's business, successfully supervising the store for seven years. She then sold the business to the firm of Hurd & Holmes and returned to her art work. Although Mr. Rogers was never an office seeker, he served as alderman of Ann Arbor for two years and held other official positions in the city, to which he was called by the vote of his fellow townsmen, who recognized his worth, ability and devotion to the public welfare. His early political support was given to the democracy, but he afterward joined the ranks of the republican party. He was at one time a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Ann Arbor; and he and his wife and daughter attended the Unitarian church. He was recognized as one of the most prominent, enterprising and prosperous business men of Ann Arbor; and both the Rogers and Sweetland families are well known to every pioneer of the county. Since her husband's death, Mrs. Rogers has made her home in the house which they were occupying at the time of his demise. It is a large and beautiful residence at No. 121 North Division street; and in addition to this she also owns other valuable property on Detroit street. The name of Mr. Rogers is inseparably interwoven with the annals of commercial development here, and, while he gained a handsome competence through his well-directed labors, at the same time he won an honorable name through the exercise of business principles, that neither sought nor required disguise.

BERT KENNY.

Bert Kenny, who is engaged in general agricultural pursuits in Webster township, was born in this township, May 9, 1866, a son of John and Adelia (Queal) Kenny. The father was a native of Townsend, Windsor county, Vermont, born September 27, 1822, and his parents were Munnis and Patty (Campbell) Kenny, both of whom were natives of the Green Mountain state,

whence they came westward to Michigan in June, 1829, being among the early settlers here. That was a number of years before Michigan's admission into the Union and pioneer conditions existed on every hand. The grandfather died in the year 1864. John Kenny was only seven years of age when brought by his parents to this state and amid the scenes and environments of frontier life he spent the days of his boyhood and youth. He was married on the 16th of May, 1850, to Miss Adelia Queal, a daughter of Henry M. and Eliza (Bennett) Queal. They became the parents of eight children: Byron D., born April 28, 1852; Ossin A., April 26, 1854; Eliza J., June 30, 1856; Ida, January 18, 1858; Munnis, who was born March 13, 1864, and died November 28, 1887; Elmer and Emma, who died in infancy; and Bert, of this review. Reuben Queal, an uncle of our subject, died December 30, 1902, while Adelia Kenny, wife of John Kenny, is the only surviving representative of this generation of the family. John Kenny, father of our subject, devoted his entire life to agricultural pursuits and for forty years lived upon the old homestead which his father had secured on coming to the west. In 1890 he built a new home but was not long permitted to enjoy it, his death occurring on the 17th of September, 1891.

Bert Kenny spent the days of his boyhood and youth upon the old family homestead and after his marriage he purchased one hundred and twelve acres of that land and began business on his own account. He had acquired his early education in the district schools and afterward attended the high school at Ann Arbor and thus gained a good education that well fitted him for life's practical and responsible duties. Since purchasing the home farm he has carried on general agricultural pursuits and stock raising and now feeds both cattle and sheep, making a specialty of Shropshire sheep. Not only his farm animals but everything about his place is kept in excellent condition and is indicative of the progressive spirit and practical methods of the owner.

On the 13th of February, 1899, Mr. Kenny was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Phelps, who was born on the 13th of August, 1869, and is a daughter of George W. and Elizabeth (Gregory)

Phelps, both of whom were natives of Scio township, the former born June 29, 1837, and the latter in 1842. Her father, reared in Washtenaw county, eventually became the owner of two hundred acres of fine farming land and throughout his active business career engaged in the tilling of the soil, but in 1897 he put aside the work of the fields and removed to Ann Arbor, where he is now living retired in the enjoyment of a rest which he has truly earned and richly merits. Unto him and his wife have been born five children and the family circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death. These are: Edgar, who married Myrtle Bostwick and is living in Dexter; Margaret, the wife of Dr. L. Jones, of Hoopes-ton, Illinois; Nancy, a school teacher of Detroit; Sarah; and Mrs. Kenny.

Unto our subject and his wife have been born six children: Jessie, born February 23, 1890; Bertha, born July 16, 1891; Joanna, born December 17, 1893; Munnis J., October 28, 1898; George P., April 27, 1903; and John, October 1, 1904. The family have a pleasant home upon the farm which has so long been in possession of the Kennys, having at one time been the property of the grandfather of our subject. In his political views Bert Kenny is a stalwart republican and has been called to a number of local offices, and in all positions has promptly and capably discharged his duties. He belongs to the Macca-bees tent at Dexter, also the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and both he and his wife are members of the Congregational church. They have always been residents of this county and Mr. Kenny has continuously lived upon the farm which is now his home and which in its excellent appearance gives every evidence of his careful supervision and thrift.

JAMES H. WADE.

James H. Wade, secretary of the University of Michigan, possesses the enterprise and business discernment that made him a potent factor in commercial circles in Jonesville and that constitutes him a valued force in the management and

upbuilding of the leading representative higher educational institution in the state. He also wields a wide influence in the support of temperance work and as the champion of progressive public movements has contributed in substantial measure to the upbuilding of the commonwealth. He was born in Onondaga county, New York, in 1835. His father, John Wade, was a native of England, born in 1799, and in 1825 he came to America accompanied by his wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Parker and who was a native of Scotland. He settled first in the state of New York, where he followed farming until 1844, when he came to Michigan, taking up his abode in Litchfield township, Hillsdale county, where he purchased a farm and spent his last days, his death occurring when he had reached the venerable age of seventy-three years. His wife passed away at the age of sixty-seven years. They were the parents of seven children, one of whom died in infancy and another at the age of fourteen years, while five reached maturity, although James H. Wade is now the only survivor.

In the public schools of Hillsdale county James H. Wade acquired his education. He was a young man of seventeen years when in 1852 he went to California, where he accepted the position of agent of a large water company, remaining on the Pacific coast until 1856, when he returned to Jonesville, Hillsdale county, Michigan. The capital which he had acquired in the west was there invested in a dry goods business, which he conducted with success for some time, his brother, William W. Wade, joining him in the conduct of the enterprise after the close of the Civil war, in which he had served. He was a member of Company G, Seventh Michigan Infantry, for three years, and being commissioned second lieutenant he rose to the rank of captain. When his first term of service had expired he re-enlisted as a member of the Thirtieth Michigan Infantry, but before this command had reached the front the war was brought to a successful termination. He then returned to Hillsdale county and joined his brother in business. They opened a hardware store in Jonesville and they also dealt extensively in grain, in pork and wood, their business representing a large investment and bringing to them

a gratifying financial return. During this period James H. Wade also became agent of the railroad at Jonesville.

Interested in active community affairs his labor was of the practical character that secures results and his public spirit found tangible evidence in his far-reaching and beneficial efforts. He acted as a member of the board of education of Jonesville for fourteen years, was supervisor and filled many township offices. He was also president of the village board and his political allegiance was given to the republican party. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity and held various offices in the lodge. For many years he was an elder and a trustee in the Presbyterian church in Jonesville and is now one of the elders and a member of the board of trustees of the First Presbyterian church in Ann Arbor. He was also treasurer of the Tappan Presbyterian Association for some time and trustee of the Christian Students' Association.

In 1883 Mr. Wade, whose business capacity and ready recognition of opportunity were widely recognized, was urgently requested by the board of regents of the University of Michigan to become the secretary of the institution, and after careful deliberation he accepted and has since served in the position to the entire satisfaction of all. He, however, continued to hold an interest in his business at Jonesville until 1888, and since his removal to Ann Arbor he has assisted in the organization, and is now one of the directors of the State Savings Bank. The cause of higher education is of deep concern to him and the growth and development of the University of Michigan is to him a source of genuine pride and satisfaction. He has watched the trend of public thought in regard to university education and has given his influence in support of those measures which secure more effective and practical work, and thereby promote the usefulness of the individual as a factor in the world's advancement.

Mr. Wade was married in Jonesville in 1859 to Miss Elizabeth A. Sibbald, who was born in that city, and is of Scotch descent. They now have two children, the son being Charles F. Wade, who was born in Jonesville and was married

there to Miss Minnie A. Curtis, of that place. He was for twenty years cashier in a private bank at Jonesville and is now engaged in the conduct of an extensive cement plant there, acting as general manager of this large productive concern. He built the plant and it has become an important industry under his direction, now constituting a source of gratifying revenue to the stockholders. The daughter, Gertrude W. Wade, was born in Jonesville and has become the wife of Walter F. Slocum, of Chicago, by whom she has two children, Russell W. and Gertrude E. As the years have passed Mr. Wade has left the impress of his individuality upon commercial, financial and educational activity in the state. He is an idealist in the fact that is always working to a greater progress, and yet as a practical man of business, he realizes that the means of accomplishment are those at hand. He is a man of action rather than of theory, and a courteous agreeable manner has gained him the high esteem of all who have in any way been associated with him.

GEORGE SCOTT.

George Scott, who without invidious distinction may be termed the leading architect of Washtenaw county, with a business which in volume and importance is commensurate with his ability, has for thirty years been thus connected with building interests of the city. He was born in Hamilton, Ontario, February 29, 1852, and spent his early life as a student in the schools of Waterloo county. After putting aside his text-books he began preparation for the active and responsible duties of a business career as an apprentice under the direction of his uncle, Thomas Scott, who was an architect. Thoroughly mastering the profession, Mr. Scott removed to Ann Arbor in 1880 and opened an office, since which time he has been accorded a liberal patronage, for he was not long in demonstrating his superior ability in the line of his chosen vocation. Year after year he has designed and planned fine structures and many of the best buildings of this city stand as monuments to his skill. He designed the new Cutting flats,



GEORGE SCOTT.

the building of the School of Music, the Episcopal parsonage, the residence of Charles Wagner and Mr. Cutting, also the residence of Professor Bogle on Hill street and many other fine homes of the city.

Mr. Scott himself owns and occupies a beautiful home at No. 742 Fountain street and he has his office in the Henning Block. He was married in 1874 to Miss Flora Campbell, of Ontario, and they have become the parents of a daughter and three sons: Margaret, who is with her parents; Albert, now living in Detroit; and Walter and Charles, who are associated with their father in business.

Mr. Scott is an exemplary member of the Odd Fellows society, belonging to Ann Arbor lodge, No. 9, in which he has held all of the chairs. In his religious faith he is a Presbyterian and in his political views a republican and his advocacy of any measure is a sure indication that he is in hearty sympathy therewith. He never falters in his allegiance to any cause which receives the sanction of his conscience and his judgment and his high principles are manifest in his business career that is characterized by unfaltering honor and integrity as well as by ability and enterprise.

JOSEPH F. FOLEY.

Joseph F. Foley, deceased, was born in the town of Newbridge, County Wicklow, Ireland, in January, 1834, and was the ninth in order of birth in a family of ten children, of whom two others came to America, these being Richard, who settled in Detroit; and Felix, in Superior. Joseph spent the days of his boyhood and youth in his native land and prior to his emigration to America learned the cutter's trade in his brother's tailoring establishment in Manchester, England. It was in 1854 that he crossed the Atlantic and made his way direct to Detroit, where he joined his brother Richard who was engaged in the tailoring business at that place. He remained with his brother for six months and then came to Ann Arbor, where he worked at his trade for about two years. He next went to

Marshall, Michigan, where he engaged in the tailoring business on his own account for two years, after which he returned to Ann Arbor for a year, and then spent the following year in Ypsilanti, conducting the same business for Mr. Follett. In 1862 the Civil war broke out and he was awarded the contract of furnishing the uniforms for the Post Light Guards of Ypsilanti. Later Mr. Foley enlisted in Company K, Fifth Michigan Cavalry, and was in the service about nine months when he was discharged on account of rheumatism contracted in the service. He then returned to Ann Arbor, but a year later removed to Rochester, New York, where he was employed as cutter in a clothing house for about ten years. He then formed a partnership with a Mr. Clark and together they engaged in the clothing business with success for some time or until Mr. Foley was taken ill, when he again removed to Ann Arbor, where he died about a year later, passing away on the 13th of May, 1873, honored and respected by all who knew him. His political allegiance was given to the democracy and he was a communicant of the Catholic church.

On the 7th of May, 1855, Mr. Foley married Miss Bridget Clancy, who was born in Ann Arbor, January 1, 1839, and still survives her husband, living in the residence which she erected about 1880 on land purchased forty-eight years ago. She became the mother of seven children: Edward Joseph, who died in infancy; Mary A., the wife of Dr. J. H. Heron, of Salt Lake City, Utah; Joseph Edward, who also passed away in infancy; Elizabeth, living in Ann Arbor; Frederick Richard, who died at the age of twenty-five years; Clara Josephine, the wife of Charles R. Moore, a lawyer residing in Chicago; and Dr. John William Foley, who wedded Mary Rinsey and lives in Leadville, Colorado.

Michael Clancy, the father of Mrs. Bridget Foley, was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, on the 6th of March, 1800, and on coming to America in 1812, resided in Boston, Massachusetts, and Providence, Rhode Island, for some time. For a time he was also engaged in seal fishing off the coast of Nova Scotia, but, not finding that employment congenial, he returned to Boston and later went to Providence. There he wedded Mary

A. Buckley, whose birth occurred in County Cork, Ireland, and two of their children were born in Providence: John, who is living in Blackwell, Missouri; and Jane, the widow of Richard Cullen, residing in Detroit, Michigan. The other children of the family were James and Edward, both deceased; Mary Ann, who became Mrs. Richard Foley; Edwin, deceased; Bridget, who married Joseph F. Foley; and Eliza, who became the wife of Edward Quinn, of Brighton, Colorado.

In 1828 Mr. Clancy removed to Ann Arbor and purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in this county, carrying on general agricultural pursuits for several years, after which he turned his attention to merchandising, and was thus connected with the business life of Ann Arbor for a long period, or up to the time of his death. He was a democrat in his political views and in religious faith was a Catholic. His last years were spent in the home of his daughter, Mrs. Bridget Foley, and there he passed away on the 26th of March, 1885. His father lived to the age of one hundred and three years, while his mother was one hundred and five years of age at the time of her death. They retained their residence in Ireland until called to their final rest.

CHARLES E. KING.

Charles E. King, a well known business man of Ypsilanti, was born in that city in 1851, and is a son of Charles King and grandson of George R. King, who came to this country from England and located in Washtenaw county in 1837. Three years later the father and grandfather established the business now carried on by our subject at its present location. Charles E. King attended the public schools of Ypsilanti, and after completing the high-school course entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, graduating from the literary department in 1873. He at once became connected with the business established by his father and grandfather in 1840 and has since devoted his time and attention chiefly to that enterprise, as a dealer in staple and fancy

groceries, though he is now serving as vice president of the First National Bank of Ypsilanti. His political support is given the men and measures of the democratic party.

EDWARD G. DOERSAM.

Edward G. Doersam, deputy sheriff of Washtenaw county and a resident of Ypsilanti, was born in Waterloo, Ontario, Canada, March 15, 1863. His father was a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and conducted a hotel at Waterloo for forty-five years. He married Marguerite Gritman, a native of Baden, Germany, and their children was as follows: George, a retired blacksmith, living in Lena, Illinois; Jacob, who is engaged in the tobacco business at Waterloo, Ontario; John, who is agent for the Kuntz Brewing Company at Panetangne, Ontario; Peter, who is proprietor of a hotel at Ayton, Ontario; Mrs. Caroline Ruthig, of Millbank, Ontario; Mrs. Louisa Hoefler, of Rochester, New York; Mrs. Emma Froechlich, of Sand Creek, Michigan; and Mrs. Katie Witmer, of Preston, Ontario.

Edward G. Doersam, of this family, pursued his education in Waterloo and was graduated from the high school in 1879. He then continued in the hotel business with his father until twenty-one years of age, and in 1883 he went to Bradford, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in the bottling business for two years. In 1885 he returned to Waterloo and the same year made a three months' trip to Great Britain, visiting London, Liverpool and Glasgow. On again returning to his native city he established a bottling business, in which he continued until 1889, when he sold out to the Kuntz Brewing Company. In 1890 he came to Michigan, settling in Milan, where he was in business with Charles Smith, and in 1895 he came to Ypsilanti, where he obtained a position at the Hawkins House. He afterward bought the Senate, which he conducted for a year, selling out in 1897, when he began dealing in horses, in which business he is still engaged.

In politics Mr. Doersam is a republican and was appointed deputy sheriff in January, 1905.

He has been a delegate to several county conventions and is recognized as an active and earnest worker for the party.

On the 25th of March, 1890, Mr. Doersam was married to Miss Clara Stannard, a daughter of Edward and Mary Stannard, of Waterloo, Ontario. They have two children, Rosie and Charles. Mr. Doersam holds membership relations with the Odd Fellows, the Maccabees and the Elks, and is also a member of the German Lutheran church.

THEODORE E. WOOD.

Theodore E. Wood, cashier of the State Bank of Chelsea, is one of the oldest representatives of banking interests in the village, and his position in business circles has long been an enviable one, for he has the entire confidence and respect of the general public. A native of the state of New York, he was born in Canandaigua, on the 19th of December, 1844, his parents being Garrett and Mary (Ashley) Wood. The father was a carpenter and contractor and came to Michigan in 1845, settling in Hamburg, Livingston county, where he worked at his trade until 1850, when he removed to Dexter, and was there engaged in contracting and building. The mother died there and the father afterward took up his abode in Pinckney, this state, where he passed away in 1871. In their family were seven children: Silas L.; William, who died in 1898; Andrew J.; Chauncey G., who died in 1866; Theodore; Sarah and Elizabeth.

After mastering the elementary branches of learning Theodore E. Wood continued his education in the high school of Dexter, Michigan, and in August, 1862, responded to the country's call for troops, he enlisted for three years' service in the Seventeenth Michigan Infantry. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac and he was discharged at the close of the war. He participated in many battles and was wounded on the 12th of May, 1864. He made a most creditable military record and was often in the thickest of the fight, also took part in long marches and arduous campaigns.

For eleven years after the close of the war Mr. Wood was engaged in teaching school, and in 1876 accepted the position of cashier in the private banking house of George P. Glazier. This in 1880 was changed to the Chelsea Saving Bank, of which he became assistant cashier, serving until 1901, when he succeeded George Glazier in the cashiership. He is one of the oldest men in the banking business in Chelsea, and his reliability is above question, while his uniform courtesy and obliging manner have made him a popular bank official.

In 1891 Mr. Wood was united in marriage to Miss Lillie Blake, of Chelsea, a daughter of David Blake, and their circle of friends is almost co-extensive with the circle of their acquaintance. Mr. Wood is a valued representative of several fraternal organizations, belonging to Olive lodge, No. 156, A. F. & A. M., and to other branches of Masonry, ultimately becoming a member of the Mystic Shrine at Detroit. He also affiliates with the Knights of Pythias, the Maccabees and the Grand Army of the Republic. A republican in his political views, he has served as trustee and treasurer of the village, and he has also held office in the Masonic lodge, filling the position of secretary until 1901, when he retired. He was the first past patron of the Eastern Star. In a business career marked by a close application and mastery of every duty that has devolved upon him, he has made a creditable record and won justly merited success.

E. G. HOAG.

It would seem almost trite to say to those acquainted with the history of Mr. Hoag that he has risen unaided from a comparatively humble position to rank among the leading and prosperous merchants of Ann Arbor, but in the history that will descend to future generations it is but just to say that his rise has been the legitimate outcome of his own labors and that he has followed methods that have commended him to the confidence and support of all. In his business career he has been notably prompt and reliable,

never incurring obligations that he has not met nor making engagements that he has not filled, and he enjoys to the full extent the trust of his co-laborers in commercial circles here. He was born in Columbia, Jackson county, Michigan, June 2, 1862, his parents being Henry G. and Deborah G. (Hawley) Hoag. The father, a native of Queens county, New York, removed from the Empire state to Michigan about 1852, settling in Jackson county, where he engaged in general farming. His wife was a native of that county, and there they reared their family of three children: James H., who is now a physician of Hope, Indiana; Nina Jennie, deceased; and E. G. of this review.

Having acquired his elementary education in the common schools, E. G. Hoag continued his studies until he had completed the high school course at Chelsea by graduation. He afterward prepared for a commercial career by a course in Bryant & Stratton Business College in Detroit, and throughout his active connection with business life he has been interested in mercantile operations. In Chelsea he established and conducted a large store, but seeking a still broader field of labor he came to Ann Arbor in 1902, where he established an immense general dry goods emporium and notion store. He carries a very large line of goods, each department being well equipped and his purchases are carefully made. The store is thoroughly modern in all of its appointments, and the safe, conservative policy inaugurated has brought to the establishment a gratifying measure of prosperity.

In 1887 Mr. Hoag was united in marriage to Ermina Geddes, a native of Lodi, Michigan, and they now have three interesting children: Nina Bernice, seventeen years of age; Margaret, fourteen years of age; and Kenneth, a little lad of three summers. Mr. Hoag is a member of the Congregational church, interested in its various activities and is also a helpful worker in the Young Men's Christian Association. While controlling an important business enterprise in the city, he finds opportunity to devote to the interests which develop man's intellectual and moral nature, and his own sterling worth is recognized by all with whom he has been associated. He has

co-operated in many progressive movements for the benefit of the city and his life has been indeed a busy and useful one, marked by consecutive advancement, by honorable motives and successful accomplishment.

ROBERT W. HEMPHILL.

Robert W. Hemphill, cashier of the Ypsilanti Savings Bank, and a promoter of business enterprises that have contributed in a substantial measure to the growth and development of Ypsilanti, was born in Clinton, Michigan, in 1839. His father, Nathaniel Hemphill, was a native of Saratoga, New York, and died in that state. The mother came to Michigan in 1830, settling in Clinton, Lenawee county, where the birth of Robert W. Hemphill occurred. He began his education in the common schools of this city and passed through successive grades until he had attended the high school. Later he became a clerk in the postoffice, and in 1855 he became assistant postmaster, filling the office for two years, on the expiration of which period he went to Chicago, spending a year and a half there. He was with John Gilbert in the commission business and later returned to Ypsilanti.

In 1859 he became connected with the bank business as a clerk for Follett, Conklin & Company, with whom he remained until the firm was dissolved in 1860, when the firm of B. Follett & Company, bankers, was organized, Mr. Hemphill becoming a partner at that time. From this beginning has evolved the First National Bank. The firm of B. Follett & Company was succeeded by Cornwell & Hemphill, which was afterward changed to Hemphill, Batchelder & Company, and so continued until 1881. The institution conducted by the above named firms was a private bank, and in 1888 the Ypsilanti Savings Bank, so organized by Mr. Hemphill, S. M. McCutcheon, of Detroit, and the late Stephen Moore, also of Detroit. They were the successors of Hemphill, Batchelder & Company, and the present officers of the bank are: Augustus Beyer, president; H. P. Glover, vice president; R. W. Hemp-



R. W. HEMPILL.

hill, cashier; and P. W. Carpenter, assistant cashier. From the beginning Mr. Hemphill has occupied his present position. His long connection with banking interests has made him thoroughly informed concerning the business in principle and detail, and in the present institution he has inaugurated a safe conservative policy that has made this one of the strong financial concerns of the county.

Mr. Hemphill in other ways has been closely identified with the business progress and substantial growth of Ypsilanti, aiding in the establishment and successful control of a number of industries, including the Ypsilanti Paper Company, owning and operating an extensive paper mill, the Jackson pulp works and other enterprises. He is the president of the first named. From among the members of that company the Washtenaw Light and Power Company was organized, which furnishes electric light to both Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti, and of the latter company Mr. Hemphill is also president. This company has built the power house at Geddes on the banks of the Huron, situated midway between the two cities, and the plant is splendidly equipped with the latest improved machinery known to the electrical world for the purpose of lighting and furnishing power. The company maintains offices in both Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor, and has had a prosperous existence since its organization in 1902. At one time he was also a director and vice-president of the Detroit, Ypsilanti & Ann Arbor Railroad, and was one of the prime movers in re-organizing and transferring the old dummy road to the Detroit, Ypsilanti & Ann Arbor road, saving the stockholders about one hundred thousand dollars.

In his political views Mr. Hemphill is a stalwart democrat, and for the past ten years has served as city treasurer and is still the incumbent in the office, a record which is an incontrovertible testimonial of his capability and his promptness and fidelity in the discharge of the duties of the office. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, in which he has held various offices of trust.

In 1863 Mr. Hemphill was married in Ypsilanti to Miss Adeline Moore, a native of this city,

and a daughter of Charles and Adeline (McAllister) Moore. They have two sons and a daughter, all born in Ypsilanti, namely: Robert W.; Charles M., who is cashier of the First National Bank at Shoshone, Lincoln county, Idaho, and married Miss Mary Curtis of this city; and Josephine, the wife of W. D. Crocker, of Rupert, Idaho.

Mr. Hemphill attends St. Luke's church. He is a self-made man, whose position of prominence is attributable entirely to his own efforts. He is always mentioned as one of the representative and honored residents of Ypsilanti, and is regarded as a gentleman of great force of character, of strong principles, of splendid executive ability and business discernment. He stands as a high type of our American manhood, and is associated with that enterprising class of men, whose efforts contribute to the general welfare in addition to individual success. He forms his plans after careful consideration of a business proposition and its possibilities, and is then determined in their execution; and as the years have gone by, the concentration of his efforts and energies upon the conduct of industrial and financial interests, have brought about success that is also attended with honor, because of the methods that have been employed.

CHARLES A. COLE.

Charles A. Cole, proprietor of the Ann Arbor Electric Granite Works, was born in this city in 1868. His father, Benjamin F. Cole, likewise a native of Ann Arbor, died in July, 1903, at the age of fifty-nine years. He was a graduate of the law department of the University of Michigan, but never practiced, giving his attention instead to agricultural pursuits. He settled on a farm a few miles from the city and thereon spent his remaining days. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Emma Shetterley, was born in Ann Arbor, where she still makes her home. In the family of this worthy couple were seven children, of whom six are living, as follows: Charles A.; Carrie M., the wife of Henry

Schmierle, of this city; George, who is living in Chicago; Clara; Nelson, of San Francisco, who joined the United States army and was for some time in Manila, while at the present time he is stationed in California; and Hazel, who completes the family.

Charles A. Cole spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, and in early manhood engaged in railroading. Later he was employed at the Detroit Bridge & Iron Works, at Detroit, and subsequently he worked in the paper mills in Ann Arbor. In 1896 he entered the services of the Ann Arbor Electric Granite Works, owned at that time by John Baumgardner, and there learned the trade of stone cutting, serving a regular apprenticeship. In 1900, in connection with D. Hand, he purchased the business of his employer and they continued together for a year, when Mr. Cole purchased Mr. Hand's interest and has since been sole proprietor of the Ann Arbor Electric Granite Works. A liberal patronage is accorded the house because of the reliable business methods practiced and the excellence of the output which conforms with the highest standards of work in this line.

In 1891 Mr. Cole was married to Miss Julia Knebel, a native of Ann Arbor, and they have one child, Ruth, born in this city. Mr. Cole is a member of the Modern Woodmen camp and of the Elks lodge, and his personal qualities have gained him warm friendships, while in business affairs he is known as an energetic, industrious man, his personal success being attributable entirely to his own efforts.

WILLIAM J. CONLIN.

William J. Conlin, whose advancement in business life resulting from adaptability, close application and a mastery of the business conditions of the present day, has made him a successful merchant of Ann Arbor, is now a member of the firm of Reule, Conlin & Fiegel, clothiers and furnishers. He was born in Webster township, this county, in 1873. His grandfather, Henry Conlin, was a native of Ireland and came to

Michigan at a very early period in its settlement. He took up land from the government which is still owned by his descendants and he assisted materially in reclaiming this portion of the state for the uses of the white man. He married Elizabeth Coyle, also a native of Ireland, whence she came with her parents to the United States. His death occurred at the age of seventy-five years and his wife passed away when eighty years of age. His father, John H. Conlin, who was also born in the same township, is now living retired in Toledo, Ohio. He wedded Mary E. Hanlon, a native of Rochester, New York, and she is also living. They became the parents of twelve children, all of whom were born on the old homestead in this county, and the family circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death. In order of birth the children are as follows: Henry A., Mary E., William J., Frank C., John B., Arthur R., Anna A., Elizabeth, Joseph, Genevieve, Alice and Lewis. The father followed farming on the old homestead in this county on which his father located in early pioneer times and was a successful agriculturist. He took an active part in community affairs as a champion of all measures for the general good, but never sought nor desired public office.

William J. Conlin began his education in the district schools and continued his studies in the high school of Dexter. After putting aside his text-books at the age of nineteen years he came to Ann Arbor, where he entered the employ of the firm of Wadham, Ryan and Reule, dealers in clothing and men's furnishing goods, in whose service he remained until 1905, when on the 1st of February he was admitted to a partnership, the firm being reorganized. The present style is Reule, Conlin & Fiegel and the house sustains a very enviable reputation because of the excellent business policy which is maintained and which commends them to the patronage of a large number of Ann Arbor's best citizens. Mr. Conlin has won his present enviable position in commercial circles through his close application to business, his fidelity to his employers' interests and his entire trustworthiness, and now as a merchant he is justly esteemed, having gained the respect of all with whom he has been brought

in contact. His political affiliation is with the democratic party.

In 1901 Mr. Conlin was married in Detroit to Miss Catherine V. Crotty, who was born in Detroit, and they have two children, Edward F. and John E., both natives of this city.

BIRD ALLEN TRACY, M. D.

Dr. Bird Allen Tracy, successfully engaged in the practice of medicine in Manchester, is a native of Schuyler county, New York, born on the 4th of January, 1866. His father, Gustavus A. Tracy, was born in the same county and he, too, was a physician by profession. Coming to Michigan in 1891 he settled in Blissfield, where he engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery. He held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, served as one of its officers and took a most active part in its work. His fraternal relations were with the Masons and his political allegiance was given to the republican party. He married Miss Helen M. Johnson, who was born in Schuyler county, New York, and is still living there at the age of fifty-nine years. She, too, is a devoted member of the Methodist church. Dr. Tracy, Sr., passed away in April, 1892, at the age of fifty-one years.

Bird Allen Tracy, their only child, was a public school student in New York and afterward attended Cook Academy at Havana, New York, from which he was graduated. Determining upon the practice of medicine as a life work he began reading in his father's office at Watkins Glenn, New York, and afterward spent three years at Burlington, Vermont, as a student in the medical department of the State University, while later he was graduated from the medical department of the Baltimore University in the class of 1890. He began the practice of his profession in Blissfield, Michigan, with his father, and there remained for three years, after which he went to Ida, Monroe county, Michigan, where he spent eight years. In 1901 he came to Manchester, where he has made for himself a splendid reputation and gained a fine practice. His

knowledge of medical principles is broad and comprehensive and he is seldom, if ever, at error in matters of judgment concerning the diagnosis of a case or the anticipation of the outcome. He belongs to the Washtenaw County Medical Association.

In 1888 Dr. Tracy was married to Miss Grace Cogswell, a daughter of M. H. and Mary Cogswell, but her death occurred in 1896, when she was twenty-eight years of age. She left two children, Ruth and Guy. In 1898 Dr. Tracy was again married, his second union being with Miss Gussie Kistler, a daughter of George and Elizabeth Kistler, the former a blacksmith by trade. Mrs. Tracy was born in Farmington, Iowa, in 1868, and by her marriage has become the mother of three children: Dorothy and Mildred, at home, and Allen, deceased. The Doctor and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and he belongs to the Masonic fraternity, while his political support is given to the republican party. He manifests a public spirited interest in everything relating to the general welfare, but his time and energies are largely given in undivided manner to his professional duties. With a sense of conscientious obligation he performs his professional service and has gained the respect and trust of his professional brethren as well as of the general public.

ALFRED J. PAUL.

Alfred J. Paul, one of Ann Arbor's native sons, was born March 24, 1867. His father, Henry Paul, was a native of Scio township, Washtenaw county, and there his death occurred in December, 1891. He had for many years been actively engaged in business in Scio and later in Ann Arbor. He married Miss Katherine Cook, a native of Michigan, who is now living in this city, and unto this marriage were born a son and two daughters, the latter being Amelia, now the wife of Andrew Reule, of Ann Arbor, mentioned elsewhere in this volume; and Augusta, who died and was buried in the cemetery here.

Alfred J. Paul, the eldest of the family, acquired his education in the public schools of this

city and on putting aside his text-books went upon his father's farm, being actively engaged in general agricultural pursuits until 1900. He is now in business at No. 109 North Main street, conducting a fine and splendidly equipped buffet opposite the courthouse.

Mr. Paul was married in 1903 to Miss Emma Gwinner, a representative of one of the old families of Ann Arbor, in which city her birth occurred. Mr. Paul is a Mason, also belongs to the Knights of Pythias lodge and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he attends the Bethlehem Evangelical church. He represents a pioneer family of the county and he has a wide acquaintance here, where he has maintained his residence from his boyhood to the present. His friends embrace many who have known him from his youth as well as the acquaintances of his later years.

MRS. MARY COLLINS WHITING.

Almost every avenue of business activity is open to woman, and long since she has demonstrated her right to rank with the men of ability, possessing the intellectual force and discrimination that makes for success, especially in the "learned professions." Mrs. Whiting has a remarkable record in that she became a lawyer after attaining the age of fifty-two years, and since that time has been in active practice; also conducting a real-estate, brokerage and insurance business. She is moreover entitled to distinction because of a wide philanthropy that, based upon broad humanitarian principles, has reached out for the betterment of mankind in many ways. Mrs. Whiting was born in York township, Washtenaw county, on the 4th of March, 1835, a daughter of George and Phebe (Bicknell) Collins, the former a native of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and the latter of Enfield, Connecticut. In the paternal line the ancestry can be traced back to Deacon Edward Collins, whose name appears upon the records of Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1654. He was a representative in the general court for sixteen years, from 1654 until 1670, save for the year 1661. Cotton Mather says of

him: "There was a good old man called Collins, the deacon of the church at Cambridge, who is now gone to heaven; but before he went thither had the satisfaction to see several most worthy sons become very famous in their generation." It is not known from what part of Great Britain he came. The church records of Cambridge also give the following account of the children of Deacon Edward Collins: Daniel Collins lived in Koenigsberg, Prussia, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1649. He went to Scotland, was minister to Edinburgh in 1658 and afterward in London. There he died, December 3, 1687. Cotton Mather says, "He was a preacher of great ability and power." Samuel Collins lived in Scotland in 1658 and had a son Edward M. Rev. Nathaniel Collins, born in Cambridge in 1642, was the representative in the second generation in the line of descent to Mrs. Whiting. Others of the family were: Abigail; Sybil, the wife of Rev. John Whiting, son of William Whiting, of Hartford; and Edward.

Rev. Nathaniel Collins, son of Deacon Edward Collins, was born at Cambridge in 1642, and was married at Middletown, Connecticut, August 3, 1664, to Mary, daughter of William Whiting, of Hartford. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1660, and was ordained to the ministry at Middletown, Connecticut, November 6, 1668. He acted as pastor of the church there and died in Middletown, December 28, 1684. His wife died October 4, 1709. Cotton Mather in his quaint style said, "At whose death, there was more wounds given to the whole colony of Connecticut in our New England, than the body of Caesar did receive when he fell wounded in the senate house. I would have made an essay to have lamented the fate of this, our Collins in verse, were it not for two reasons. (Distrusts his mean faculties, etc.) Nevertheless his merits were such that his life must be written, or at least so much of it as this, that he merited highly to have his life written. But our history of him is to be abridged into the brief account; that the church of Middletown, upon the Connecticut river, was the golden candlestick from whence this excellent person illuminated more than the whole colony; and that the qualities of exemplar piety, ex-



Mary Collins Whiting

traordinary ingenuity, obliging affability, joined with the accomplishments of an extraordinary preacher, did render him truly excellent. He left an estate of L679-1-9."

The children of Rev. Nathaniel and Mary (Whiting) Collins were as follows: Mary, born May 11, 1666, was married to John Hamilton in January, 1684. John, born January 31, 1667, married Mary, daughter of Colonel Dixwell, (alias James Davids), one of the judges of Charles First of England, renowned as the regicides, December 24, 1707. Susanna, born November 26, 1669, was married to William Hamlin, May 26, 1692, and died February 24, 1722. Sybil was born August 20, 1672. Martha, born December 26, 1673, was married to William Harris, January 8, 1690. Rev. Nathaniel Collins was born June 13, 1677. Abigail, born July 13, 1682, was married July 9, 1702, to Sergeant William Ward. Samuel, who was born April 16, 1683, died April 23, 1683.

Rev. Nathaniel Collins, son of Rev. Nathaniel Collins, Sr., was born at Middletown, Connecticut, June 13, 1677, and settled at Enfield, Connecticut. He was married there January 7, 1700, to Alice, daughter of Rev. William Adams, of Dedham, Massachusetts. He was ordained at Enfield in 1699, and served a church there for twenty-five years, when he was succeeded by Rev. Peter Reynolds. It is reported that he possessed the same power as a preacher that characterized the preceding generations. An obituary notice of him in the Boston News Letter in 1735, one of the earliest newspapers of the country, speaks of him at some length in terms of high commendation. He died December 31, 1756, and his wife died February 19, 1735, at the age of fifty-three years. Their tombstones may be seen at Enfield. Their children were as follows: Mary, who died February 14, 1702; Ann, who was born December 2, 1702, married Ephraim Berry, September 13, 1703, and died September 10, 1775; Alice, born February 9, 1707; Nathaniel, born August 17, 1707, married Abigail Pease in 1735, went with the army to Cape Breton and afterward became a preacher; William, born in June, 1711, married Ann Jones; Edward, born November 26, 1713, married Tabitha Greer in June, 1735; Alice was born March 14, 1716.

George Collins, born in Wilbraham, Massachusetts, became a woolen manufacturer and died in the year 1847. His wife long survived him, passing away in 1874. They had three sons: Judge John Collins, of Howard City, Michigan, who died in January, 1905; George C. Collins, a farmer of Montcalm county, Michigan, who died about the same time; and William J. Collins, who still survives. The sisters of Mrs. Whiting are, Mrs. Phebe Hurd, who died in Crystal, Montcalm county, nearly twenty years ago; Mrs. Harriet Allen, who died in Augusta, Washtenaw county, in 1852; and Mrs. Julia C. Stark, Mrs. Abi M. Fisk and Mrs. Sophronia Wilber, who are residents of Ypsilanti.

Mrs. Whiting acquired her early education in the district schools of York township and the Normal School of Ypsilanti, after which she taught school until nineteen years of age, when she gave her hand in marriage to Ralph C. Whiting, a native of Hartford, Connecticut, who came to Washtenaw county with his parents when twelve years of age, the family home being established in Pittsfield. Mr. Whiting was three years his wife's senior. His father, Charles Whiting, was a wholesale leather and shoe dealer at Hartford, and came to Michigan for his health. He purchased a farm of one hundred acres east of Ann Arbor, which Mrs. Whiting, of this review, still owns, and he made his home thereon until his death, which occurred in 1847. At the time of their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Whiting received congratulations from Dr. Tappan, chancellor of the Michigan University, who gave a large party in her honor, the families being warm friends, visiting each other frequently until the removal of Dr. Tappan and his son-in-law, Dr. Bruno, the great astronomer, to Europe.

Subsequent to her marriage Mrs. Whiting engaged in teaching a private school, having charge of English branches and vocal and instrumental music. She was fifty years of age when she entered the law department of the University of Michigan, taking this step because her time was unoccupied and she wished something to take up her attention. She gave fifteen hours daily to study and was graduated in 1887 at the age of fifty-two years. At once she entered upon the practice of law and has pled many cases in

the courts in the state, including the Michigan supreme court. She has also settled a vast number of legal difficulties connected with real-estate transfers, and has prepared many legal papers and conveyances. She has thoroughly informed herself concerning the value of properties in this section of Michigan, and has a large real-estate clientage. She has likewise been executrix of several estates involving large interests, and has never had a will broken. For several years she has served as notary public and is widely recognized as one of the most capable lawyers at the bar of this state, bringing to the work great native intellectual force, keen discernment and an analytical mind. Her reasoning is clear and cogent, her deductions following in logical sequence, and her understanding of the principles of jurisprudence is profound. Mrs. Whiting has ever been a student and reader, with broad knowledge of the history of the world and its literature. Her leisure hours have largely been given to research along lines adding to her knowledge of social and economic conditions, literature and history, and of the world's philanthropic movements, and thus she has advanced on life's journey, continually enriching her mind with an understanding of the great movements of the world and the thoughts of its best writers. She celebrated her golden wedding anniversary by taking a trip with her husband to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, Missouri. She was just recovering from a broken hip, occasioned by a fall from a carriage, and was still on crutches, but she made the journey, spending many pleasant hours on the fair grounds. She has in her home a large number of interesting relics, many of which have descended from previous generations, including a quaintly embellished powder horn bearing the date 1764, and also the first revolver manufactured by Colt. She also has a work basket that once belonged to Martha Washington. It is a wicker work in the form of a swan and came to her through Lord and Lady Hare's family, to whom Lady Washington had presented it.

Perhaps the crowning achievement of her life was the establishment of the Mary Collins Whiting Free Dispensary in Fusan, Korea, which she terms

"A work of love." This splendid institution overlooks a beautiful bay opposite the Japanese coast and was founded by Mrs. Whiting in 1893. Dispensary work is not only carried on there, but the institution is also a Presbyterian mission, presided over by Rev. Charles Irvin, who was in the fire zone during the Russian-Japanese war, but was protected by the American flag. Mrs. Whiting received some most interesting letters from Rev. Irvin during the period of hostilities telling of conditions existing at the time. Koreans call the mission and dispensary, "house of mercy," and mercy," and say, "This is certainly heaven." Up to September, 1899, eighty-five hundred cases had been treated and nine thousand dollars had been collected. The institution has become almost self-supporting, but remains a free dispensary for all unable to pay.

Among the Koreans the benefactress of this institution is styled "The Princess Whitinski," which name came about in the following manner: Mrs. Whiting has a picture of herself taken in a full length seal skin coat and chinchilla fur cap and sent to the conservatory by request. The Koreans from their familiarity with Russian names and titles, and believing that all white women were princesses with names ending in ski, at once called her the Princess Whitinski, a title of which she might well be proud, for it also indicates the love and veneration which the native population feel for the founder of the dispensary. Many acts of kindness and deeds of charity have been performed by her, of which the world has not known, for her benevolence has ever been unostentatious, prompted only by a sincere and earnest desire to help the human race and ameliorate the conditions which work hardships to her fellowmen. While she has made a notable name in educational and legal circles, it is perhaps her broad sympathy and generous spirit of benevolence that will make her name known and honored long after she shall have completed the journey of life. When Dr. Irvin visited Ann Arbor he said, "I am not here so much to preach to you as I am to grasp the hand of Mary Collins Whiting, whose name will go down to posterity so long as Korea has a name."

On the 10th of January, 1906, Ralph C. Whit-

ing passed to his final reward after an illness of several weeks. He was attended to the last by his faithful wife, who was the only one present when he drew his last breath. His death was deeply regretted by his host of friends and acquaintances in Ann Arbor and throughout Washtenaw county. Mr. Whiting was a man of quiet and retiring disposition but positive in his convictions, and strong in his devotion to what he considered his duty. His loyalty to his friends was one of his most beautiful traits. His friendship was not of that vociferous or flamboyant kind, which too frequently exhausts itself with its own ardor, but was rather of an unostentatious and sedate nature; it might not always blaze in a spirit of exuberance, but burned rather as a strong and enduring flame. Whenever anyone—friend, neighbor or stranger—was in need of advice or more substantial aid, he could be sure of obtaining sympathy and assistance from Ralph C. Whiting. His devotion to his brilliant and talented wife through their long and happy wedded life was in itself the expression of a character in which were embodied the higher and nobler attributes of human nature.

PAUL SNAUBLE.

Paul Snauble, the general manager of the Michigan Furniture Company, figures prominently in industrial circles in Ann Arbor, and his life record should serve as incentive to others who at the outset of their business careers and not favored with pecuniary assistance or the aid of influential friends, for his life record proves what can be accomplished through determined and persistent effort in the field of business activity. Mr. Snauble was born in Germany in 1845, and was a lad of seven summers when brought to America by his parents, Joseph Snauble and wife. They, too, were natives of the fatherland, in which country they were reared and married, and after three children had been added to the household, the father crossed the Atlantic, bringing with him his two sons, Paul and Joseph, and

his daughter, Anna. The mother had died in Germany and before his emigration to the new world the father had married again. There were six children by the second marriage, all born in this country. Father Snauble took up his abode in Prescott, Canada. He was a shoemaker by trade, but during the first six months of his residence in the new world he worked on the railroad. He then began shoemaking and moved across the river from Canada to Ogdensburg, New York, where he resided for a brief period. He then made his way westward to Detroit, where he followed his trade for a year, after which he settled upon a farm near Monroe, Michigan, operating a tract of rented land there for two years. On the expiration of that period he settled in Saline village, Washtenaw county, and followed his trade. His skill in making fine hand-turned boots was soon manifest and he was popular both with his employer and the customers. He afterward moved to Clinton, where he engaged in shoemaking for himself, and while there, aided by his son Paul, he purchased ten acres of land, which he afterward traded for one hundred and thirty acres in Saline township, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits up to the time of his death, which occurred when he was sixty-three years of age. His second wife had died prior to that time.

Paul Snauble was a district school student in the winter seasons through the period of his youth, and in the summer months he worked for different farmers, thus early becoming familiar with the practical labors of clearing and cultivating the fields and caring for the stock. As the result of these labors Mr. Snauble began the accumulation of his first "nest egg." Thinking that he would find other occupation more congenial, however, he left the farm on attaining his majority and secured a clerkship in a general store at Saline, where he remained until he came to Ann Arbor in 1877, having secured a position with John Keck, as bookkeeper in his furniture store. Mr. Keck also owned and operated a furniture factory in Ann Arbor and Mr. Snauble soon became closely identified with the affairs of the factory as well as those of the store. In 1879 Mr. Keck interested others with him and

a stock company was formed under the name of the Keek Furniture Company. Mr. Snauble had become convinced that the business was a good one and purchased stock in the new company and was elected superintendent. Under his management the business prospered, paying dividends to the stockholders and increasing its sales. Mr. Keek soon retired from active connection with the company, but it was run under the old name until 1884, when it was reorganized and continued under the name of Michigan Furniture Company, and the officers at the present writing in 1905, are W. D. Harriman, president; Moses Seabolt, vice-president; Charles D. Hiscock, secretary and treasurer; and Paul Snauble, general manager. These officers in connection with Frederick Schmid, Martin Haller and William K. Childs constitute the board of directors. They manufacture all kinds of chamber sets and conduct an extensive business. The Michigan Furniture Company built the plant as it is now seen, there being a four-story brick building, two hundred and seven by forty feet, and the extent and volume of the business is indicated in a measure by the fact that employment is now furnished to eighty men. The output finds a ready sale upon the market and the reputation sustained by the house is an enviable one. Mr. Snauble now has active charge of the business, which, under his direction, is being conducted in a manner most satisfactory to the stockholders, a good financial return being realized upon their investment. He is likewise a director of the German-American Savings Bank, which was organized and opened its doors for business in the fall of 1905.

In 1867 occurred the marriage of Paul Snauble and Miss Mary C. Lindsley, a native of Saline township and a daughter of Elihu and Melissa Lindsley. Her mother bore the maiden name of Rideout, and her first marriage was to a Mr. Bliss. Mr. and Mrs. Snauble have one son, Verner L., who was born in Saline in 1872, and was married in New York in 1893 to Miss Susie L. Baldwin, a native of that state. The son is associated with his father in the business, being the assistant manager.

Mr. Snauble is practically independent in poli-

tics, yet entertains strong views upon the question of prohibition and has long been an earnest temperance man. He is interested in everything that tends to promote the moral development of his race and as a citizen his worth is acknowledged for his co-operation in business affairs here has contributed to the general prosperity as well as to his individual success.

JOHN C. CHALMERS.

John C. Chalmers, who is engaged in general farming on section 2, Pittsfield township, was born January 9, 1843, in the city of New York. His father, Dr. T. C. Chalmers, was a native of West Galway, New York, born June 18, 1810, and attended Union College at Schenectady, New York, while later he became a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city. He practiced in New York Hospital and devoted his attention to his profession until life's labors were ended in death in June, 1884.

John C. Chalmers attended the New York Academy, and in 1862 entered New York University, from which he was graduated in 1864, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His studies however, were interrupted for a time by his service in the Twenty-second New York National Guard during the Civil war. For some years he engaged in teaching school in the Empire state. While in college he was a member of the Zeta Psi fraternity.

In 1867 Mr. Chalmers was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Gilchrist, a daughter of Alexander Gilchrist. She died February 10, 1875, and he subsequently wedded Gertrude Clizbe, a daughter of Marcus Clizbe, of Amsterdam, New York. As the years have passed they have become the parents of seven children: Anna, who is now the wife of William Alexander, and is principal of the first ward school of Ypsilanti; Mary, the wife of Clay W. Alexander, and the mother of four children; Julia Gilchrist, who married Edward Hutzel and has two children; Gilchrist, operating his father's farm; Marcus, an engineer on



J. C. CHALMERS.

the Michigan Central Railroad; George, who was graduated from the dental department of the State University at Ann Arbor in 1902, and is now assisting his brother in operating his father's farm; and Virginia, at home.

Mr. Chalmers continued a resident of the east until 1890, when he came to Michigan in order to be near the university so that he might educate his children here. He bought one hundred acres of land about three miles southeast of Ann Arbor and the place is well improved. He makes a specialty of the raising of Guernsey cattle and his opinions concerning this breed are considered authority in his locality. Today he has a herd of very valuable animals and has sold his cattle for as high as two hundred and fifty dollars per head. He keeps only registered stock and is classed with the leading cattle raisers of this part of the state. He is a member of the American Guernsey Cattle Club and the Western Guernsey Breeders' Association of Wisconsin, being vice-president of the latter organization and he is interested in all that tends to improve stock and advance the stock-raising interests of Michigan.

In his political views Mr. Chalmers is a stalwart republican, and while living in his native state filled a number of local offices, while in Michigan he has served as justice of the peace. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of the Maccabees, and Zeta Psi fraternity, and is a member of the Presbyterian church. An enterprising business man, he capably conducts his farming interests and is meeting with a gratifying measure of prosperity.

ALONZO D. PARKER.

Alonzo D. Parker, whose connection with the printing business in Ann Arbor gives him rank with the foremost representatives of business life in the city, was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, December 27, 1869, his parents being Willard R. and Lydia M. (Brown) Parker, both of whom were natives of the Empire state. The year 1886 witnessed the arrival of Willard R. Parker in Michigan. He settled in Kalkaska county with his family and there en-

gaged in general agricultural pursuits for a number of years, but is now living retired in the well earned enjoyment of a life of ease, making his home in Ann Arbor with his son Alonzo D. His wife passed away in 1904. They were the parents of five children: James T., a miller of Cowderport, Pennsylvania; Nelson E., who is a mason and contractor of Kalkaska county, Michigan; Frank P., who is engaged in the jewelry business in Litchfield, Michigan; Alonzo D., of this review; and Levi D., also a contractor of Kalkaska.

Alonzo D. Parker began his education in the public schools of Harford, Pennsylvania, where he continued his studies for five years prior to the removal of the family to northern Michigan. He then resumed his studies in Kalkaska and his more specifically literary education was obtained in the Tri-State Normal School at Angola, Indiana, from which he was graduated with the class of 1891. Throughout his active business career he has been connected with printing and publishing and undoubtedly one of the strong factors in his success is the persistency with which he has continued in the line of activity in which as a young tradesman he embarked. He entered the publishing and printing business in Kalkaska as a publisher of the newspaper Kalkaskian. Later he sold his interest to his partner and in 1897 came to Ann Arbor, connecting himself with the Register, now the Courier-Register. In 1901 he embarked in printing and publishing business under the name of The Campus Press, which was later changed to Parker & Snyder. On the 1st of September, 1905, Mr. Snyder sold his interest to Otto H. Haus and Horace G. Prettyman and the firm name was again changed to The Ann Arbor Press. The business has now reached extensive proportions and employment is furnished to many people. It has been developed along modern business lines and through the watchful care of all indications pointing to success. Mr. Parker has so utilized and improved his opportunities that he stands to-day at the head of a large and profitable concern.

In 1902 Mr. Parker was married to Miss Lois O. Bond, of Saline, Michigan. Mr. Parker fraternally is connected with the Masons and the

Maccabees, while his political allegiance is given to the republican party. He is a man of action rather than theory and with a clear brain and willing hands he applies himself seriously to the rule of labor and responsibilities of life. He has feared not that laborious attention to the duties of business so necessary to achieve success and this essential quality has ever been guided by a sense of moral right which has tolerated the employment only of those means that will bear the most rigid examination and by a fairness of intention that neither seeks nor requires disguise.

MAJOR WILLIAM C. STEVENS.

Major William C. Stevens, a resident of Ann Arbor and connected with many industrial and financial enterprises, which owe their success in appreciable measure to his wise counsel and co-operation, was born in Plymouth, Wayne county, Michigan, November 14, 1837. His father, William Nelson Stevens, was a native of Elizabeth, New Jersey, and at the age of fifteen years went to New York city, where he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. In 1833, before his twentieth birthday, he came to Plymouth, Michigan, working for a few years at his trade. Early in 1834 he returned to New York, and March 4, 1834, was married to Jane Y. Forbes, returning to Plymouth with his bride soon after his marriage.

While Michigan was still a territory he took up the work of collecting and conveyancing. When Michigan became a state he was elected a justice of the peace, and was re-elected several times, continuing in the office until he removed to Whitmore Lake in 1847, where, for many years, he kept a general store. He was commissioned by Governor Mason first lieutenant in the Plymouth Rangers at the time of the "Toledo war." He was a member of the legislature in 1861-2, and clerk of Washtenaw county in 1873-4. He died in Ann Arbor, November 26, 1904, lacking but a few months of being ninety-two years old. He retained his mental faculties unimpaired to the

last, and enjoyed good health until a few weeks before his death.

Major Stevens, the only surviving member of the family, was in his tenth year when he removed with his parents to Whitmore Lake, Washtenaw county, where he attended district school, and later assisted in his father's store, becoming a partner at the age of twenty-one. He was active in its management, and from the time he was seventeen years old until the breaking out of the Civil war he went to New York once each year to purchase goods. During these years he spent much of his spare time in study.

In 1861 he responded to his country's call for troops, enlisting as sergeant in Company G, Third Michigan Cavalry. He was commissioned lieutenant in November of the same year. He left Michigan with his regiment, November 28, 1861, going to Missouri, and was with his regiment at Benton Barracks and at or near New Madrid, Missouri, until the capture of Island No. 10, his first engagement being at New Madrid. From there he went with his regiment to northern Mississippi and remained with it until the evacuation of Corinth. On May 28, 1862, he was discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability and returned to Michigan. In October, 1862, having partly regained his health, he commenced recruiting for the Ninth Michigan Cavalry, and in January, 1863, he was mustered in as captain of Company C of that regiment. He was promoted to major in May, 1864. The regiment went to Kentucky in the spring of 1863 and did service in that state, mostly against guerrillas, and in the pursuit of Morgan during his raid through Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. After his capture the regiment joined General Burnside's army and went to East Tennessee, remaining there on continuous duty before and during the siege of Knoxville and until March, 1864, when it returned to Kentucky to be remounted.

Major Stevens commanded the detachment of the Ninth Michigan Cavalry, which, with a detail of men from a Tennessee regiment, familiar with the country, about midnight, September 7, 1863, drove in the rebel outposts and burned the mill at the south entrance to Cumberland Gap. The mill was strongly guarded, and was indispensable



W. J. Stevens



Wm. N. Stevens

to the enemy. The next day the rebel force of two thousand five hundred men, intrenched within the Gap, surrendered to the Union forces.

After being remounted the regiment joined General Sherman's army, taking part in the siege of Atlanta and accompanying him on his march to Savannah and through the Carolinas, the subject of this sketch being in every engagement in which his regiment took part, and skirmishes with Wheeler's Cavalry were of almost daily occurrence. In May, 1865, after the surrender of Johnston, Major Stevens was selected by special order of General Cox, commanding the Twenty-third Army Corps, to go, with a detachment of picked men from his regiment, to the mountainous district of western North Carolina to do special and important work in the way of hunting out guerrillas, protecting Union men returning to their homes after three or four years' exile, and to pacify the country, and at his discretion, to resort to execution by drumhead court martial. He did the work assigned him to the satisfaction of his superior officers, remaining there until ordered to join his regiment to be mustered out. He was honorably discharged July 21, 1865.

After the war he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, graduating with the class of 1868. He then went to East Tawas, Iosco county, practicing law there for fourteen years. A large portion of the time while a resident of Iosco county he was either prosecuting attorney or county treasurer of that county.

In 1882 he was elected auditor general of the state of Michigan for a term of two years, and was re-elected in 1884 for a similar term.

He removed to Ann Arbor in 1883, having that year built the residence in which he now resides. He is a man of keen business discernment, sound judgment and unfaltering enterprise, and readily masters intricate business situations. He has the persistency of purpose that enables him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes and gradually he has worked his way upward until he is numbered among the capitalists of Ann Arbor. He is now the vice-president of the Michigan Milling Company of Ann Arbor, with which he has been connected since its organization, and he is also vice president of the Farm-

ers and Mechanics Bank of this city, in which he has been a director since its organization.

Politically Mr. Stevens is a republican and in former years was recognized as one of the prominent members of the party, which honored him with important official preferment. He is a member of G. K. Warner post, No. 63, G. A. R., of East Tawas, and is also a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and he attends the Methodist church.

In April, 1869, Mr. Stevens was married at Green Oak, Michigan, to Miss Laura C. Warden, a native of that place and a daughter of Robert Warden, who was born in Scotland and came to Michigan in the early development of this state. Mrs. Stevens' mother was a sister of Governor Bingham. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens became the parents of eight children, of whom five are living: Mrs. Adda Laura Crow, the wife of Dr. Samuel C. Crow, by whom she has one daughter, Elizabeth; Mrs. Bess Bingham Bartlett, wife of Edwin S. Bartlett and the mother of one child, Laura; Colin M., who married Blanche Clements and has three children, Clara Mae, William C. and Colin J.; and Nelson F. and Russell A., who are at home. Surrounded by the comforts of life, Major and Mrs. Stevens are now occupying a beautiful home in Ann Arbor, the hospitality of which is greatly enjoyed by their many friends.

SAMUEL W. BURCHFIELD.

Samuel W. Burchfield, engaged in business in Ann Arbor as a merchant tailor, and serving as coroner of Washtenaw county, was born in Pierpont Canon, Colorado, November 16, 1870. His father, William G. Burchfield, leaving his native city of Meadville, Pennsylvania, went to Colorado in 1850, attracted by the rich mineral resources of that state, and there he was extensively engaged in mining. He married Miss Louise Gallagher, of Charleston, Massachusetts, and they became the parents of five children: Mrs. Lily St. Clair, of St. Joseph, Michigan; Samuel W.; Edward, a practicing dentist in St. Joseph, Michigan; Winona, living in Texas City,

Texas; and Mrs. Carrie Strong, of Galveston, Texas.

Samuel W. Burchfield acquired his early education in the public schools of Youngstown, Ohio, and became a resident of Ann Arbor in 1882, being at that time a youth of twelve years. Completing his education, he has for a number of years been actively connected with the mercantile circles here, entering business life as a merchant tailor on Liberty street. He established his present store in 1895, having a large and handsomely equipped building on Huron street, opposite the courthouse. He draws his patronage from the best citizens of Ann Arbor and his trade is constantly increasing—a fact which indicates that his workmanship is thoroughly modern and his business methods reliable.

In 1895 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Burchfield and Miss Lillian Hobson, of Ann Arbor, and they now have two interesting daughters: Cosette, who is a student in the Ann Arbor schools; and Ruth. Mr. Burchfield is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, while his political allegiance is given to the republican party. He is now serving as coroner, but is not an active politician in the sense of office-seeking. He is ardent sportsman, finding this pleasure a recreation in the forests. In manner he is genial, having gained a host of warm friends and he is highly respected in both business and social life. His success may be ascribed to positive, determined pursuit of commercial interests and the fact that he is a man of honesty and integrity.

C. H. KEMPF.

C. H. Kempf, vice president of the Kempf Commercial Savings Bank, of Chelsea, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1831, his parents being Jacob and Rosina Kempf, both of whom were natives of Germany, whence they crossed the Atlantic to the new world in 1830, taking up their abode in Bucks county, where they resided until 1838, when they came to Washtenaw county, settling at Ann Arbor. The fa-

ther was one of the early butchers of that city, and had to go to Ohio for his cattle. He was also identified with farming interests, and had eighty acres of land in Scio township, which he owned and cultivated, transforming it into a productive tract of land. He likewise owned property in Ann Arbor. By his first marriage he had one son, Jacob, and by his second marriage there were seven children, two of whom died in infancy. The others are: Reuben, C. H., Dean, Godfrey and Rosina. Both of the parents are now deceased, and in their death the county lost two of its worthy pioneer people.

C. H. Kempf was a youth of about seven years when brought by his family to Washtenaw county; and in the public schools of Ann Arbor he acquired the education that fitted him for life's practical and responsible duties. He afterward learned the tinsmith's trade, at which he worked for six years, or until 1852, when he embarked in business for himself as a member of the firm of Kempf & Risdon, of Chelsea. This relationship was maintained for a year and a half. About 1857 his brother Reuben learned the trade and the firm became C. H. & R. Kempf. They were thus associated for a long period, or until 1877. Mr. Kempf, of this review, also embarked in the hardware business, and, later, in connection with his brother, he engaged in the produce business as a member of the firm of R. Kempf & Brother. In 1876 they turned their attention to the banking business under the same firm style, opening a private bank, which was thus conducted until 1899, when the business was incorporated under the style of the Kempf Commercial & Savings Bank of Chelsea, with Mr. Kempf as vice-president. He is also interested in loans and in operating in farm lands. He now gives his attention to the supervision of his invested interests and the management of the bank.

In 1855 Mr. Kempf was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Feer, of Lima, Michigan, and unto them have been born four children; but Charles, the eldest, died at the age of one year and ten months. The others are: George, who is now living in Detroit; Wilbur G., a resident of Hillsdale; and Myrtle, the wife of C. J. Chandler, of Detroit.



C. H. KEMPT.

In his political views Mr. Kempf is a stalwart republican, and has taken an active and commendable interest in public affairs. He was one of the presidential electors when Hayes was elected. He served as president and trustee of the village, and has ever exercised his official prerogatives in support of measures for the general good. He belongs to Olive lodge, No. 156, A. F. & A. M., and is a member of the Congregational church. His life has been marked by consecutive progress in business affairs, and his ready recognition and utilization of opportunity have been salient features in his success. He has worked steadily and persistently, first as a tradesman, later as a merchant, and subsequently as a banker, and now with a handsome competence, derived from his own labor, he is enabled to largely enjoy a period of rest from further active connection with business interests.

THOMAS C. FULLER.

Thomas C. Fuller, conducting one of the leading tailoring establishments in Ann Arbor, is a native of England, his birth having occurred in London on the 8th of April, 1868. His father, Charles Fuller, was a draper of London, his business being largely that of a clothier and tailor in America. He wedded Mary Wade, also of London, and they became the parents of eight children, but only three are now living: Thomas C.; John, who has retired from business life and makes his home in London; and Martha, who is living in Ypsilanti, Michigan.

Thomas C. Fuller spent the first sixteen years of his life in the land of his nativity, but became attracted by the reports he heard concerning the business opportunities and advantages of the new world, and with a desire to improve his financial condition he sailed for the United States in 1884, making his way to Ypsilanti, Michigan. There he secured employment in the large paper mills, being thus engaged for four years, and he prepared for the practical and responsible duties of a business career by a course in a commercial college in Ypsilanti. Removing to Ann Arbor

in 1896, he has since maintained his residence in this city, locating first in a tailoring business on State street, where he remained for two years. In 1898 he removed to his present exceptionally favorable location at No. 69 East William street, where he has the patronage of a great majority of the students of the university. His business has reached very extensive and profitable proportions and he turns out clothing of the latest styles and most expert workmanship. At the time of the Spanish-American war, however, Mr. Fuller put aside business and personal considerations and entered the quartermaster's department, becoming second lieutenant of Company G, Thirtieth Regiment of Michigan Volunteers.

In 1892 occurred the marriage of Thomas C. Fuller and Miss Victoria McCarty, a native of Deerfield, Lenawee county, Michigan, and a representative of a prominent and influential family there. Although of English birth there is no more loyal American citizen than this adopted son, who is in thorough sympathy with the institutions of the United States and the great principles which underlie our republican form of government. He has found here, too, the business opportunities which he sought and which by the way is always open to ambitious and energetic young men. His record, too, is another proof of the fact that it is the young men who are working their way to the front and utilizing the business conditions which have developed and displaying an adaptability and force of character that make them leaders in the commercial world.

CLEMENT W. STONE.

Clement W. Stone, deceased, was born in Gloucester, Massachusetts. His father, Dr. James A. B. Stone, was the first president of Kalamazoo College at Kalamazoo, Michigan. He married Lucinda Hinsdale, and they were prominent factors in social and intellectual life of the city in which they resided. Brought to the west by his parents, Clement W. Stone pursued his education in Kalamazoo College under the presidency of his father and fitted himself

for the profession of the law. He was, however, for many years identified with journalistic interests, and lived for many years in Kalamazoo, Michigan, where he became the founder of the first daily paper there, called the Kalamazoo Telegraph. He conducted it for a number of years, making it one of the leading journals in this part of the state, conducting the paper along progressive lines and keeping in touch with the modern thought. After disposing of the paper he entered upon the active practice of law, which he followed up to the time of his death.

In 1863 Mr. Stone was married to Caroline Moore, who was born in York township, Washtenaw county. Her father, Loren Moore, was a native of Colrain, Massachusetts, born in 1802, and was only a year old when his parents removed to Orleans, Ontario county, New York. He was a son of Washington and Susan (Rice) Moore, and his boyhood days were spent in the Empire state. After arriving at years of maturity he was extensively engaged in farming there for a number of years. He married Miss Philena Amsden, a native of Phelps, New York, and a daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Gates) Amsden, who were natives of Massachusetts. Following his marriage Mr. Moore came to Michigan in 1831 with a number of other members of the Moore family. They were among the earliest settlers of Washtenaw county and took up their abode in York township, establishing a village which was called Mooreville. The journey was made by team from Detroit through forest and over new roads, which made the trip a very arduous one, and they established a pioneer settlement, meeting the various hardships, privations and dangers incident to a life on the frontier. Loren Moore purchased two hundred and sixty acres of land from the government which was entirely covered with trees. He cut away the heavy timber and cleared away about two-thirds of that farm, transforming the wild tract into richly cultivated fields. After living there for a number of years he sold the property and took up his abode in Ann Arbor in 1864. He had in the meantime accumulated a comfortable competence that permitted of a life of ease and in rest from further labor he spent

his remaining days, his death occurring in 1881. His wife died in 1873, at the age of seventy-two years. They were the parents of eight children, but only two are now living. The son, Charles H. Moore, is a prominent citizen of Detroit, connected with the fish commission there. He married Miss Sarah Butterfield, of Greeley county, Michigan, and they have six children: Mrs. Carrie Campbell, of New York city; Mrs. Sarah Carruth, of Tampa, Florida; Mrs. Lena Doty, of Highland Park, Illinois; Charles Harry; Mrs. Hastings Achsah; and Winifred.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Stone were born a son and daughter, Charles P. and Lucille. The former is a graduate of the University of Michigan, having completed a course in the dental department in the class of 1891. He is now practicing his profession in Saginaw, this state, and he was there married to Louise Schirmer, by whom he has one child, Clement A.

Mrs. Stone's father, husband and son were all supporters of the republican party. Mr. Stone passed away in 1887. He had long figured prominently in journalistic and legal circles in Kalamazoo, where he was well known as a man of strong intellectuality, of genuine public spirit and of commendable personal qualities. Following the death of her husband Mrs. Stone came to Ann Arbor, where she has since made her home.

FRANK HAGEN.

Frank Hagen is the owner of a well improved farm property in Ann Arbor township, comprising two hundred and ten acres of land. He was born in this township August 21, 1860, his parents being John and Anna (Felkamp) Hagen. The father was born in Schalle, West Prussia, January 19, 1820, and came to the United States in 1844. He was married in this country and after working as a farm hand for three years he located on a farm of eighty acres on section 15, Ann Arbor township. This was in 1847 and with characteristic energy he began clearing it of the brush and timber. He had worked for one hundred dollars per year and this gave him his

start in life. Having cleared sixty acres of land he then purchased seventy acres on section 15, and as his financial resources were further increased he bought one hundred and eighty acres and subsequently a tract of forty acres from the Burlingame estate. He also made investment in two hundred and two acres in Salem township and he had one hundred and sixty acres on section 10, Ann Arbor township, so that his landed possessions aggregated six hundred and fifty-two acres, in addition to which he owned town property. He was notably successful, for when he came to the United States he had no capital and was obliged to depend entirely upon his own resources and industry for the necessities and comforts of life. As the years passed, through his judicious investment, capable management and unfaltering industry he gained a place among the most prosperous agriculturists of Washtenaw county. He gave personal supervision to his farm in Ann Arbor township, while in Salem township he rented his land. His death occurred in 1897, while his first wife passed away in 1870. He later married Mrs. F. Danky, who now survives him and is living in Ann Arbor. In the family were ten children: Mary, Jacob, Frank, Emma, Louis, Lydia, Matilda, Fred, deceased, Emma and Herman.

Frank Hagen, reared under the parental roof, pursued his education in the district schools and remained upon the old home farm, assisting his father in its operation. He is now the owner of two hundred and ten acres of the old home property, where he lives with his sister Emma, who is acting as his housekeeper. He carries on general farming and feeds all of his rough grain to cattle and sheep. Twenty-five acres of his land is covered with timber, but the remainder is under cultivation and he is largely engaged in raising corn, oats and wheat. His apple orchard covers eight acres and is in good bearing condition. He has a barn sixty-four by thirty-eight feet and two others each thirty by forty feet and a shed fifty by twenty-five feet. Everything about his place is kept in excellent condition and the work of repair and improvement is being continually carried forward until his farm is one of the best properties in Ann Arbor township.

In politics Mr. Hagen has always been a staunch democrat and for two years he served as township treasurer, while at the present writing he is school inspector. He has the warm regard of a large circle of friends, many of whom have known him from his boyhood days to the present time.

JOHN C. GARRETT.

John C. Garrett, engaged in the practice of osteopathy in Ypsilanti, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, April 25, 1869, his parents being William G. and Mary (Barr) Garrett, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. The father is a farmer and is now living at College Springs, Page county, Iowa. He comes of Scotch-Irish ancestry, while the Barrs were of Scotch descent. Unto him and his wife were born seven children: Minnie, the wife of J. E. Sawhill, of Clarinda, Iowa; William, who is living in Page county, Iowa; Jennie, the wife of G. M. Trimball, of Page county; Maurice E., an osteopathic physician, of Detroit, Michigan; Harry D., a clergyman in the United Presbyterian church at Pitzer, Iowa; John C., of this review; and one who died in infancy.

John C. Garrett acquired his education in the public schools of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and of Page county, Iowa, and also in Amity College at College Springs, Iowa, from which he was graduated in the class of June, 1893. He afterward engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1899, when he entered the S. S. Still College of Osteopathy at Des Moines, Iowa, and was graduated in January, 1901. He then opened an office for the practice of his profession in Ypsilanti and has been quite successful in his work here, being accorded a liberal patronage in recognition of his capability and the effective service which he has rendered his fellowmen in restoring health and checking the ravages of disease.

On the 8th of November, 1893, Mr. Garrett was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. McKee, a daughter of James and Atlanta (Jones) McKee, of Page county, Iowa. They have one

child, Frieda Lavera. Dr. Garrett is a man of fine personality, of unflinching courtesy and geniality, and has become popular with his fellow citizens, while in his profession he has gained a well-merited degree of success.

MRS. CAROLINE P. ELLIS.

Mrs. Caroline P. Ellis, residing at No. 1304 Hill street, Ann Arbor, is a native of Vermont, her birth having occurred in Poultney, on the 17th of March, 1839. She is a daughter of John Pomeroy, who was born in Suffield, Connecticut, and who as a life work followed the occupation of farming. He married Miss Almira Brown, and died in the year 1869, while his wife survived until August 20, 1880. The members of their family were as follows: Mary A. Pomeroy, who is living in Ann Arbor; Jane E., John G., Delia M., Ellen C., Olive B. and George E., all deceased; Martha A. and Elbert L., who have also passed away; Caroline P., of Ann Arbor; and Emma L., who is the widow of George Steele, and lives in Springfield, Massachusetts.

Caroline P. Ellis spent her girlhood days in her parents' home and acquired a public-school education. She gave her hand in marriage on the 20th of February, 1868, to Joseph J. Ellis, and removed to Ann Arbor. Mr. Ellis was a son of Peter and Abigail (Stockton) Ellis, both of whom are now deceased, the father having died in 1850, at the age of seventy-one years, while the mother passed away in 1864, at the age of seventy-two years. His brothers and sisters were: Edith D., who died in 1835; Hudson S., who died August 27, 1874; Samuel S., who passed away in 1887; and Caroline S., who died in 1882.

Coming to Ann Arbor soon after his marriage, Joseph J. Ellis was interested in carriage manufacturing, also in agricultural pursuits, in the furniture business and as a director of the First National bank. His diversified interests show his business ability and strong purpose and whatever he did was characterized by diligence, close application and honorable effort. As a represent-

ative of industrial and commercial interests he made an excellent record in Ann Arbor and in everything that he did he showed resolute will that enabled him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertook. Moreover, his business life was characterized by irreproachable integrity.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Ellis were born two sons: Hudson P., who was born in 1869, is now married and is engaged in the banking business in Paris, Texas. John A., born in 1874, died in 1905. The death of the father occurred July 22, 1886, and the community lost a representative citizen and good business man, and his family a devoted husband and father. His political allegiance was given to the republican party. Mr. Ellis' ancestors were Quakers, but Mrs. Ellis is a member of the Baptist church in Ann Arbor. Since her husband's death Mrs. Ellis has continued her residence in Ann Arbor and occupies a fine mansion at No. 1304 Hill street. She has gained many warm friends here and is held in warm regard by all who know her.

DEAN T. SMITH, M. D.

Dr. Dean T. Smith, professor of surgery in the homeopathic department of the University of Michigan, is also engaged in the private practice of medicine in Ann Arbor. Among the many eminent practitioners in the medical field for which the university city is noted few enjoy a wider reputation or greater popularity than Dr. Dean Tyler Smith. He was born in Portland, Ionia county, Michigan, on the 9th of September, 1860, and is a son of John E. and Amelia Smith. The father was twice married, and by his first wife had two sons: H. L. Smith, a well known manufacturer of oil stoves and dealer in hardware, living at Jackson, Michigan; and Datus C., an extensive wheat grower of North Dakota, who spends much of his time in New York city. Dr. Smith's only full brother, John Clarence Smith, aged twenty-three years, is a student in the homeopathic department of the University of Michigan. He has one sister, who is the wife of Dr.



Joseph J. Ellis

M. P. Guy, of Jackson, this state. His mother, Mrs. Amelia Tyler Smith, is also living in Ann Arbor.

When twelve years of age Dr. Smith accompanied his father to Nebraska, where he afterward entered the State University and won the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1887. In 1889 he gained the degree of M. D. in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College and subsequently pursued post-graduate courses in Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, Maryland, and the Medical School of New York city. He also spent about five months visiting the surgical hospitals of England and the continent, and thus broadened his knowledge and proficiency through his investigation of the methods practiced in the leading institutions of that character abroad. From 1889 until 1892 he practiced at Decatur, Alabama, and in the latter year he came to Jackson, Michigan, where he practiced medicine and surgery until 1901, when he came to Ann Arbor, accepting the professorship of surgery in the homeopathic department of the University of Michigan. His office is located at No. 106 South Main street, but his practice lies principally outside of the city, being called upon to perform surgical operations and in consultation throughout Michigan, Ohio and Indiana.

In 1894 Dr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Ella Snook, a daughter of John Snook, of Romeo, Michigan, and they have three daughters: Stella Louise, Ella Gretchen and Adelina. They have a beautiful home at No. 712 East Washington street and occupy an enviable position in social circles of the city. As a professor in the University of Michigan Dr. Smith is exceedingly popular with the other members of the faculty and the students as well, among whom his ability is uniformly recognized.

WALTER FRANKLIN STIMPSON.

Walter Franklin Stimpson, famous throughout the continents of North America and Europe as the inventor of the Stimpson computing scale, was born in Saline township, Washtenaw county,

September 20, 1870. His father, William Stimpson, was a farmer and was born in Windham, Greene county, New York, February 28, 1835. He came to Washtenaw county with his father, Theodore Stimpson, in 1842, and settled in the southern part of Saline township. For many years William Stimpson followed farming but retired from agricultural pursuits in 1892 and removed to Milan. His wife bore the maiden name of Maria L. Hurd and was a daughter of Dr. Isaac Hurd, of Milan. In the family were three sons: Walter F.; George Washington, of Milan; and Frederick Hurd, who is a farmer in Hale, Michigan.

Walter Franklin Stimpson was educated in the district schools of Saline township and at the Cleary Business College in Ypsilanti. He taught in the district schools when about eighteen years of age, and it was at that period in his career that he began giving his attention to mechanical inventions. He invented the now world famous computing scale in the spring of 1893 and in April, 1894, organized the Stimpson Computing Scale Company. The plant was first located at Milan but was transferred to Tecumseh, where it was conducted until the summer of 1896, when it was removed to Elkhart, Indiana, and the capital of the company was increased to one hundred thousand dollars. At this time Mr. Stimpson transferred all of his stock to the company and in return the company turned over all the patents to him, operating the concern on the royalty basis, paying Mr. Stimpson royalties on the entire output of the plant for the use of his inventions. This arrangement continued until the concern grew to be very prosperous. It was at that time, it appears, that a scheme was concocted by the managers to annul his royalty compact and deprive him of his royalties and the fruits of his labors during the preceding eight or nine years. The contract was annulled in March, 1899, and the company refused to pay further royalties. By the annulment of the contract the control of Mr. Stimpson's patents returned to him and he then, in the fall of 1899, went to Detroit and organized the W. F. Stimpson Company with a paid-up capital of one hundred thousand

dollars. While the Stimpson Computing Scale Company of Elkhart refused to pay royalties, yet it continued to use Mr. Stimpson's inventions, and no sooner had the W. F. Stimpson Company of Detroit gotten under way than litigation was brought by each concern against the other. The case came up in the United States court in Detroit in March, 1900. The suit was hard fought with capital on one side and the inventor with his capital on the other. The best legal talent in Chicago and Detroit was employed and the result was a complete victory for Mr. Stimpson and his associates. The case was then appealed to the circuit court of appeals and came up in Cincinnati in the summer of 1900, but Mr. Stimpson gained a second victory, his rights being sustained and an injunction granted against the Elkhart concern restraining them from further use of his patents and his name. Subsequently the Stimpson Company of Elkhart was glad to sell out to the Detroit concern at a very reasonable price, which they did in the fall of 1900, and a year or two later the factory and business of the Elkhart concern were moved to Detroit.

In 1902 the two Stimpson concerns at Detroit were consolidated into a community of interests company with the Dayton Computing Scale Company, of Dayton, Ohio, and the Money Weight Scale Company, of Chicago, with a capital of over three million dollars with headquarters in New York city. The Stimpson Computing Scale Company at Detroit is in a flourishing condition and has built up a business that extends over the United States and Canada.

After having placed the two computing scale companies on a solid footing Mr. Stimpson returned to Milan, where his family resided and organized the Stimpson Standard Scale Company with a paid-up capital of seventy-five thousand dollars. This plant was established for the manufacture of heavy scales such as wagon scales, portable platform scales, truck scales and other specialties of Mr. Stimpson's invention, including coffee mills, meat choppers and other apparatus for use in grocery stores and markets. Mr. Stimpson is a majority stockholder in this concern and is secretary, treasurer and general manager. In 1905 he organized the Stimpson Mercantile Equipment Company with a paid-up capi-

tal of twenty-five thousand dollars which is a selling company to put upon the market the specialties manufactured by the Stimpson Standard Scale Company. Mr. Stimpson is president of the former corporation.

On the 15th of February, 1905, Mr. Stimpson was married to Miss Estelle Heyn, a daughter of Julius and Jennie Heyn, of Toledo, Ohio. Although a consistent republican he has never taken a very active interest in politics, having little time to devote to anything outside of his busy career as an inventor and business man. He is a member of the Universalist church and at present makes his home in Detroit, where he and his wife occupy a magnificent suite of rooms in the Hotel Plaza. Washtenaw county may well be proud to be the native place of such a son.

WILLIAM ILLI.

William Illi, a native of Germany, was born in Wurtemberg, on the 23d of February, 1869, his parents being George and Elizabeth Illi, of whom mention is made on another page of this work. He came to Ann Arbor in 1889, then a young man of twenty years, and for a time worked here at the baker's trade, which he had previously learned in Germany. He afterward returned to the east settling in Philadelphia where for two years he was engaged in the bakery business, and, then, on the expiration of that period, he returned to Ann Arbor, where he was employed by others for a time. During the past twelve years, however, he has conducted business on his own account, establishing a bakery which has grown to large proportions, his present location being at No. 213 East Washington street. His place of business is known as the Palace Bakery, and he has an extensive local trade, with a large delivery system. The excellence of his goods, his reasonable prices, promptness in delivery and earnest endeavor to please his patrons are the salient elements in a success which is as honorable as it is gratifying.

On the 6th of September, 1894, Mr. Illi was united in marriage to Miss Emily Snyder, of Ann



WILLIAM III.

Arbor, and they have four children: Freida, ten years of age; Waldo, seven years old; Lorena, a little maiden of four summers; and Edwin. Mr. Illi is connected with the Knights of the Maccabees and also with local German societies, in which his cordial disposition and kindly spirit make him popular. He belongs to the Bethlehem German Lutheran church, and is independent in politics, expressing no strong preference for either party, but voting as he thinks the interests of the occasion and time demand. His attention is more closely concentrated upon his business interests; and he has wrought along progressive lines, realizing that "honesty is the best policy," and that "there is no excellence without labor."

GEORGE FREDERICK STEIN.

George Frederick Stein, proprietor of a meat market in Ann Arbor, was born in Scio township, Washtenaw county, in 1852. He is a son of Michael Stein, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, born in 1805. In that country he married Magdalene Hombacher, and following the birth of their eldest child they came to America, making their way to Washtenaw county, where Mr. Stein purchased a farm in Scio township from the original owner, who had entered the land from the government. He secured eighty acres, and this place is still in possession of the family. It was all timber land when he took up his abode thereon, and he at once began the task of preparing it for the plow that it might yield the products that would provide his family with a good living. He first built a little log cabin and then resolutely set to the task of cutting down the trees, clearing away the brush and preparing the fields for the plow. Later he built a brick residence, which is still standing, his son, Christian, now occupying that home. Michael Stein continued successfully to follow farming up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1879. His wife, who was born in 1810, died in 1887. They were the parents of ten children, of whom six are living: Mrs. Mary Schneider, a resident of Ann

Arbor; Mrs. Dorothy Weinmann, also of this city; Mrs. Christina Reinmold, who is living in Freedom township; J. Michael, a resident farmer of Ann Arbor township; Christian, who is living on the old homestead in Scio township; and George Frederick. In his native land the father had served prior to his marriage for three years in the German army, and for six years after his marriage he was likewise in the military service of his country, thus remaining as a soldier for nine years.

George Frederick Stein pursued his education in the district schools of his native township, and remained at home until eighteen years of age, when he left the farm and came to Ann Arbor, where he entered the employ of Michael Weinmann, under whose direction he learned the butcher's trade, for Mr. Weinmann was proprietor of a meat market. Mr. Stein continued in his employ for four and a half years, at the end of which time he went to Marshall, Michigan, where he was employed at his trade for a year and a half, working there for his brother. Subsequently he embarked in business on his own account, opening a meat market on Huron street in Ann Arbor in the fall of 1878. Success attended the new enterprise and with a constantly growing trade he continued the business until 1891, when he formed a partnership with L. C. Weinmann, a son of his former employer, Michael Weinmann. They still conduct a market on Washington street, east, under the name of L. C. Weinmann.

In January, 1879, Mr. Stein was married to Miss Mary Heinrich, who was born in Ann Arbor, and is a daughter of John D. Heinrich, whose birth occurred in Wurtemberg, Germany, December 15, 1824. Her mother bore the maiden name of Christiana Koppenhoefer, and was also a native of Germany, whence she came to the United States after her parents' death. She was married to Mr. Heinrich in Ann Arbor, August 1, 1855, and they traveled life's journey together for thirty-five years, his death occurring on the 2d of September, 1890, while Mrs. Heinrich survived until March 12, 1897. Their marriage was celebrated by Rev. Schmid, and was blessed with five children, but only two are now living, Mrs.

Stein and Emma, the latter the wife of Emanuel Spring, of Ann Arbor, by whom she has two children, Heinrich and Frederick.

Mr. and Mrs. Stein have become the parents of five children, and those who still survive are: Robert F., Oswald, Amanda and Eugene. The parents hold membership in the Bethlehem Evangelical German church, of which Mr. Stein is one of the trustees and is now treasurer. In analyzing his life record we find that the secret of his success lies perhaps in the persistency of purpose which he has manifested in following out the line of business in which, as a young tradesman, he has embarked. He has not dissipated his energies over varied lines of activity, but has concentrated his efforts upon the one business and his close application and reliable dealing have brought to him the creditable measure of prosperity that he now enjoys.

PARRIS S. BANFIELD.

On the roll of representative merchants in Ann Arbor appears the name of Parris S. Banfield, who is connected with the shoe trade, conducting a well equipped store at 203 State street, south. He is one of the city's native sons, his birth having occurred here August 17, 1852. He belonged to a family of nine children born unto Henry and Frances (Allen) Banfield, the latter a daughter of a Methodist minister. Henry Banfield came to Ann Arbor in 1850 and was an active and leading business man, carrying on trade as a shoe merchant and at the same time taking an active and helpful interest in public affairs. Many movements instituted for the general good received his endorsement and co-operation, and he left the impress of his individuality upon public thought and action. His death occurred in the year 1896, and his wife passed away in 1890. In their family were nine children, of whom six are yet living: Mrs. Harriett Richardson, of Charlotte, Michigan; Mrs. Tillie Perrine, of Ann Arbor; Mrs. Blanch Chamberlain, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Parris S.; Winnie S. Banfield, living in Ann Arbor; and Mrs. Emma Ricketts, of St. Paul, Minnesota.

At the usual age Parris S. Banfield entered the public schools wherein he completed a course of study that well fitted him for life's practical and responsible duties. In his youth he became familiar with the shoe trade in his father's store and throughout his business career has been connected with that line of mercantile activity, now conducting a well equipped store on State street, where he enjoys a large, profitable and constantly growing business. His success has been accomplished through personal effort and executive industry and while thus associated with mercantile interests he has also extended his efforts into lines resulting directly for the public good. Active in politics and a recognized leader in the republican party he served as city marshal or chief of police in 1894-5. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons and with the Maccabees and the teachings and tenets of these orders receive his hearty sympathy and find exemplification in his life.

Mr. Banfield was married in 1876 to Miss Viola Bovee, of Big Rapids, Michigan, and they now have a son, Harry M., who is an architect of California. Mr. Banfield having spent his entire life in Ann Arbor has a very extensive acquaintance here and many of his warmest friends are those who have known him from his youth to the present time—a fact that is indicative of a life prompted by honorable principles and characterized by straightforward dealing. Holding friendship inviolable, he enjoys the unqualified regard of many and he has the happy faculty of drawing his friends closer to him as the years pass by.

G. C. STIMSON.

Glen Cove Stimson, manager of the Chelsea Standard, was born in Parma, Michigan, August 11, 1872, his parents being Henry I. and Eliza (King) Stimson. The father was a native of Lenawee county, this state, and was descended from New England ancestry, while in more remote generations his ancestors lived in England. His paternal grandfather was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. Henry I. Stimson con-

ducted a drug and general mercantile store and was thus associated with commercial interests in Michigan until his death, which occurred in 1876. His widow still survives him and is yet living in Chelsea.

G. C. Stimson, whose name introduces this record, began his education in the schools of Parma and continued there until he had completed the high school course. He afterward went to Albion College and was graduated with the class of 1896. He pursued the regular collegiate course there and on putting aside his text-books he became the eastern representative of the Glazier Stove Company at New York city. There he continued for three years. He then turned his attention to the newspaper business in North Adams, Massachusetts, being assistant editor of the Evening Herald for one year. He next went to New York and entered the employ of William Crandall as assistant on the Municipal Journal of New York city, with which he was connected for about a year. Later he was an employe of the New York Commercial, with which he continued until 1902, when he returned to Chelsea. Here he became proprietor of the Chelsea Standard and was its editor for two years. The Chelsea Standard was established in 1887 by William Emmett, Jr. He conducted the paper until 1890, when it was sold to O. T. Hooper, who remained its editor and proprietor until Mr. Stimson became its purchaser in 1902. He now manages the paper and keeps it up to a high standard of modern journalism. Mr. Stimson is a young man of excellent business ability, of keen discernment and unfailing energy and in his business career has made consecutive advancement, each step being carefully planned.

WILLIAM BLAIR, M. D.

Dr. William Blair, physician and surgeon of Ann Arbor, whose activity and helpfulness in community affairs entitles him to mention with the representative citizens here, was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, November 13, 1869, his parents being Andrew and Mary (Stewart)

Blair. The father was a native of Perry county, Pennsylvania, and the mother was likewise born in the Keystone state. They are now living in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, where Mr. Blair is an officer in the Cumberland Valley Railroad and active in business affairs.

In the public schools of his native city Dr. Blair remained as a student until he had mastered the branches of its curriculum and in 1887 he came to Ann Arbor, where he entered the high school, completing the course here by graduation in the class of 1888. In the fall of the same year he enrolled as a student in the literary department of the University of Michigan, but illness forced him to put aside his text-books and it was not until 1890 that he resumed his studies, becoming then a student in the medical department, from which he was graduated in 1893. For two years he was a teacher in the university and he remained in private practice in Ann Arbor until 1894, when he removed to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where he opened an office. Two years later, however, he returned to Ann Arbor, where he has since practiced with constantly growing success. He is a member of the Washtenaw County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society and the Ann Arbor Medical Club, and thereby keeps in touch with the advance of thought of the profession, with the knowledge that is gained from individual practice and experience and with the progress that is reached through scientific investigation. Dr. Blair is also well known because of his activity in behalf of community interests. He takes a helpful part in matters pertaining to the welfare of the city, withholding his endorsement from no helpful public measure and as a member of the city council of Ann Arbor he has given tangible proof of his loyalty to its welfare. His political views are in harmony with republican principles and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Presbyterian church.

Happy in his home life he was married in 1892 to Miss Viola M. Williams, who was a classmate of his in the literary department of the University of Michigan, the marriage being celebrated on the day of her graduation. Her parents were Jeremiah D. and Jane L. (Stark) Williams, early

settlers of Washtenaw county, having taken up government land here when this county was first opened up. Hospitality is one of the pleasing characteristics of their home and their social prominence is enviable. Dr. Blair has won an equally gratifying position in professional circles as a result of his skill, knowledge and ability. In his professional capacity he is known throughout the city and surrounding country and a distinguishing feature of his practice is the strong humanitarian principles which he so frequently displays.

FRANKLIN BENHAM.

Franklin Benham, deceased, made his home in Ann Arbor throughout his entire life and was a representative of a pioneer family of this city. He was born here, November 5, 1842, his parents being Nelson and Polly (Collins) Benham, both of whom were natives of the Empire state, where they reside until 1838, when they came to Ann Arbor, becoming early residents of Washtenaw county. The father engaged in the hotel business on the north side, which was then the best part of the city, purchasing what was then known as the old Washtenaw House, conducting it as a first-class hostelry throughout his remaining days. He was born April 3, 1801, and died in 1876, having long survived his wife, who was born February 14, 1802, and died June 16, 1847. They had a large family of children, of whom Franklin was the youngest.

In the public schools of his native city Franklin Benham acquired his education. Always a lover of fine horses, he began to follow the races and engaged in that business most of his life. His brother, who conducts a livery stable, owned many fine race horses. Mr. Benham of this review became known as one of the best horsemen in the state, was an excellent judge of horses and owned many fine animals. He traveled quite extensively, especially in the summer time, visiting the state and county fairs but he always spent the winter months with his wife in Ann Arbor.

Mr. Benham was married in this city, March 20, 1903, to Miss Frances Adeline Tice, a native of Schaghticoke, Rensselaer county, New York, and a daughter of John and Sabrina (Hayner) Tice, both of whom were natives of Rensselaer county. Her father became a pioneer resident of Ann Arbor, locating here when the city was little more than an embryo village and when the county was wild and unimproved. He was a carpenter by trade and built many of the fine residences of the city, including the home of Dr. Smith and other substantial structures here. In fact he was identified with building operations in Ann Arbor until the time of his death, which occurred in February, 1892. His wife also died here October 27, 1891. Two of their sons, Abraham and John E. Tice, are yet residents of Ann Arbor.

The death of Mr. Benham occurred on the 2d of March, 1904. In politics he was a democrat but at local and state elections cast his ballot for the candidate whom he regarded as best qualified for office. In his business affairs he was successful, capably managing his interests until a good financial income resulted. He had a wide acquaintance throughout the state, where his genial manner made him popular. Mrs. Benham is quite prominent in social circles in Ann Arbor and is well-to-do. She owns a nice home at No. 517 Hiscock street, which was built by her father, and also other valuable property in this city and in and around Battle Creek, Michigan.

MICHAEL J. LEHMAN.

Michael J. Lehman, like the great majority of the sturdy Tentons who have contributed so largely to the development and prosperity of Ann Arbor and Washtenaw county, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, September 3, 1850. His father, Michael Lehman, Sr., was a farmer by occupation and died November 22, 1883. His wife, who prior to her marriage bore the name of Eva Maria Heselschwerdt, died January 3, 1898. In the family in addition to Michael were six sons and five daughters. The living broth-



FRANKLIN BENJAMIN



JOHN TICE.

ers are as follows: Matthew L., a resident of White Oak, Ingham county, Michigan; Henry, of Waterloo, Jackson county; William R., of Grass Lake township, Jackson county; and Conrad L., of Chelsea, Michigan. Those who have passed away are: George L., who died in Lyndon township in 1897; and Peter J., who died in Ann Arbor in 1901. The sisters are: Mrs. Catherine Oesterle, of Sylvan; and Mrs. Mary Wurster, of Manchester, this county; Mrs. Elizabeth Riemschneider, of Waterloo, Jackson county; Mrs. Lydia Nordman, of Jackson city; and Mrs. Ida Barth, of Ann Arbor.

Michael J. Lehman came with his father's family from Germany at an early age, the family home being established in the township of Freedom. He completed his literary education in the Grass Lake high school and then determining to make the practice of law his life work he entered the law department of the University of Michigan in 1878 and on the completion of the regular course was graduated with honors. His reputation at the bar is well known throughout southern Michigan. He was prosecuting attorney of Washtenaw county from 1888 until 1892 and in the control of his private practice has shown keen discrimination, analytical power, logical reasoning and forceful presentation of his cause. A liberal clientage has been accorded him and his business has been of a distinctively representative character.

On the 24th of November, 1881, Mr. Lehman was married to Miss Mary Schumacher, a daughter of George and Dorothy Schumacher, of Waterloo, Jackson county. They have three sons: Christian Henry, who is studying in the University of Michigan with the class of 1907; George Michael, a member of the class of 1908 in the literary department; and Carl Adolph, who is attending the high school of Ann Arbor.

Mr. Lehman is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees and has held the highest offices in that fraternity. He is also a member of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association of Chelsea lodge and belongs to Ann Arbor Bethlehem Evangelical church. His law office has been removed to Detroit and he occupies suite 51 and 52, McGraw building, where a liberal practice is

accorded him. He lives in a beautiful home at No. 119 Grandview avenue, Ann Arbor, commanding a view of the city with its university buildings and the valley of the Huron that can not be surpassed anywhere in this section.

JOHN B. BURKE.

John B. Burke, proprietor of a large plumbing and heating establishment in Ypsilanti, is a native son of this state, his birth having occurred in Northfield on the 4th of February, 1876. He is one of the ten children who were born unto John and Margaret (Cominskie) Burke. The father, who for many years followed the occupation of farming and thus provided for his family, is now living a retired life near Ypsilanti and has attained the age of seventy years. Nine of the children are yet living.

John B. Burke was reared under the parental roof and in the district schools of Northfield acquired his education, pursuing his studies through the winter months, while in the summer seasons he worked upon the farm, early becoming familiar with the arduous toil necessary to the development of the fields and the care of stock. He was thus employed until eighteen years of age, when, thinking that he would find the industrial or commercial pursuits more congenial, he left the old homestead and came to Ypsilanti, where he entered upon an apprenticeship to the trade of plumbing and heating. In this capacity he was employed by various Ypsilanti concerns, continually broadening his knowledge of the business and promoting his efficient workmanship. For the past five years he has been engaged in business on his own account and for two years has been located at No. 16 North Washington street, where he conducts a large plumbing and heating establishment, carrying general fixtures and plumbing supplies and doing contract work in this line.

Mr. Burke has given his political allegiance to the democracy since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He belongs to the Catholic church and is a member of the Knights

of Columbus. He has a wide and favorable acquaintance in Ypsilanti, where he has now made his home for more than a decade and is justly accounted one of the wide awake, alert and enterprising young business men, possessing the stability of character and strength of purpose that enables him to carry forward to successful accomplishment whatever he undertakes.

ADOLPH G. NIETHAMER.

Adolph G. Niethamer, a member of the well known firm of Huss & Niethamer, contractors and builders of Ann Arbor with an extensive business which covers this city and Washtenaw county, was born in Scio township, May 27, 1870. His father, Jacob Niethamer, was a native of Stuttgart in the duchy of Wurtemberg, Germany, and coming to America he purchased an eighty-acre farm at Scio, where he died when his son Adolph was only two years old. His wife, who prior to her marriage was Mary Gengebach, was also a native of Stuttgart.

Adolph G. Niethamer attended the public schools of his native township until he was fourteen years of age. He had two brothers; Johnson F., a grocer; and Moses G., a carpenter and builder, both of whom are now living in Ann Arbor. There were also two sisters in the family; Minnie, who died at the age of sixteen years; and Lydia, who became the wife of Henry Frey, of Francis, Michigan, and died in 1899.

At the age of eighteen years Adolph G. Niethamer began learning the carpenter's and builder's trade under the direction of his brother Moses. The following year he went to work for John Walz, of Ann Arbor, with whom he remained for eleven years with the exception of eighteen months spent in the employ of the state at work upon the university buildings. In 1904 he entered into partnership with Aaron C. Huss, a well known carpenter and builder of Ann Arbor, thus forming the firm of Huss & Niethamer, now doing contract work on an extensive scale in this city and the county. Many important contracts have been awarded them and

they are insured a continuance of a liberal patronage by reason of their fair and honorable methods and the excellent work executed by them.

On the 15th of December, 1892, Mr. Niethamer was married to Miss Mary L. Eiding and they have two children, a daughter, Delta K., now five years of age, and a son, Woodard A., who is two years old. Although Mr. Niethamer ever gives an unfaltering support to the democracy he has never been a candidate for office. He is a member of the American Health & Sickness Association and attends the Fourth Avenue Evangelical Bethlehem church of Ann Arbor. Having always lived in this city he is widely known and has attained a creditable position in business circles through his own well directed efforts and merit.

EDWARD J. WAGNER.

Edward J. Wagner, an enterprising young farmer who represents one of the old pioneer families of Washtenaw county, was born in Scio township, October 3, 1882, his parents being William H. and Margaret (Berk) Wagner. The father was also born in Scio township, his natal day being September 1, 1848, and he was a son of Casper and Dorothea C. (Ehemann) Wagner, both of whom were native of Wittenberg, Germany. The grandfather was born June 25, 1810, and came to this country in 1837, locating first near Toledo, Ohio, where he worked on a canal. Later he came to Washtenaw county, Michigan, where he was first employed as a farm hand, but when his labor had brought him capital sufficient to justify his engaging in farming on his own account, he bought forty acres, which he cleared and improved. In 1875, having sold his original purchase, he bought one hundred acres and after disposing of that he purchased two hundred and six acres, whereon he resided until 1889. He then built him a home in Ann Arbor, where he lived retired up to the time of his death, which occurred July 23, 1901. He was first

married to a Miss Allmendinger, and their only child, a son, died in infancy. After a married life of two years Mrs. Wagner died and on the 31st of October, 1847, Casper Wagner was married to Mrs. Dorothea C. Balden, nee Ehemann, the widow of Frederick Balden. She was born in Wittenberg, Germany, January 14, 1814, and died May 9, 1904. Both Mr. and Mrs. Casper Wagner thus lived to be more than ninety years of age. They held membership in the Evangelical church. In their family were three sons: William H.; John D., who was born June 7, 1851, and is now living in Plainwell, Michigan; and Herman J., who was born November 12, 1854, and died April 16, 1894.

William H. Wagner, father of our subject, was reared to the occupation of farming on the old family homestead in Scio township and continued to follow that pursuit throughout his entire life. He was married at Berlin, St. Clair county, Michigan, March 18, 1875, to Miss Margaret Berk, who was born in Lorain county, Ohio, October 22, 1851, and is a daughter of John and Catherine (Heussner) Berk, both natives of Hessen, Germany, the former born January 28, 1822, and the latter December 26, 1814. Coming to America in 1837, Mr. Berk settled in Lorain county, Ohio, and in 1866 removed to this county, taking up his abode in Dexter township, where he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land three miles west of Dexter. He built a new house on this land and carried on general farming until 1870, when he removed to Berlin, St. Clair county, Michigan, where he purchased a farm upon which he spent his remaining days. He died May 24, 1875, and his wife died June 16, 1887. They were the parents of three sons and four daughters. Eva Eliza, the eldest, born June 25, 1840, who became the wife of Henry Spiegelberg, and died at the age of twenty-two years, leaving one son; William H., who was born January 25, 1842, and died at the age of seventeen years; Mary C., born September 17, 1849, and now living in Capac, St. Clair county; Mrs. Margaret Wagner; John F., who was born June 24, 1854, and is now living in Port Huron, Michigan; and George B., who was born January 13, 1857, and is now living on the old homestead in Berlin, St. Clair county.

Margaret Berk gave her hand in marriage to William H. Wagner when twenty-three years of age, and they began their domestic life upon the home farm. He had been educated in the public schools of Scio township and when a young man lived at home with his parents and worked on the farm. When nineteen years of age he went on a trip to Germany, spending three months abroad in sight-seeing, and in visiting his uncles and aunts. After he had been married about three years he began working the old home farm on the shares and thus continued up to the time of his death. He made money through his farming operations, which were carefully conducted, raising as high as fifteen hundred bushels of wheat some years. He lived an honest, upright life, respected by all who knew him and left to his family a comfortable competence and an untarnished name. He acted as a member of the school board for a number of years and the cause of education found in him a warm friend. He gave his political support to the republican party, which has always been the faith of the family. He died May 6, 1887, and his widow is now living at No. 1214 Huron street, Ann Arbor. In their family were two daughters: Sarah S., born May 4, 1876, is the wife of Dr. Otis M. Cope, of Lorain, Ohio; and Cora, born June 9, 1879, is with her mother.

Edward J. Wagner, who was born in Scio township on the farm where he is at present living, has always been identified with farming interests. He completed his more specifically literary education in the Ann Arbor high school; he then began clerking in Ann Arbor, remaining in the employ of E. E. Beal for two years, after which he went to Saginaw, Michigan, where he was in charge of a boot and shoe business. Again going to Ann Arbor, he was in the employ of Schairer & Millen for a year and a half, at the end of which time he attended Cleary Business College, at Ypsilanti, Michigan, at which institution he took their business course. He was married soon after finishing his course at Ypsilanti, and returned to the old homestead farm in Scio township on the 1st of April, 1905. Here he is farming along modern business lines, and in the present year harvested about fourteen hundred bushels of wheat.

On the 8th of February, 1905, Mr. Wagner was married to Miss Maude Wilkerson, a daughter of Horace and Dora (Johnson) Wilkerson, both of whom were natives of Dundee, Monroe county, Michigan. The father, who engaged in the operation of a flour mill at Dundee, also owned an interest in a sawmill and was likewise engaged in the lumber business. He possessed excellent business equipment and was a respected and honored citizen. Fraternally he was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Dundee, and also with the Masons in which order he had taken twenty degrees. In politics he was a republican. He died in 1899, while Mrs. Wilkerson is still living in Dundee. They were the parents of three children, Margaret, Maude and Nan.

Mr. Wagner is a member of the Disciples church at Ann Arbor, and he exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party. He is well known in the city as well as in Scio township, and is a popular young man, enterprising in business, and with a host of warm friends in the county, where almost his entire life has been passed and where his ancestors settled in pioneer days.

JAMES H. WILCOX.

James H. Wilcox, deceased, whose business life constituted an important element in the industrial and commercial activity of Ypsilanti, where for many years he was a well known representative of the marble trade, was born near Syracuse, New York, May 12, 1831. His parents always remained residents of the Empire state, where the father owned large woolen mills, which he operated for many years.

James H. Wilcox acquired a good academic education in his native town and was the only member of his father's family who came to Michigan. He was thirty years of age when he came to Ypsilanti and believing that there was a good opening for a modern hotel, he engaged in the conduct of a hostelry on Washington street for

a year. On the expiration of that period he secured a position as traveling salesman with a Chicago house, his territory being central Illinois and through the succeeding two years he was thus engaged. On the expiration of that period he returned to Ypsilanti. After his marriage he entered into a partnership under the firm name of Batchelder & Wilcox and they established a marble business on Washington street, manufacturing all kinds of tombstones, monuments and other marble specialties. From the beginning the new enterprise prospered and they employed many workmen and did a large business. Mr. Batchelder attended to all the inside work of the shop and Mr. Wilcox to the outside interests of the firm, doing all of the soliciting, collecting and other business connected with the management and conduct of their trade. He was actively engaged in the business for seventeen years or until the time of his death, and with mutual harmony and profit the business was carried on, bringing a good financial return.

After his return to Ypsilanti Mr. Wilcox was married here to Miss Sarah J. Haner, a daughter of Charles P. and Sarah (Sliter) Haner, both natives of Albany, New York, whence they came to Washtenaw county in 1837, thus casting in their lot with its pioneer settler. The father purchased one hundred and sixty acres and they were among the first settlers in Augusta township, where he located his farm, cleared his land and placed it under the plow. His remaining days were there devoted to general agricultural pursuits and following his death Mrs. Haner came to Ypsilanti and made her home with Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox until called to her final rest. Three of the members of her family are living: Mrs. Wilcox; Albert, a retired farmer residing in Milan; and Louis, a retired farmer living in White Pigeon, Michigan, at the age of eighty-one years.

Mr. Wilcox exercised his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party and his position in regard to political or other vital questions was never an equivocal one. He was fearless in defense of what he believed to be right and he stood as the champion of many progressive and reform measures. He

belonged to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Ypsilanti, and he held membership in the Congregational church, of which his wife was one of the charter members. All his life he was a staunch champion of the temperance cause and was loyal to whatever tended to uplift man or raise to higher ideals the standard of human conduct. His own life was in many respects most exemplary and he had many warm friends both in Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor. He died February 9, 1900, and having endeared himself to many with whom he had been associated, his death was widely regarded as a personal bereavement. Mrs. Wilcox owns and occupies a good home at No. 413 Huron street, and is well known in the city where she has so long made her home until the friendships of her girlhood have extended into later life and made her popular in social circles of the city.

JOSEPH WYCKOFF.

Joseph Wyckoff was born in the town of Romulus, Seneca county, New York, and was married at the age of twenty-one years to Phebe W. Peterson. Coming to Washtenaw county, Michigan, in 1827, he purchased a section of land, which is now included in Superior and Salem townships, it being on both sides of the dividing line. When he located there it was still a wilderness, his nearest neighbors being three and a half miles away. The roads and paths were marked by blazed trees and Detroit was the nearest market, it requiring two days to reach that city with ox teams, and as the roads were generally in a bad condition it took four oxen to haul the loads. The Wyckoff home became the stopping place for the settlers as they arrived here while building homes for the accommodation of their families. It would often happen that there would be fifteen or twenty for whom Mrs. Wyckoff had to cook besides her own little family.

As time passed Mr. Wyckoff sold some of his original tract but still retained a farm of two hundred and sixty-seven acres. While the

country was new and the settlers were too poor to build schoolhouses, school was conducted in his home. He reared a large family, consisting of five sons and eight daughters, and with the exception of three who died in infancy he lived to see them all grow up and marry. He died at the home of his son Theron, in Salem, at the age of eighty-five years.

GEORGE FRED RONNEBURGER, M. D.

George Fred Ronneburger, physician and surgeon of Ann Arbor, was born in Berlin, Germany, January 30, 1878. His father was Gustav R. Ronneburger, who married Louise Hanisch, of Dueben, Saxony. They came to America in 1881, settling in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where the father became extensively engaged in the manufacture of willow furniture. He carried on that business successfully for some time but is now operating in real estate in Milwaukee to some extent, though practically living retired. In his family were three sons and a daughter, but the brothers of Dr. Ronneburger, Otto and Robert, are both deceased. The sister is Mrs. Nicholas Zweifel, a resident of Milwaukee.

Dr. Ronneburger was only three years old when brought by his parents to the United States. He attended successively the grammar and west side high schools of Milwaukee and as his choice of a life work fell upon the profession of medicine, he enrolled as a student in the medical department of the University of Michigan in 1897, but after a brief period he was forced by illness to discontinue his studies for a year. In 1898 he re-entered the university, where he completed the full course and was graduated with the class of 1902. He located at once for practice in this city and has secured a patronage which many an older member of the profession might well envy. He has a well equipped suite of rooms at No. 219 Main street, south.

In 1904 Dr. Ronneburger was married to Miss Emily Lutz, a daughter of Christian Lutz, of Ann Arbor. Fraternally he is a Royal Arch Ma-

son and his professional relations connect him with the Ann Arbor Medical Society, Washtenaw County Medical Society and the State Medical Association. Deeply interested in his profession both from a humanitarian and professional standpoint, he is well equipped for his chosen life work and is continuously promoting his efficiency through reading and investigation.

THOMAS BIRKETT.

Thomas Birkett, a prominent representative of the banking and milling interests of Dexter and of Washtenaw county, has through his intense and well directed activity worked his way steadily upward in business until he is to-day one of the substantial citizens of this section of the state, controlling interests which have brought to him a gratifying financial return and at the same time have been a source of industrial and commercial development in the county. He was born in Cumberland, England, on the 10th of January, 1833, his parents being Thomas and Eleanor (McClean) Birkett, the former of English parentage and the latter of Scotch descent. The father died at the age of eighty-five years, while his wife passed away at the age of seventy-seven years. In their family were four sons and three daughters, of whom five are now living, namely: Jane, Margaret, Elizabeth, William and Thomas.

Thomas Birkett acquired his education in the parish schools of his native country and remained a resident of England until 1852, when, at the age of nineteen years, he crossed the Atlantic on a sailing vessel which weighed anchor at Liverpool and after a voyage of forty-seven days reached the harbor of New York. Mr. Birkett made his way to Dresden, New York, where he secured employment at the miller's trade, which he had mastered in his native country. In 1853, however, he came to Washtenaw county, Michigan, where he was employed as a miller for a year and then took charge of the mill owned by D. D. Sloan & Company. This was in 1854 and he continued in charge until 1861, when Mr. Sloan died and Mr. Birkett purchased his interest in the mill and also

rented the interest of Volney Chapin, the other owner, for about two years. On the expiration of that period he purchased Mr. Chapin's interest and continued in control of the business until 1880, during which time he purchased the Hudson mill, operating the two plants. At a later date he sold the two mills and organized a stock company that built a pulp mill under the name of the Birkett Manufacturing Company. In 1887 he purchased the Dexter mill, which he is to-day operating as a grist mill and in 1892 he bought the Peninsula mills and still owns the water power. As a representative of milling interests he has promoted industrial activity in Washtenaw county and these different enterprises have also proved a source of general profit by furnishing employment to many workmen. In addition to his other milling interests he was at one time the owner of the Howell mills and also the Pinckney mills. In 1893 Mr. Birkett assisted in organizing the Dexter Savings Bank, of which he has been president from the beginning. This institution has been carried on along safe and conservative lines that have awakened general confidence and the bank has become one of the strong financial concerns of the county. He owns a farm of about three hundred acres in Dexter township with two and a half miles of frontage on Portage lake. His farm embraces Prospect Hill, which is the highest point in lower Michigan. He owns the fine old home, which was built by Judge Dexter in 1844, and he has large business interests and water power in Petoskey and at Walloon Lake.

At one time he was largely interested in southern pine lands with Senators Palmer and Stockbridge, Mr. Herdman (the father of Dr. Herdman), the Hon. Ed Uhl, Russian minister, and others, most of whom have since crossed the "great divide." This enterprise proved quite profitable.

It was on the 1st of May, 1855, that Thomas Birkett was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Grundon, who died on the 2d of December, 1892, leaving a daughter, Eleanor, who is now the wife of H. W. Newkirk, of Ann Arbor. Mr. Birkett has never sought to figure before the public in any political sense but as a prominent business man is



THOMAS BIRKETT.

widely known. He came to Washtenaw county in pioneer days and in the humble capacity of a tradesman began life within its borders. He has advanced steadily step by step until his business record is such as excites the admiration and wins the respect and confidence of his contemporaries. Never making an engagement that he has not fulfilled nor incurring obligations that he has not met, he is to-day honored and respected by all, not alone because of his success but also by reason of the straightforward methods that he has ever followed.

JOHN H. CUTTING.

In this enlightened age when men of industry and enterprise are constantly pushing their way to the front those who have gained success may properly claim recognition, and such a one is John H. Cutting, who is connected with various mercantile enterprises in different towns of Michigan and is a member of the firm of Cutting, Reyer & Company, of Ann Arbor. He was born in Haverhill, New Hampshire, in 1854. His father, John W. Cutting, also a native of that state, died in 1894, at the age of seventy-four years and six months. He married Eliza S. Woodbury, also a native of the old Granite state, and her death occurred in 1905, when she had reached the advanced age of eighty-one years. In their family were three children, of whom two are living, Mrs. Helen Davis of Wentworth, New Hampshire, and John H. The father followed farming throughout his entire life and always maintained his residence in his native state.

John H. Cutting remained at the place of his nativity until twelve and a half years of age, when he began earning his living by clerking in a general store at Woodsville, New Hampshire, where he continued for nine years. During that time he also attended Bradford Academy in Bradford, Vermont. When his nine years' service as a salesman had expired he formed a partnership under the firm style of Pike & Cutting and thus carried on merchandising interests on his own account at Woodsville. After two years Mr. Pike sold out to his nephew and the firm of

Cutting & Smith was then organized and subsequently Mr. Cutting continued the business alone after about two years. He then sold his store in New Hampshire, and removed to Boston, Massachusetts, where he became a salesman for the firm of Bowe, Daniels & Goss, wholesale dealers and jobbers of ready-made clothing, for whom he traveled through Ohio and Michigan. He was with that house through the different changes in the firm for a number of years, at the end of which time he formed a partnership under the firm style of Smith, Chase & Cutting, in Boston, Massachusetts, but continued to cover his territory as a traveling salesman as he had hitherto done. Eventually, however, he disposed of his interests there and became a representative in Ohio and Michigan of the Miner & Beale Clothing Company, of Boston, with which he continues to the present time, having through his integrity, business capacity and close application built up a large business that is now quite mammoth in its proportions. Within this territory he has also become interested in several clothing concerns at different points over the state and is now financially connected with various mercantile enterprises.

Mr. Cutting has been very successful in his business operations and has made his home in Ann Arbor for the last seventeen years. In 1890 he erected his first residence at No. 608 Monroe street, which he and his family occupied for five years. On selling that property they boarded until he could complete another home at 1520 Hill street, where they lived for four years, when he sold that residence with the intention of returning to Boston but did not do so. During the following four years the family lived in a rented house but in 1904 Mr. Cutting built a fine residence on Tappan street, where the family now reside. He is the pioneer in the construction of a modern apartment house in Ann Arbor, having erected a large three story apartment house with a raised basement at the corner of South State and Monroe streets, being the first of the kind in the city. It is a brick with stone facings and contains nineteen suites, with a fine cafe, the latter being equipped and furnished in modern style. There are also two sets of offices and the

building is modern throughout, with all the latest improvements and equipments known at the present day of advanced architectural perfection. Mr. Cutting displayed quick foresight in the erection of this building for it has proven a profitable enterprise.

In 1876, in Bath, New Hampshire, occurred the marriage of John H. Cutting and Miss Fannie K. Southard, who was born in that city, and is a daughter of William and Ann (Barron) Southard. Prior to coming to Ann Arbor Mr. and Mrs. Cutting lived in Detroit for nine years and while there two of their children were born: Southard I., who was born February 16, 1885, and is now a senior in the law department of the University of Michigan; and Kathleen, who was born September 21, 1886, and is also attending the university. John H., Jr., born July 23, 1893, is deceased.

Mr. Cutting belongs to the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the Knight Templar degree of the Scottish rite; and he is also a member of the Mystic Shrine, of Detroit. His political alliance is given to the democracy but he has neither time nor inclination for public office, his energies being concentrated upon his business interests. His path is not strewn with the wreck of other men's fortunes and yet he is to-day regraded as one of the prominent business men of the state, having extensive interests, his labors proving of value in various communities as well as a source of individual profit.

EDWARD T. RYAN.

The real upbuilders and promoters of a city are not those who control the city government or its institutions but are the founders of its business enterprises, contributing to its material improvement through industrial and commercial interests. In this connection Mr. Ryan is deserving of representation in a record of the past and present of Ann Arbor, for during sixteen years he has been successfully engaged in the sheet metal and tinsmith business. He is, moreover, one of the young business men of the city,

possessing as dominant qualities the enterprise and progressive spirit which have been elements in the rapid growth of the middle west.

A native son of Ann Arbor, Mr. Ryan was born April 1, 1871. His father, Patrick Ryan, became one of the early settlers of Washtenaw county and was well known in business circles and public life here, wielding a wide influence in molding public thought and action, the weight of his opinions being given in support of many progressive measures. He married Mrs. Johanna (McCarthy) Ryan, a native of Ireland, who had four children by her first marriage: Hannah, the wife of Thomas Taylor, of this city; James, deceased; Elizabeth, who is connected with St. Vincent's convent in Cleveland, Ohio; and Mary, the wife of P. Finn, of Chicago. The children of the second marriage are: Michael and John, who are living in Ann Arbor; Timothy, a resident of Jackson, Michigan; Margaret, the wife of William Lourin, of Ann Arbor; Frank, of this city; and Edward T.

At the age of seven years Edward T. Ryan entered St. Thomas parochial school and when fourteen became a student in the public schools, passing through consecutive grades until he had acquired a knowledge of the English branches of learning that well equipped him for the discharge of the practical and responsible duties of business life. His business career has also been characterized by consecutive advancement and has come in recognition of his earnest labor, close application and determined purpose and now for sixteen years he has been engaged in the sheet metal business, having for two years occupied a fine store at No. 115 Main street, north, opposite the courthouse. His patronage has continually increased until the volume of business annually transacted over his counters represents a large figure.

In 1894 occurred the marriage of Edward T. Ryan and Miss Frances Fluor, of Jackson, Michigan. Their home has been blessed with three children: Philip, Francis and Helen, aged respectfully six, three and one years. Mr. Ryan is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America and with the Knights of Columbus, while in religious faith he is a Catholic. His

political belief accords with democratic principles and he is serving as supervisor of the third ward of Ann Arbor. In political thought and action he has always been independent, carrying out his honest views without fear or favor. In business he has achieved success through honorable effort, untiring industry and capable management, and in private life he has gained that warm personal regard which arises from deference for the opinions of others, kindness and geniality.

CONRAD NOLL.

Conrad Noll is well deserving of mention in the history of Washtenaw county by reason of the fact that he has been connected with mercantile circles in Ann Arbor for almost a half century and throughout this entire period has maintained an unassailable reputation for business integrity and enterprise. He was born in Germany February 20, 1836. His parents were George and Margaret (Krapf) Noll, who were likewise natives of that country, in which the father carried on merchandising, prospering in his business undertakings. Both parents, however, have long since passed away.

At the usual age Conrad Noll entered the public schools, acquiring therein the knowledge that equipped him for the practical duties of life. Interested in the reports which he heard and read concerning America and its business opportunities, he resolved to seek his fortune in the new world and, bidding adieu to friends and native land, he sailed for this country when twenty years of age. Making his way at once to Michigan, he settled in Ann Arbor in 1856. Here he entered into the shoe business, in which he is still actively engaged. He possesses untiring energy, is quick of perception, forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution, and the secret of his prosperity lies probably in the fact of his strict adherence to a definite plan of action. The only time in which he has relinquished his business cares was when in response to his country's call for troops he offered his service to the Union army and became a member

of the Twentieth Michigan Regiment, which was assigned to the Ninth Army Corps. He did active and valuable service under General Ambrose Burnside and was the recipient of a medal of honor in recognition of gallant service. For six years he carried a rebel bullet in his body, having been wounded at the battle of the Mine Explosion before Petersburg, Virginia, July 30, 1864. He participated in many important engagements and thoroughly understands from actual experience all about the horrors and rigors of war, its hardships and its dangers.

In 1870 Mr. Noll was married to Miss Elizabeth Wicke, a native of Germany, and they have two daughters and a son: Annie Eliza, Lena Louisa and Edwin C. Theirs is a beautiful home on Second street, justly celebrated for its warm-hearted hospitality freely accorded to their many friends. They are members of the Zion Lutheran church of Ann Arbor. One of the distinguishing characteristics of Mr. Noll is his scholarly taste, for throughout his entire life he has been an inveterate reader and student, a course of life which is reflected in his fine command of language and his intimate acquaintance with all the leading questions of the day. He is a man of strict business integrity, of genial disposition and pleasing manner and is held in the highest respect by all, while Ann Arbor acknowledges her indebtedness to him for his co-operation in business and public affairs that have contributed to her substantial progress.

OLIVER H. WESTFALL.

Oliver H. Westfall, proprietor of a large livery and transfer business in Ypsilanti, is numbered among the worthy citizens that the Empire state has furnished to Washtenaw county. His birth occurred in Ontario county, New York, on the 14th of February, 1844. His father was Lewis Westfall, also a native of that county, born on the 15th of December, 1810. Throughout his entire business life he devoted his time and energies to agricultural pursuits, continuing the active work of the farm until ten years prior to

his death, when he retired and in the enjoyment of well earned ease spent the succeeding decade. He passed away November 26, 1896, at the age of seventy-six years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Catherine Glimpse, was a native of New Jersey, born in 1809 and died in 1895. In their family were seven children, six of whom are living, as follows: Sarah A., now the wife of Lafayette Burch; Charles, a farmer residing near Belleville; Orson, a retired capitalist of Canton township, Washtenaw county; Mrs. Jane Everett, of Fair Grove, Michigan, whose husband is an extensive farmer and capitalist; Oliver H., of this review; and Mrs. Ella King, a widow living in Plymouth, Michigan. The deceased member of the family was William Westfall, who was a farmer.

Oliver H. Westfall attended school in New York city for seven or eight years and afterward completed his education in Plymouth, Michigan, following the removal of the family to that place. It was in the year 1860 that the father came to this state, settling upon a farm and to the work of the fields Mr. Westfall of this review devoted his energies until nineteen years of age, when he entered the Union army in response to the call for volunteers, enlisting as a member of Company A, Thirtieth Michigan Infantry, in which he served as corporal. He proved a brave and loyal soldier, ever faithfully discharging his duty whether on the firing line or the lonely picket line. He has had a very active and varied business experience, devoting his attention to sundry lines of merchandising until about fourteen years ago, when he came to Ypsilanti and established a large livery and transfer business, which he has since conducted. He is today the leading liveryman of this city, having a splendid equipment of fine carriages and horses and a liberal patronage, which is accorded him in recognition of his earnest desire to please his patrons and his straightforward business dealings. His barn, which is an immense brick building, is located at No. 15 South Washington street.

Mr. Westfall has been married twice. On the 12th of July, 1868, he wedded Miss Eliza Gillispie, of Canton township, Wayne county, and they became the parents of two children. Clarence,

who was born February 18, 1869, attended school in Plymouth, Michigan, and was afterward a student in the Cleary Business College of Ypsilanti. He has been engaged in various lines of business in Jackson and other towns in Michigan and for some years has acted as traveling salesman for the Scotton Tobacco Company. He is a trustee and leading member of Queen City lodge, No. 167, K. P. He married Miss Ida VanHorn, a native of Trenton, Michigan, and they have two children, Oliver and Margaret, aged respectively eight and four years. The daughter, Jennie Westfall, became the wife of Fred Wheeler, of Salem, Washtenaw county, who is now proprietor of a large general store in Salem.

In 1893 Mr. Westfall was again married, his second union being with Antoinette Crane, of Clifton Springs, New York. In his political faith Mr. Westfall is a democrat and has filled the offices of poor commissioner and chief of police in Ypsilanti. His religious belief is indicated by his membership in the Methodist church. In his business career he has made consecutive progress because he has worked diligently and perseveringly, realizing that labor is the basis of all success.

GEORGE VALENTINE.

George Valentine, who is engaged in general agricultural pursuits in Manchester township, was born in this township, September 3, 1838. His father, Frederick Valentine, was born in Saratoga county, New York, June 18, 1810, and was of Scotch and German lineage. By occupation he was a farmer, devoting his entire life to agricultural pursuits. In 1833 he came to Michigan with his father, Frederick Valentine, Sr. The mother's death had occurred in May of that year. After reaching his destination, Frederick Valentine, Sr., entered from the government a half section of land on sections 33 and 34, Manchester township, and there he became successfully and extensively engaged in farming. His son, Frederick, was likewise a leading agriculturist, who



MR. AND MRS. GEORGE VALENTINE.

carried on farm work on an extensive scale. His political support was given to the republican party, and he held membership in the Masonic fraternity and the Methodist Episcopal church. He wedded Miss Abigail Bivens, who was born in Connecticut, July 14, 1819, and was a daughter of Moses Bivens, and a descendant of New England ancestry. Mrs. Valentine likewise belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church, and its teachings bore fruit in her upright life, kindly spirit and helpful nature. She died August 4, 1858, and was long survived by her husband, who passed away in 1897. They were the parents of four children: George; Augustus A., who died in 1855; Irene; and Celia Ann, who married Spencer M. Case and died in 1883.

In taking up the personal history of George Valentine we present to our readers the life record of one widely known in Washtenaw county, because of his long residence here. He was reared upon the old home farm, attended the district schools in his youth, and also had plenty of work to do in connection with the tilling of the soil and the care of the stock. In fact, he soon had to put aside his text-books in order to assist in the farm labor. His entire life has been devoted to the work of the agriculturist, and he now lives on section 16, Manchester township, where he owns and operates one hundred and sixty acres of land, while on section 2 of the same township he has twenty acres. His farm is well improved, the fields being richly cultivated, and everything about the place is indicative of the careful supervision of the owner.

Mr. Valentine was married in 1871 to Miss Ann Jane Tuthill, who was born in the village of Manchester in 1848, her parents being George and Jane Tuthill, the former a farmer who came from Orange county, New York, to Michigan. In his family were seven children: Horace, a farmer now residing in Dakota; Alfred, a resident of Manchester township; Ida, the wife of Charles Coon, also a farmer of Manchester township; Alta, the wife of Horace E. Bowen, a tobacconist of Clinton, Michigan; Nettie, the wife of Jay Corey, a grocer of Pontiac, Michigan; Frank; and Mrs. Valentine. Unto our subject and his wife have been born five children: Kittie;

Frederick G., who is living in Leslie, Michigan; Chester A., at home; Ray; and Clyde, deceased.

Mr. Valentine votes with the republican party, to which he has given his support since attaining his majority. Political honors or emoluments, however, have no attraction for him, as he prefers to give his undivided attention to his business interests, and his farm is to-day the visible evidence of his life of enterprise and unremitting diligence.

ANDREW JACKSON SAWYER, JR.

Andrew Jackson Sawyer, Jr., prosecuting attorney of Washtenaw county, is a native son of Ann Arbor, where his birth occurred on the 18th of January, 1876. He is a son and namesake of Andrew J. Sawyer, a prominent lawyer of the Ann Arbor bar and the senior member of the firm of Sawyer & Son. Having mastered the elementary branches of learning as taught in the lower grades of the public schools, he continued his studies in Ann Arbor high school, from which he was graduated with the class of 1895. With an excellent literary knowledge to serve as the foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of professional learning, having completed a course in the literary department of the University of Michigan in 1898, he took up the study of law and was graduated in 1899. He was then admitted to the bar and has since been his father's partner. In the fall of 1904 he was elected prosecuting attorney by a majority of seventeen hundred and forty-five. He made a strong and thorough canvass and in so doing drove a distance of seven hundred and eighty-eight miles in visiting various townships in the county. He has proven a capable officer and is regarded as one of the rising young lawyers at the Washtenaw county bar. He is a republican in politics, interested in political questions and issues and is numbered among the earnest workers for the party.

In 1898, in Stockbridge, Michigan, Mr. Sawyer was married to Miss Lulu Rose, a daughter of E. S. Rose, of that place, and they now have a

daughter and a son: Irene Hope, who was born in Ann Arbor in 1902; and Richard Watkins, born in 1905. Mr. Sawyer is identified with the Elks lodge, the Royal Arcanum and the Masonic fraternity and in the last named has taken high rank, being a representative not only of the lodge but also capitular and chivalric Masonry. He likewise belongs to the Order of the Eastern Star and is a worthy exemplar of the craft. Since the organization of the seventh ward in Ann Arbor he has been a member of the ward committee for the republican party and also of the county committee and at a recent date was chosen secretary of the city committee.

CHARLES GAUNTLETT.

Charles Gauntlett was born upon a farm in York township about a mile northwest of the village of Milan, on the 7th of August, 1853. His father, James Gauntlett, was a native of London, England, and carried on merchandising in the world's metropolis for several years. He was born on Christmas day of 1811 and was therefore in his thirty-fifth year when in 1846 he came to York township, Washtenaw county, Michigan. He was one of the two men in the township who voted for the whig ticket in the early '50s. He turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and also engaged in general merchandising in the village of Milan for many years, being a most enterprising business man, of keen discernment and unflagging industry-qualities which insured his success. He was always a staunch republican from the organization of the party and served as justice of the peace in York township for several terms, discharging his duties with a fairness and impartiality that won him high encomiums from the public. He had a wide and favorable acquaintance throughout Washtenaw and Monroe counties and his efforts in behalf of public progress along many lines were far-reaching and beneficial. He was the prime mover in raising the funds for the building of Union church—the first religious edifice erected in the village of Milan. He was also school di-

rector for several years and the cause of education found in him a warm friend, for he labored assiduously to promote its standard. His death occurred in the village of Milan, June 11, 1889. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Wilkins, was also a native of London, England, born December 3, 1812, and she gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Gauntlett in Lambeth church in their native city, August 19, 1832. She died upon the home farm in York township in 1854 when their son Charles was only a year old. Three sons of the family were soldiers of the Civil war and Charles also wished to enlist but was too young.

Being one of a large family he was early thrown upon his own resources and with many difficulties and privations pursued his studies in the district schools of the home neighborhood and in the Union school of York township. During periods of vacation he assisted in the farm work and at the age of twenty-one years he entered mercantile life on his own account with little capital and much credit, establishing a boot and shoe store in Milan, which he conducted continuously for eighteen years with the exception of a period of two years, which he spent in Ann Arbor in the employ of Henry Krause and one year in Detroit, where he founded the Queen Quality store of that city. On selling out there he returned to Milan, his family having remained there during his absence. In his mercantile life he has met with a creditable measure of success, his business constantly growing owing to his careful management and honorable principles.

Mr. Gauntlett has always been a great lover of fine horses and for some years maintained a stable of high quality. One of his horses, Hazel Ridge, won the first prize at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, being one of the finest specimens of the noble steed that America has ever produced. He has had a most successful career as the owner of fine trotting stock. He has always driven his own horses and has sustained an unblemished reputation on the turf, never being connected with any underhand deal. He gradually withdrew from the turf, however, selling his stable, his last trotter being sold in the summer of 1905.

On the 28th of August, 1876, Mr. Gauntlett was married to Miss Jennie Bunce, a daughter of John and Dorcas Bunce, of London township, Monroe county. They have one daughter, Lily Cecile, who was born August 19, 1883, and is a graduate of the Ann Arbor high school and also of the State University of Michigan, having completed the literary course, while at the present time she is instructor in Latin in the Central high school in Adrian, Michigan.

In politics Mr. Gauntlett has ever been a stalwart republican and has served almost continuously as committeeman from York township to the county conventions. He was the youngest member of the first council of Milan when the village was incorporated and he has been repeatedly elected to this office to the present time. In March, 1903, he was chosen president of the village and was re-elected in 1904 but refused to accept further honors of that character. His co-operation in behalf of public progress has been far-reaching and beneficial and both in and out of office he has labored effectively for the general good. He was one of the original subscribers to the fund that was raised for the opening of the Toledo and Ann Arbor Railroad and he has been a leading figure in advancing other enterprises for the development of the village of Milan. He has been a member of the Odd Fellows since twenty-one years of age and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and the underlying principles of these organizations have found exemplification in his life, for he is a friend to all who are in need or who seek his assistance, using his powers as far as possible to ameliorate hard conditions of life and to advance intellectual, political, material and social progress.

HERMAN W. PIPP.

The beauty and attractiveness of Ann Arbor have been greatly enhanced through the efforts of Herman W. Pipp, who as architect has furnished plans for the construction of many of the finest business blocks, public buildings and resi-

dences of this city. He was born in Brighton, Livingston county, Michigan, January 1, 1872. His father, William Pipp, was an architect and builder of Brighton, who also extended his business operations to Howell, Michigan, and was equally well known in both places, his interests reaching considerable volume. He married Elizabeth Schmid, a representative of one of the old families of Livingston county. His death occurred in the year 1891 but his widow still survives and yet makes her home in Brighton. In their family were eight children: Louise, now deceased; Minnie, who is living in Howell, Michigan; Henry a contractor of Ann Arbor; William F., who is foreman of the New York Condensed Milk Company conducting business at Howell; Fred, who is engaged in merchandising at Howell; Mrs. Matilda Case, who is living in Brighton; and Elizabeth, deceased.

In his early youth Herman W. Pipp began his education in the public schools of Brighton, where he continued his studies until he had passed through the successive grades of the grammar and high schools. Following his graduation he entered into business with his father, under whose wise and able direction he gained a comprehensive and practical knowledge of the laws governing architecture and building operations. Seeking a broader field of labor he removed to Ann Arbor in 1891. He was not at that time entirely unknown to its citizens in the line of his chosen profession and it was not long before his superior skill and ability were demonstrated in some of the fine structures here. Thus showing his handiwork to the residents of Ann Arbor he won a gradually increasing patronage until he is today numbered among the leading architects of the city, having planned a vast number of the most substantial business blocks and leading residences here. Beauty and durability are characteristics of the plans and his labors have indeed in large measure been a factor in the adornment of Ann Arbor. That his business has reached very extensive proportions is indicated by the fact that he utilizes for offices two large floors of a handsome business block at No. 118 Washington street, west. Outside of his interests in Ann

Arbor he is also extensively connected with investments in the Texas oil fields.

In 1895 Mr. Pipp was married to Miss Catherine Irwin at Ann Arbor and they now have a daughter, Marie, eight years of age. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church and in his political views he is independent. The success of his life is due to no inherited fortune or to any happy succession of advantageous circumstances but to his own sturdy will, steady application, studious habits, tireless industry and sterling integrity.

G. FRANK ALLMENDINGER.

Many departments of business activity have felt the stimulus of the co-operation and wise counsel of G. Frank Allmendinger, the secretary and treasurer of the Michigan Milling Company, one of the organizers of the Ann Arbor Organ Company and a director of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Ann Arbor. His labor has given impetus to these various business interests, which have proven profitable not alone to the individual stockholder but to the city at large through the promotion of commercial and industrial activity.

Mr. Allmendinger was born in Buffalo, New York, in 1855, his parents being Charles F. and Fanny (Dellenbaugh) Allmendinger. The father was born in Waiblingen near Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, Germany, January 10, 1825, and came to America in 1832 with his father, John G. Allmendinger. The latter married Elizabeth C. Ilge. Charles F. Allmendinger was reared to manhood in Ann Arbor and afterward went to Buffalo, New York, where he spent the remainder of his life with the exception of three years' service in Sherman's army during the Civil war. His death occurred in Buffalo in March, 1890. His wife died when their son, G. Frank Allmendinger, was only a few months old and he is the only representative of their family living in this state.

Following his mother's death and while yet an infant the subject of this review was sent to Michigan, where he was reared by his grandparents,

making his home with them until their death. He afterward lived with his aunt, Mrs. Mary E. Fischer, the sister of his father, and remained with her until after he had attained his majority. He was educated in Ann Arbor and attended the University of Michigan. He graduated with the class of 1878, receiving the degree of civil engineer, but was unable to make a life work of his chosen profession because engineering work of all kinds was still nearly at a standstill as a result of the panic of 1873. His knowledge of engineering has, however, proved of constant service in the work of constructing and equipping the various plants in which he has been interested. For four years after his graduation Mr. Allmendinger was engaged in farming near Ann Arbor. In 1882 he became a member of the firm of R. K. Ailes & Company, conducting the Central Flouring Mill, which was located on South First street. Two years later Mr. Ailes retired and the firm became Allmendinger & Schneider. In 1885 this firm established the Ann Arbor Fruit Works, the predecessor of the Ann Arbor Fruit & Vinegar Company, and in 1892 they became interested in the Ann Arbor Milling Company. In 1900 the Central Milling Company and the Ann Arbor Company together with others engaged in the same line of business consolidated their interests, organizing the Michigan Milling Company, controlling all of the properties which had before been owned by individuals or the firms designated. Of the newly organized corporation Mr. Allmendinger became secretary and treasurer, which has since been his association with the business that from the beginning reached extensive proportions. He was also one of the organizers of the Ann Arbor Organ Company, his cousin, D. F. Allmendinger, the present superintendent, being the prime mover in this enterprise. Our subject is likewise a director of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Ann Arbor and in 1899 and 1900 he was the president of the State Millers' Association, while for the past five years he has been the president of the State Bean Jobbers' Association.

Prominent in political circles in Washtenaw county, Mr. Allmendinger gives support to the republican party. He was a member of the city council from the first ward for four years and de-



G. F. ALLMENDINGER.

feated for mayor by a vote of only two when the city give a strong majority to the opposing party. He was also a candidate for the legislature but was defeated, and he was twice elected from the seventh ward to the position of county supervisor. During his term of service in the council he was a member of the committee which prepared a new charter for the city, making possible many improvements impossible before. Electric lighting was established and the plans for the sewerage system adopted. The lawn extensions which have so beautified the city were inaugurated and the beginning of a park system made in the boulevard and Felch park. Mr. Allmendinger led the fight against the attempt made by private interests for the possession of Felch park and probably saved this ground to the city.

He was elected county supervisor for the express purpose of attacking certain bills though opposed by the men of his own party interested in them. He was sued for five thousand dollars damages for libel by an official, one of whose bills was assailed, the suit being dropped, however, before coming to trial. The suit was but an incident following the fight against the machine rule which at that time existed in Washtenaw county, and it may be added that the bill was not allowed in full nor was any retraction or apology made by the subject of this sketch. As an endorsement of his course his ward returned him to the board the following year without opposition. He has for the last twelve years been active in city and county affairs, is strongly opposed to misrule and is an advocate of honest politics everywhere.

Mr. Allmendinger has been a member of the board of directors of the University School of Music and chairman of its finance committee since its inception in 1892. He holds a similar position on the governing body of the Students' Christian Association of the University of Michigan. He is one of the trustees of the Congregational church and has been identified with various other organizations.

Mr. Allmendinger makes his home with his aunt, Elizabeth C. Allmendinger, who is the oldest living representative, but one of this family, prominent in the pioneer history of the county and the only survivor of a large family of broth-

ers and sisters. She was born in Ann Arbor in 1837 and this city has been her home. For two years after the Civil war she was a teacher of freedmen in the south. She later became instructor in botany in the Ann Arbor high school, and under the direction of Professor M. W. Harrington of the University of Michigan, she assisted in the arrangement of the university herbarium. Her list of flora of Washtenaw county was published in 1881 and embraced three hundred and eighty-one genera and eight hundred and fifty species. This indicates a wonderful variety of plants in this county. Dr. Asa Gray in his botany of the northern states gives one hundred and thirty orders. In Washtenaw county one hundred and one are represented, leaving only twenty-nine without representation.

Miss Allmendinger has been connected with the Congregational church for many years, and is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps. At the time of the Civil war she was very active in preparing supplies for the sick and wounded, and has been a most worthy woman, whose life has been a helpful one and who has thereby endeared herself to many friends.

RUSSELL C. REEVE.

Russell C. Reeve, a retired farmer and stock-raiser at one time closely connected with the agricultural interests of Washtenaw county but now living in well earned ease at his pleasant home in Dexter, was born in Webster, this county, June 14, 1842. He is a son of Philip and Jerusha M. (Cooley) Reeve, the former a native of the Empire state and the latter of Massachusetts. In the year 1833 the father came to this county and purchased from the government five hundred acres of timber land and about one hundred acres of open land. He first built a frame house, which was considered a fine residence for that day and as a pioneer settler took an active and helpful part in the development of Washtenaw county. He did much toward clearing the land and reclaiming it for cultivable purposes and his name is inseparably interwoven with the early

progress and improvement of this portion of the state. He married Miss Jerusha M. Cooley, who was born in South Deerfield, Massachusetts, November 10, 1810, and was descended from Puritan ancestry, her parents being Russell and Betsey Cooley. After the death of her mother she left her old home at the age of fifteen years and came with her father to Michigan, settling in the midst of a wild western district, in which many hardships were to be met and many difficulties overcome. She seemed to inherit the spirit of devotion, faith and love so characteristic of the New England Puritans and she brought with her to her new home in the wilderness an unshakable faith in God and his promises. She with two other women was the first to organize prayer meetings in this locality. In the forest they met from time to time and later the religious services were held in a barn, while nine years afterward the church was completed and thus the good seed, sown by those noble pioneer women, bore fruit. In 1840 Jerusha M. Cooley gave her hand in marriage to Philip Reeve and she proved an ideal wife and mother. She had a ready sympathy and a kindly spirit, was quickly moved by any tale of distress and she gave her best aid for the alleviation of such. Hers was one of those lives that carry with them the beauty of saintliness and holiness. Meek and gentle, she found and made life sweet for herself and by her charity and love for all brought pure religion to fruition. She never ceased to take a most helpful part in the work of the church but grew in her devotion to the cause of religion as the years passed. Mr. Reeve passed away on the 7th of January, 1876, while his wife survived until December, 1893. Thus were called to the home beyond two of the most worthy pioneer people who have been connected with the early development of this part of the state, for they not only contributed to its material welfare but likewise assisted in its intellectual and moral progress and their memory remains as a blessed benediction to all who knew them. They were the parents of two sons and two daughters but the daughters have passed away. John W. Reeve, a brother of our subject, is now living on Nan-tucket Island.

Russell C. Reeve, the other surviving member of the family, was reared to a farm life amid the environments of pioneer existence. He was educated in the public schools and early became familiar with the arduous task of developing new land. Soon all the work of the farm was to him a matter of actual experience and when he started out in life on his own account he was well qualified for the work which he undertook. He became his father's successor in the ownership of the old homestead and there was never a cent of mortgage or indebtedness upon this place during the long period when it was in possession of Philip and Russell C. Reeve. In connection with the tilling of the soil Mr. Reeve made a business of raising fine cattle and his farm became noted for the splendid specimens of stock which he sold. In all of his farm work he was progressive and enterprising, keeping in touch with modern ideas of agriculture and making improvements upon his place from time to time until the farm was unsurpassed in its fertility, its productiveness and in its splendid equipments. Mr. Reeve continued actively in the work of developing the property until April, 1904, when he sold out and purchased a fine home in Dexter, where he is now living retired.

Mr. Reeve was married to Miss Mary Willets, who was born in 1846, and they had one child, Edith, who died in infancy, while the mother passed away soon afterward. Later Mr. Reeve married again, his second union being with Miss Alice Sill, a daughter of Thomas and Almira (Phelps) Sill, and a native of this county. Her father was born in the state of New York and came to Michigan in 1828. He was a pioneer business man of Dexter, where for many years he was known as a commission merchant. He contributed largely to the substantial development of the town in early days and his labors in his business life brought him a creditable measure of prosperity. In 1832 he married Miss Almira Phelps, who was born in Enosburg, Vermont, March 17, 1810, and in 1828 came to Michigan. Four years later she gave her hand in marriage to Thomas Gillman Still, who died in 1842, leaving her a family of small children, the eldest being but nine years of age. She con-

tinned a resident of this locality for sixty years and departed this life on the 24th of March, 1892, at the age of eighty-two years and seven days, this being the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of her youngest daughter, Ellen. Her beautiful life was a benediction not only to her own family but to the church and the community, for during forty years she lived the life of a devoted Christian woman, holding membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. She had five children, of whom one daughter died in infancy. George S., who for many years was a prominent business man of Dexter, afterward becoming engaged in the manufacture of cans at Detroit and at times having as many as one hundred employees. He retired from business in 1900 with a handsome competency and passed away on the 4th of June, 1905, at the age of seventy-one years. Charles T., who was born in Dexter, November 29, 1837, was reared in this town and at the age of twenty years became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Throughout the greater part of his business career his attention was given to the hardware trade and as a merchant in that line he conducted a store in Wyandotte, Detroit and Milan. Eventually he retired from the firm of which his son is now the head. He was married in 1862 to Miss Mary Reeve, of Dexter, and they had a son and two daughters. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity at Milan and his remains were interred under the auspices of that lodge, when he passed away on the 10th of December, 1903. Ellen M. Sill, who was born in Dexter, March 24, 1843, was married June 8, 1870, to E. Appleton. She was for many years a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and her life was filled with good works, so that her death, which occurred January 16, 1885, was deeply deplored by the people of Dexter and vicinity.

Mrs. Reeve is the only surviving member of the Sill family. By her marriage she became the mother of two children: Cora, who is now the wife of Will W. Blakeley and is living in Detroit; and Willets, who died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Reeve have an attractive home in Dexter, which is justly celebrated for its gracious and pleasing hospitality. Mr. Reeve has

long been prominent in political circles, voting for the best man regardless of party affiliation. He has held several local offices and at all times is the champion of measures which have for their object the welfare of the community. He belongs to Washtenaw lodge, No. 65, A. F. & A. M., and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Dexter. They are esteemed for their sterling worth and are numbered among the worthy pioneers and native citizens of this county, where they have spent their entire lives.

TITUS F. HUTZEL.

The name of Hutzel has figured for half a century in connection with the business of which Titus F. Hutzel is now a representative and which he has conducted continuously since 1878. His father, August F. Hutzel, came to Ann Arbor in 1838 and entered business life here as a grocer. He likewise became interested in a tannery established by his father-in-law, Henry Mann, and his enterprise and activity contributed to the early commercial and industrial progress and upbuilding of the city. He was married on the 30th of June, 1839, to Miss Sophia Mann, a daughter of Henry and Louisa (Haller) Mann, who came to Ann Arbor May 20, 1830, having made the journey from Detroit with a wagon caravan, it requiring three days to complete the trip. At that time there were only eighteen or twenty houses in Ann Arbor and most of these were not plastered. Mr. Mann became almost immediately a factor in the growth of the embryo city and he purchased a tannery in which he ultimately built up a very extensive and profitable business until his years of labor were crowned with a period of ease, and in honorable retirement from further commercial or industrial pursuits he lived in Ann Arbor up to the time of his death, which occurred August 18, 1865. In the family were three children: Emanuel, deceased, who was a druggist and member of the legislature in 1868; Mrs. Louisa Schmid, deceased, whose husband was the first German Lu-

theran minister in the territory of Michigan; and Mrs. Sophia Hutzel.

August F. Hutzel, after a happy married life of more than a half century, passed away on the 18th of September, 1889, his remains being interred in the German Bethlehem cemetery at Ann Arbor. His widow still survives at the age of eighty-four years. She is a cultured lady, still active, retaining her mental faculties unimpaired. She has a wonderfully retentive memory and can relate most interesting incidents of the early settlement of the county when the wilderness was unsubdued and the district had scarcely been reclaimed from the domain of the red man. She was born at Stuttgart, Germany, and in 1824 her father came to America, landing at Philadelphia. Soon afterward he went to Mexico but returning to Pennsylvania located at Reading and in 1825 sent for his family to join him. They started in the spring of 1826, traveling down the Rhine, their boat tying up each night, while the passengers sought shelter in the inn of a neighboring village. At Amsterdam they had to wait six weeks for a packet to Philadelphia and the voyage covered seventy days. For four years the family lived in Reading, Mrs. Hutzel being then a little girl. Her father made a prospecting tour to Michigan, walking all the way from Reading to Buffalo, and being greatly pleased with Ann Arbor and Washtenaw county, returned east for his family, and early in the spring of 1830 they started for their new home, traveling in the primitive manner of the times. Mrs. Hutzel has since lived in this city. Her children and grandchildren now number sixty and she also has fifteen great-grandchildren. She is a most loved member of this now numerous family and as one of the venerable and esteemed pioneer ladies of Washtenaw county we are pleased to present to our readers this brief record of her life.

In the family of August and Sophia (Mann) Hutzel there were fourteen children. Sophia, who is living with her mother, is the widow of the Rev. C. F. Spring, by whom she had the following children: Samuel J. is deceased; Emanuel C. is a member of the firm of Hutzel & Company; August F. is now with the Swift Company at Detroit; Sophie is the wife of Rev. F. Volz,

of Saginaw, Michigan; Mary W. and Victor J. are both deceased; Julius T. is a printer of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Herman G. is a druggist at Unionville, Michigan; G. Adolph is a minister at Bird City, Kansas; Louisa H. is deceased; Hannah M. is at home; Clara C. has passed away; Emma P. and Thusnelda M. are still with their mother. Pauline, the second child of Mr. and Mrs. August Hutzel, is now the widow of Frederick Wurster, by whom she had twelve children, namely: Louise, the widow of Jacob Wolpert, by whom she had one son, Jacob, Jr.; Christine Wurster, at home; August F. and Matilda, both deceased; Ernest M., who married Emma Fiegel; Carl Victor; Pauline; Johannes T., an electrician living in Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Oscar H., Anna, Albert E. and Henrietta, all at home. Marie, the third member of the family of August Hutzel, died in childhood. Martha, the next younger, married Charles Steinbach, of Chelsea, Michigan, and they had seven children; Henry A., who wedded Mary A. Laney and has two children, Francis C. and Henry B.; C. Otto Steinbach, who wedded Maud Wortley and has one child, Marion; A. Charlotte and Helena L. Steinbach, both at home; Edgar T. Steinbach, a resident of Helena, Montana; and Emily and Albert Steinbach, who are still with their mother. Louise Hutzel, the fifth member of the family, died in 1868. August Herman, a resident of Muncie, Indiana, married Pauline Graf and their children are: Robert A., who married Lulu Spier and is living at Magdeburg, Germany; Melitha, Sophia E., Max H., Hugo and Victor C., all of whom are at home; and Louise, who was just older than Hugo and who is now deceased. Henrietta Hutzel, the next member of the family of August F. Hutzel, is the wife of Eugene K. Frueauff, whose husband is deputy county clerk of Washtenaw county, their home being in Ann Arbor. Titus Frederick Hutzel, whose name introduces this record, is the next of the family. Johnathan F. Hutzel is deceased. Hannah Hutzel is the wife of Henry Heim, of Saginaw, Michigan, who is president of the state board of pharmacy. Their children are: Dr. Arthur H. Heim, a dentist of Unionville, Michigan; Wanda C., Augusta J. and Henry T., all at home. Char-

lotte Hutzel is living with her mother. Carl Victor Hutzel is deceased. Two children of the family died in infancy.

Titus F. Hutzel was born in Ann Arbor, February 18, 1855, and has spent his entire life in the second ward of the city. He is indebted to its public school advantages for the educational privileges he enjoyed and in early manhood he embarked in his present line of business, establishing a plumbing plant in 1878 at No. 114 South Main street. The business, however, has been conducted continuously for half a century under the Hutzel name. The original firm of Hutzel & Company consisted of August F. Hutzel, Christian Eberbach and Emanuel Mann. In 1878 this firm was dissolved and August F. Hutzel was joined by his sons, August Herman and Titus F. Hutzel under the firm style of Hutzel & Company. In 1888 the brothers purchased the father's interest and continued the business together until 1893, when Titus F. Hutzel purchased his brother's interest and associated himself with Emanuel C. Spring and Robert Guinner, who are now carrying on the business under the firm name of Hutzel & Company. The safe, conservative policy inaugurated by its founder has always been maintained. The firm name is a synonym for business integrity and activity and Mr. Hutzel is recognized as a force in commercial circles of this community. He possesses untiring energy, is quick of perception, forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution and his close application to business and his excellent management have brought to him the high degree of prosperity which is today his.

In 1883 Mr. Hutzel was happily married to Miss Emma Brehm, of Ann Arbor, a daughter of Peter and Louise (Limbert) Brehm, at Ann Arbor. They have five children: Eleanore, twenty-one years of age; August F., eighteen years of age; Irma, Ruth and Matilda, aged respectively fifteen, thirteen and ten years and all now in school.

Mr. Hutzel is prominent in fraternal and public interests in Ann Arbor. He belongs to the Masonic lodge and to the local German society and is likewise a member of the Bethlehem Evangelical church. That he has the entire con-

fidence and trust of the people among whom he has always lived is indicated by the fact that he has twice been chosen to represent his ward on the board of city aldermen and he is now superintendent of the Ann Arbor Water Company. He is a man of attractive personality, of public spirit and a leader in business circles of his community. Thoroughly interested in whatever tends to promote the moral, intellectual and material welfare of Ann Arbor, his popularity is well deserved.

REV. EUGENE ALLEN.

Rev. Eugene Allen, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Ypsilanti, is a native of Addison, Lenawee county, Michigan, born December 12, 1869, and is a son of Rev. Dr. Charles T. and Elnora (Root) Allen, natives of Michigan. The father was a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, and for thirty-six years was connected with the Detroit conference, preaching all the time within sixty miles of his birth place. For three years he rendered active service to the First Michigan Infantry in the Civil war, and he died October 12, 1904. He had four brothers, who were also soldiers of the Civil war, including Captain E. P. Allen, of Ypsilanti. Further mention of Rev. Charles T. Allen is given on another page of this work. In his family were two sons and a daughter: Clarence E., now pastor of the Court Street Methodist Episcopal church at Flint, Michigan; Clara, twin sister of Clarence, and the deceased wife of William Bostwick, of Ypsilanti; and Eugene.

In the public schools of Detroit and of Pontiac Rev. Eugene Allen acquired his early education and was graduated from Albion College in 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. His first pastoral work was at Watrous-ville, Tuscola county, Michigan, and he has since been located at Birmingham for three years, in the Preston church of Detroit for five years and since the fall of 1904 at Ypsilanti. While in Detroit he was instrumental in the erection of a church valued at thirty thousand dollars. His work in Ypsilanti has been most commendable

and far reaching in its influence. During the past year he has added one hundred and forty to its membership, and in the year 1905 has made repairs upon the church to the value of five thousand dollars. He is an earnest, forceful speaker, and his zeal in behalf of the church is manifested by his almost untiring labor for the upbuilding of the different church activities and the reclamation of his fellowmen to the lives of righteousness. Mr. Allen is also the author of a volume of one hundred and fifty pages entitled "Abraham Lincoln," a historical sketch which was published in 1895. He is deeply interested in educational and philanthropic work and is now a trustee of Albion College. He was also one of the original members of the board of trustees of the Old People's Home of the Detroit conference.

In 1892 Rev. Allen was married to Miss Minnie McKeand, a daughter of James and Mary McKeand, of Pontiac, and they have two interesting little daughters, Ruth and Mary. With a mind that is continually being broadened through his reading, study and research, and his contact with his fellowmen, already Rev. Allen become a strong power for good in Michigan, and is recognized as one of the able members of the Methodist ministry in the state.

RICHARD GREEN.

A splendid type of the self-made man is Richard Green, of Manchester township. He came to the new world empty-handed and amid unfavorable circumstances began life in Michigan; but through perseverance, adaptability and genuine worth worked his way steadily upward until he is today one of the substantial, prosperous and honored citizens of Washtenaw county. His birth occurred in Nottinghamshire, England, in the village of Clipstone, near Mansfield, March 10, 1822. His father, Richard Green, Sr., was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1782, and was a farmer by occupation. He married Sarah Bouskil, who was born in England in 1785, and died in that country at the advanced age of seventy-seven years. Her brother, Charles Bouskil,

fought under Wellington in many of his campaigns, and was with him at the battle of Waterloo. There Mr. Bouskil sustained a severe wound but survived his injuries and lived for many years, being rewarded by a grateful government with a large pension. When his sister, Mrs. Green, visited London, Charles Bouskil, having access to many places of importance connected with the government, had and embraced the opportunity of taking his sister over different war vessels and to various historic places in old London. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Green, Sr., became the parents of ten children, all of whom reached years of maturity, namely: Susan, now deceased, who married James Cobb and came to the United States in 1843; Elizabeth, who married John Stothard and is living in England; George, deceased; Sarah, the deceased wife of William Blackwell; Mary, the deceased wife of William Terry; Ann, who married William Fallowell and died in England; Phoebe, the wife of Richard Silverwood, of Jackson county, Michigan; Robert, who is a resident of Manchester township, Washtenaw county; William, who died in England; and Richard, of this review.

Richard Green spent his boyhood and youth in his native land, and his capability as a husbandman was early manifested, for at the age of eighteen years he won the first prize in a plowing match at Olarton, England. He is a man of splendid physique, of indomitable courage and unfaltering perseverance. He acquired his education in his native locality, and came to America in 1843, landing in Quebec on the 28th of June. He at once turned his gaze westward, however, and upon reaching Detroit, Michigan, set out on foot for Manchester. He was already in debt six dollars and could not afford the luxury of riding. Thus penniless he reached his destination, but he at once began seeking work and was first employed to cut grass with a scythe, working for six shillings per day. Soon, however, he hired out for thirteen dollars per month, and during the winter of 1843 and 1844 he cut one hundred and fifty cords of wood in three months, for which he was paid twenty cents per cord. During the next year he again engaged with his former employer, working for one hundred and forty



MRS. ANNA E. GREEN.



RICHARD GREEN AND NELLIE W. SUTTON.

dollars per year, and following this he took service with Peter Van Winkle for twelve and a half dollars per month. During that season he cradled forty-five acres of wheat. That his labor always gave satisfaction is indicated by the fact that he had no trouble in securing employment and worked for the same employer the next year.

Desiring a companion and helpmate for life's journey, Mr. Green was married on the 19th of August, 1846, to Miss Anna English, a native of Kings county, Ireland, born May 23, 1828, and a daughter of Richard and Susan (Green) English, who are mentioned on another page of this work. Her father was also born in Kings county, while County Westmeath, Ireland, was the native home of her mother. Mrs. Green was but eight years of age when she came to Michigan with her parents, with whom she remained during her girlhood or until she gave her hand in marriage to Richard Green. The young couple located on section 20, Manchester township, on a farm of forty acres which Mr. Green had just purchased with the money saved from his earnings. After a year he began operating a farm on shares at Iron Creek, and was thus employed for three years, during which time he bought and partly improved eighty acres of land on section 20, where his beautiful home now stands. The place at that time bore little resemblance to the present fine farm of today. There was a log house into which the young couple moved, and which remained their residence for nine years. Their present beautiful home was erected in 1861 and has since been remodeled and improved in keeping with the spirit of modern progress along architectural lines. He also has immense barns, all nicely painted and kept in excellent condition of repair. There is a tenant house and other buildings upon the place and in fact no equipment of a model farm of the twentieth century is lacking. Here Mr. Green owns three hundred and fifty acres of rich and valuable land, upon which he has resided for fifty-four years. For some years, however, he has been practically retired from active farm pursuits, although he does some work upon the farm, and while the historian was securing material for this sketch Mr. Green was piling up in

his wood house nine cords of wood which he had cut himself. This indicates in no uncertain way his splendid physique, and the fact that his powers are as yet largely unimpaired.

The liberality of Mr. Green is well known in Washtenaw county. He is charitable to a marked degree, which is evidenced by his many gifts to movements and institutions for the public good. He has also made investments in business affairs which have contributed in substantial measure to the commercial and industrial prosperity of the county. He became a stockholder in the Clinton Woolen Mills and in the Hillsdale Railroad. He assisted in building a parsonage for the Baptist church at Manchester at a cost of two thousand dollars, of which he donated ten hundred and eighty dollars himself. He also gave two hundred and fifty dollars out of a sum of five hundred and sixteen dollars necessary to secure a bell for the church. For more than a half century he has been a most liberal and generous contributor to the support of the church, in which he has served as deacon for more than thirty-five years, and from year to year he has given freely of his means to the Baptist College at Kalamazoo. He has a life membership in the Bible Union Revision Society, and he has to his credit a contribution of fifty dollars for the endowment of a chair of mathematics as a memorial to Edward Olney, LL. D., of Kalamazoo.

As no children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Green, they adopted two daughters, whom they reared as tenderly as though they were their own. The elder, Phoebe M., is the wife of Harmon Clark, and the younger, Georgia Chapple, is the wife of George M. Sutton, who now conducts the farm.

In 1878 Mr. and Mrs. Green made a trip to England and Ireland, spending eight months abroad, and not only revisiting the scenes of their youth, but also many places of historic, scenic and modern interest in Great Britain. In 1889 they made the second trip across the ocean, this time visiting France on their way to the British Isles, and remaining in the old world until 1890. Mr. Green is now a well preserved man of eighty-four years with unimpaired intellect and good health. His life has indeed been of benefit

to his fellowmen, and while he has achieved success that excites the admiration and awakens the respect of all who know aught of his history, it is his kindly spirit and generous disposition that have won for him the deep love and gratitude of many. His wife has been associated with him in his good work, and in the evening of life they are happy in each other's companionship and in the friendship of young and old, rich and poor, many of whom have known them through long years of their residence in Washtenaw county.

MORTIMER E. COOLEY.

Mortimer E. Cooley was born in Canandaigua, New York, March 28, 1855, and lived on a farm until his nineteenth year. His early education was secured in a district school and later at the Canandaigua Academy, famed in those days for the thoroughness of its work. In the winters of 1872-3 and 1873-4 he taught a district school, the money thus earned serving to pay his tuition at the academy. During the fall and spring he walked morning and evening to and from the academy, distant about three and one half miles from his home. This journey was necessarily a study hour, as no time was available at home for study.

In the summer of 1874, in casting about for means to further his education, he learned of the law providing for the appointment of cadet engineers at the United States Naval Academy on competitive examination. With no assistance or without influence of any kind, simply on his personal application by letter to the Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by a doctor's certificate as to physical condition, and a minister's letter as to character, he was granted permission to try the examinations in Annapolis the following September. The summer months were devoted to preparation in the spare moments available from a busy farm life. One subject—physics, or natural philosophy, as it was then called—he had never studied, and this had to be prepared without assistance.

It was with no little anxiety that he went on to Annapolis for the examinations, and this anxiety was not lessened when on his arrival he found eighty or more aspirants for the twenty-five coveted appointments. The few days in Annapolis were trying ones. In one room on the top floor of the old Maryland Hotel, candidates from eight different states lived. They did not sleep. The proprietor tried to turn them out every night, but as his guests grew accustomed to the racket and found it did not avail to protest, the young men stayed on. Mr. Cooley faithfully attended every examination, staying the full time and doing his level best.

At the close of the examination he returned home feeling he had failed and accepted a place as teacher in the Canandaigua Academy. A couple of weeks later a telegram was received at the academy about noon, ordering him to report without delay at Annapolis. The three and one-half miles home were never traveled so fast, and that evening's train took him away from home for good.

Imagine his surprise on arriving to learn that he had passed number seven, and this was his number also on graduation in June, 1878. At the academy he captained the class crew for two years, rowing in one regatta. Just before the second year's race a great storm swept away the boat houses, that being the end of rowing at the academy for several years. He also excelled in fencing with foil and broad-swords, of which he was very fond.

After graduation his first orders were to the U. S. S. Quinnebang, which after a trial trip sailed in December to the Mediterranean. In November, 1879, he was transferred to the U. S. S. Alliance which on her return to America was attached to the North Atlantic squadron. The Alliance was in Norfolk navy yard for repairs for several months. In December, 1879, Mr. Cooley secured a month's leave from the Alliance and was married to Miss Carolyn E. Mosely at Fairport, New York, on Christmas day. He returned to his ship in January and spent the summer on the banks of Newfoundland, going later to the West Indies.

December 3, 1880, he was detached from the Alliance and on March 29, 1881, was ordered to duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering at Washington. Congress passed an act in 1879 authorizing the detail of assistant engineers of the navy to teach marine engineering and iron ship building in colleges and technical schools. The University of Michigan was the first university to take advantage of this act, and to apply for such a detail, and in August, 1881, Mr. Cooley was ordered by the Navy Department to Ann Arbor. The customary detail of three years was at its expiration, by special request of the board of regents of the university, extended another year, and at the end of that time by invitation of the president of the university and the regents, he resigned from the navy and accepted the chair of mechanical engineering. To this work he has given practically his entire life and now has the satisfaction of seeing the department well established. Recently a large and commodious building has been erected for the department of engineering. For this he has striven constantly for eighteen years.

He was a member of the board of fire commissioners of the city of Ann Arbor in 1890, and president of the city common council in 1891 and 1892. The second time he was on all tickets except one.

He is past vice president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and a Fellow of the American Society for the Advancement of Science, serving one year as vice-president of the section on engineering. He is a member of the American Society for the promotion of engineering education, a member of the U. S. Society of Naval Engineers, past president of the Michigan Engineering Society, member of the Detroit Engineering Society, University of Michigan Engineering Society, Detroit Club, Yondotoga Club, and Prismatic Club. He is a member of the Sigma Phi college fraternity, also of the Sigma Xi. As a Mason he is a member of the blue lodge, chapter and commandery of Ann Arbor and the council of Ypsilanti.

His busy days have left him little time for literary work other than college lectures, professional reports and papers, though frequently

called upon for addresses. He is called upon not infrequently to give professional advice not only in Michigan but elsewhere. He has planned the heating and power plants of many of our state institutions in both the upper and lower peninsulas of Michigan. In 1899 he was appointed a special appraiser for the Detroit Street Railway commission, having charge of the rolling stock and power plants. This work was organized, executed and reported on in one week's time, the value aggregating nearly two million dollars.

In 1900 he was appointed by the state tax commission to value the physical properties of all the specific tax paying properties in Michigan, including railroads and their steam ships, telegraphs, telephones, plank roads, river improvements, express companies and private car lines. This work was organized, executed and completed in six months' time, the field work being done in ninety days. The aggregate values approximated two hundred and forty million dollars.

In October, 1902, he was employed by the government of Newfoundland to appraise the mechanical equipment of Newfoundland railways. He has served as an expert witness on many trials involving the validity of patents, and as consulting engineer in many other cases. He is a member of the Michigan Naval Brigade, and served as chief engineer on board the U. S. S. Yosemite during the Spanish-American war, and at its close was attached to the League Island navy yard until February, 1899. He received as a token of appreciation of his services a silver medal from the city of Ann Arbor, a bronze medal from Detroit, and a bronze medal from the state of Michigan. He was a member of the committee on marine engineering, of the committee on the state educational exhibit and chairman of the committee on the university exhibition at the World's Fair in 1893, and a juror on the committee of awards at the Pan-American in 1901.

In 1898 and again in 1903 he was offered the deanship of the engineering department of the University of Wisconsin, also in 1903 the presidency of the Colorado State School of Mines.

In 1903-4 he was again called to assist the state in the preparation of its cases in the suit brought by the Michigan Central and twenty-seven other

railroads to enjoin the auditing general from collecting the taxes imposed under advalorem tax law passed by the legislature following the appraisal of 1900. This work consisted of a revaluation of the physical properties of the railroads as of the date of the assessment in April, 1902, and required nine months to complete.

In December, 1903, Mr. Cooley was elected dean of the department of engineering in the University of Michigan. At the close of the present year he will have been in the service of the university for twenty-five years, during which time the department of engineering has grown from one department to six departments, civil, mechanical, electrical, chemical, marine, including naval architecture, and architecture, the latter course just being established. The attendance has in that time increased from twenty-five to nearly twelve hundred students.

Mr. Cooley has four children: Lucy Alliance, named by the officers of the U. S. S. Alliance and also the first baby of the class of 1878, aged twenty-five years; Hollis Mosely, who, at the age of nineteen years, entered the Naval Academy in September, 1902; Anna Elizabeth, aged twenty years; and Margaret Achsah, aged seventeen years. Mr. Cooley has led an exceedingly busy life, with not a single vacation in eighteen years.

AZARIAH F. MARTIN.

Azariah F. Martin, connected with building operations in Ann Arbor, was born in Ypsilanti township, Washtenaw county, in 1832. His father, James Martin, was a native of the Emerald isle, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. He died in 1862, at the age of nearly seventy years, after a long life of activity and usefulness. He was one of a family of five children; but all have passed away. He came to America with his parents when a lad of seven summers, but during the voyage his father and two of his brothers died and were buried at sea, and the mother, on reaching the new world, took up her abode in Seneca county, New York. The grandfather bore the name of Joseph Martin, while his wife bore the

maiden name of Margaret Hunter. James Martin, father of our subject, was reared to manhood in Seneca county, New York, and enlisted for service in the war of 1812, becoming captain of his company. Having arrived at years of maturity, he married Letitia Depew, a native of the Empire state. In 1825 he came to Michigan, settling in Ypsilanti, the travel westward having been made by way of the Great Lakes. He brought his household goods on a flatboat from Detroit up the Huron river, and when he reached his destination, he found that Ypsilanti contained but one building, and that of logs. He settled two miles west of Ypsilanti, taking up one hundred and ninety-six acres of land from the government; and this he cleared and cultivated, following farming here for some years. In the early '50s, however, he removed to the city of Ypsilanti, where his last days were passed. He nearly reached the psalmist's allotted span of three score years and ten, while his wife departed this life at the age of eighty-two years. They became the parents of eight children, seven sons and one daughter, of whom Azariah F. was the seventh in order of birth. The others still living are: Mrs. Sarah Noble, a resident of Detroit; and Peter D., who is living in Los Angeles, California.

Azariah F. Martin was reared upon the homestead farm in Ypsilanti township to the age of eighteen years, when he went to California with an elder brother 1850. There he remained until 1853, being engaged in mining, in which he met with a fair measure of success. He then returned to Michigan and again following farming on the old homestead during the summer of 1853. In September of that year he entered the Ypsilanti high school, where he devoted his attention to the completion of his education. Subsequently he engaged in clerking in the dry goods store of F. W. Noble, in Ypsilanti, and later went to Detroit, where he secured a position as salesman in a flour and feed store, remaining there for two years. On the expiration of that period he located in Venice, Shiawassee county, Michigan, where he followed agricultural pursuits, clearing the farm which he continued to cultivate for ten years, save during the period of his service

in the Civil war. In response to the country's call for troops, he enlisted as a private in Company L, Second Michigan Cavalry, in 1864, for three years, or until the close of the war. He participated in twenty-eight different engagements, and was taken prisoner while on the Wilson raid, Oxford, Alabama, by General B. F. Hill, of the Confederate army, April 23, 1865. Lee has previously surrendered the Confederate troops to the Union army under General Grant, but this fact was unknown to the brigade to which our subject belonged; although the opposing forces were aware of the fact.

When hostilities ceased and his aid was no longer needed in the south, Mr. Martin returned to his home. He was married October 4, 1854, in Ypsilanti, to Miss Mary E. Hammond, who was born in that city, and is a daughter of John S. and Elizabeth (Ridgely) Hammond, both of whom were natives of Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have now traveled life's journey together for over fifty-one years. They have one daughter, Anna L., who was born in Ypsilanti, and became the wife of Daniel Martin, who, though of the same name, is not a relative. They now reside in Bay City, Michigan, and have one son, Percy William, who was born in that city, and, after completing the high school course there, entered the engineering department of the University of Michigan in 1898, and was graduated in 1902. He is now in the employ of the Russell Wheel & Foundry Company in Detroit. He married Miss Evelyn Hope Bryant, who is also a graduate of the university, and is a daughter of Rev. William Bryant, of Bay City.

On leaving his farm in Shiawassee county, Mr. Martin removed to Owosso, Michigan, where he lived for five years, there following the carpenter's trade. On the 9th of January, 1876, he took up his abode in Ann Arbor, where he has since been engaged in carpentering, doing some contract work as well as working in the employ of others. His political support is given to the republican party. He has held various township offices, and every trust reposed in him has been faithfully performed. He has represented the city of Ann Arbor as a member of the board of

aldermen for ten years, and while acting with the council introduced the measure to institute the sewer system. He was also the first to agitate the subject of the street railway, and has been the promoter of many movements which have had tangible effect in the growth, progress and improvement of the city. He belongs to Welch post, G. A. R., and also to the Royal Arcanum.

ROBERT S. PAUL.

Robert S. Paul is a representative of one of the old pioneer families of Washtenaw county, and his birth occurred in Lima township on the 2d of May, 1873. His father, William Paul, was of German birth, and came to this county in 1830, being the first German boy confirmed within the borders of the county. Eventually he settled upon a farm of two hundred and forty acres in Lima township and became one of the enterprising and prosperous agriculturists of the community, so carefully conducting his business interests that his labors were crowned with gratifying success. He married a Miss Stein, who is now deceased. In their family were nine children, namely: Mrs. Mary Brown, who is living in Saline, Michigan; Henry, a farmer of Northfield township; Katherine, now Mrs. Nichaus, of Lima township; Michael J., who is a farmer of Dexter; Christ Ferd, of Ann Arbor; E. T., who is living in Chelsea; Charles, a thresher, residing at Chelsea; Robert S.; and Mrs. Martha Baumiller.

Robert S. Paul acquired his education in the district schools of Lima, and was reared in the usual manner of farm lads of the period, his time being devoted to the labors of field and meadow when not occupied with the duties of the schoolroom. He desired, however, to follow other pursuits than that to which he had been reared, and in 1895 he came to Ann Arbor, where he turned his attention to the draying business, which he followed for some years. About two years ago, however, he accepted a position as local agent for the Schlitz Brewing Company, and has since acted in this capacity, during which time he has gained many patrons and has thus conducted a profitable business.

On the 12th of February, 1895, occurred the marriage of Mr. Paul and Miss Elizabeth Heibin, a native of Canada. They now have three interesting children, William Henry, Edna Marie and Leroy Robert. Mr. Paul is a member of the Lutheran church and is independent in politics. He stands well here with the best people of the city and is a worthy representative of a pioneer family of the county. He has many friends, including those who have known him from his boyhood days—a fact which indicates that his life has been in harmony with principles that ever command respect and regard.

JOHN S. JENNESS.

John S. Jenness, deceased, was a pioneer resident of Ypsilanti, prominent in public life, representing his district in the legislature and achieving success in business affairs until he became a prominent citizen. He took up his abode in Ypsilanti about 1858, but maintained his commercial interests in Detroit, where he conducted a wholesale and retail crockery business.

A native of Vermont, Mr. Jenness was born in Topsham, on the 15th of October, 1811, and was descended from ancestry tracing its line back to William Bradford. His father always made his home in the east and there died. The mother was a distant relative of Noah and Daniel Webster. At an early age she came west and her last days were passed in the home of her son, John S., in Detroit.

In the district schools of his native state John S. Jenness acquired his education, but never had the opportunity of realizing his ambition to acquire a college education. Entering a business life, he was first employed as an office boy in the office of Daniel Webster in Boston. After a few years thus passed, he accepted a clerkship with Abram French, who was engaged in the crockery business in that city, and thus Mr. Jenness first became acquainted with the crockery trade. He continued to act as salesman there for a few years, and in the early '30s sought a home in Michigan, believing that the growing west

would furnish better business opportunities. Settling in Detroit, he entered into partnership with his cousin, who also bore the name of John S. Jenness. They established a wholesale grocery store and entered upon a prosperous period of trade, in which they continued for several years, when the cousin withdrew and the firm name of Jenness & Mather was established. This relationship was continued for several years, when the firm became Jenness & Fiske. These gentlemen carried on a wholesale and retail crockery business for several years, and, in fact, Mr. Jenness was connected with the trade up to the time of his retirement from business life. He had a splendid establishment, carrying a large and complete stock of goods and enjoying a trade which in volume and importance made his enterprise one of the leading commercial concerns of Detroit.

Mr. Jenness was three times married. In Boston he wedded Miss Martha Clarke, a native of Maine, who died in Detroit. There is one child living by this marriage, Mrs. C. E. Yost, who now resides in Omaha, Nebraska, her husband being president of the Nebraska Telephone Company. For his second wife, Mr. Jenness chose Miss Lucy J. Moore, a sister of the Hon. William A. Moore, a prominent attorney of Detroit. She was born in the Empire state and died in Ypsilanti, February 21, 1863. In their family were six children, of whom two died in infancy, and the four now living are as follows: Henry, who resides in Detroit, is engaged in the wholesale crockery business, as a member of the firm of Jenness & McCurdy, having become his father's successor in that line of trade. He married Lillis Burt, a daughter of Wells Burt, of Detroit. Flora is the wife of D. A. Matthews, who is engaged in the telephone business in Minneapolis. Emma is the wife of Charles D. Parmalee, a prominent merchant living in Omaha, Nebraska. Lucy is the wife of Rev. Howell S. Sayles, of Chicago, who is an evangelist and spends the greater part of his time traveling, while his wife is now spending the winter with Mrs. Jenness in Ypsilanti.

After losing his second wife Mr. Jenness was married to Miss Emma A. Ellis, whose birth oc-



JOHN S. JENNESS.

curred in Ypsilanti in 1838, on the day on which the first train passed over the Michigan Central Railroad in this city. She was a representative of one of the pioneer families of Washtenaw county, and has reached the age of sixty-seven years, during which time she has lived in but two houses, the one in which she was born and the one to which she went with her husband in Ypsilanti. She is a daughter of Elijah and Almira (Warner) Ellis, both of whom were natives of the Empire state, and at an early age came to this city. One of the principal residence streets here was named in honor of her father, who was prominent in Ypsilanti, and for many years continued in active business at this place. He afterward removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where both he and his wife died. By the last marriage of Mr. Jenness three children were born: Hattie became the wife of Henry T. Cole, and died in 1895, while her husband is now living retired in Omaha, Nebraska. John died at the age of five years. Laura is the wife of Frank Van Tuyl, an electrical engineer residing in Detroit.

While still engaged in the crockery business in Detroit, Mr. Jenness determined to make his home in Ypsilanti and removed to this city in 1858. He continued his commercial interests in Detroit, however, until, on account of advancing years and hardships attendant with the necessity of making daily trips to and from the city, he sold his business with the intention of living retired. Indolence and idleness, however, were utterly foreign to his nature, and he could not content himself without some business interests, so that for a short time he represented insurance companies here. In 1881, while driving, an accident happened to the carriage and he was thrown to the ground and badly injured, so that during the four remaining years of his life he was an invalid, his death occurring on the 22d of April, 1885.

In politics Mr. Jenness was a staunch republican, recognized as a leader of the party, and for one term represented his district in the state legislature at Lansing. For more than twenty years he held membership in the Baptist church at Ypsilanti, and had previously been connected with a church of that denomination in Detroit. He took

a very active and helpful interest in the various departments of church work, and was a man of charitable and benevolent spirit, who gave freely to the poor and needy and extended a helping hand to those who sought his assistance. His giving was entirely free from ostentation and display, and was prompted by a broad, humanitarian spirit. He was also a helpful friend to the colored people of the vicinity, and believed that kindly treatment and assistance would go far toward solving the race problem. In his business career he made a most creditable record, because his methods were straightforward and honorable. His integrity as well as energy was a strong point in his business life, and he enjoyed the full confidence of the public and was esteemed as a representative of commercial interests throughout the state. Called to his final rest, his death was deeply deplored by many who knew him and who entertained for him the warmest regard and respect.

Mrs. Jenness owns and resides at the old home, which is a fine, commodious brick residence at No. 324 Forest avenue. It was built by her husband when he first located in this city in 1858. She also owns several store buildings in the business center of the city, which bring her a good rental. She is prominent in social circles here and has a most hospitable home, in which she is continually entertaining her relatives and friends.

JOHN MAYER.

John Mayer, who has been foreman of the Michigan Furniture Company more than twenty-five years, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1854, and acquired his early education in that country. His father, John Mayer, was a millwright by trade, and died December 24, 1896, at Linnville, Indiana. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Bahlinger, died in 1874. When thirteen years of age John Mayer came with his parents to America, and after landing on the Atlantic coast they made their way direct to Washtenaw county, arriving on the 21st of November, 1867. The family home was established

at Scio, where for some years John Mayer attended the district schools, as did his two brothers, John J. Mayer, who is now pastor of the German Evangelical church at Bloomingdale, Illinois, and Gottlieb, a carriage manufacturer at Lake Odessa, Michigan. There are also two sisters: Justine, now the wife of Rev. William Hausman, a resident of Adrian, Michigan, and Katie, the wife of Rev. Michael Mehl, of Linnville, Indiana.

After completing his education John Mayer began work on the farm of William Aprill, of Scio, where he remained for two years. He then began learning the trade of a cabinet maker under the direction of Florian Muehlig, of Ann Arbor, and for two and a half years was thus employed on the second floor of the last frame building that stood on Main street between Liberty and Huron streets. The first floor of the same building was occupied as a butcher shop by Mr. Sipple, the father of the present fire chief of Ann Arbor. After remaining with Mr. Muehlig for two years Mr. Mayer entered the employ of John Keck, who was then conducting a small factory on Fourth street. The business has since been greatly enlarged and is now conducted on the same site under the firm name of the Michigan Furniture Company. Mr. Mayer has now been foreman of this concern for over a quarter of a century, a fact which indicates his thorough understanding of the trade, his capability in the discharge of his duties and his unquestioned loyalty to the company which he represents.

On the 11th of August, 1874, Mr. Mayer was united in marriage to Miss Christine Klinck, a daughter of Frederick Klinck, of Wurtemberg, Germany. Both of her parents died in the fatherland several years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Mayer have become the parents of seven children: John E., Henry G., Carl F., Herman G., Robert E., Ernest W. and Mrs. Sophie Weimer. It is rather a remarkable fact that each of the sons is an expert rifle shot, and they have repeatedly issued challenges to any other family in the state to a contest at the target. For several years Mr. Mayer has been prominently connected with fraternal organizations. He has been president for three terms of two years each of the Ann Arbor

Arbeiter Verein, two terms of one year each of the Ann Arbor Schuetzenbund, eight years president of Germania lodge, No. 476, D. O. H., of Ann Arbor, and for three terms of two years each president of D. O. H., of the state of Michigan, which office he is holding at present. He is also prominently identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen in Ann Arbor. Although he has never been a candidate for office he has always been a consistent democrat and is a member of the Bethlehem German Evangelical church of this city, serving on the building committee at the time of the erection of the house of worship. His advancement in business life is due to no fortunate combination of circumstances or to any family influence, but has come as the direct result of his own untiring labor, perseverance and capable management.

HENRY J. MANN.

For forty-three years, or from boyhood down to the present time, Henry J. Mann has been a representative of the business interests of Christian Mack and now of his estate. He was born in Ann Arbor January 3, 1847. His paternal grandfather, Jonathan Henry Mann, was born in Germany April 26, 1784, and came to America in 1826. He settled first in Pennsylvania and on the 20th of May, 1830, he arrived in Ann Arbor, Michigan. He had been married in Germany on the 10th of September, 1809, to Miss Louise Haller, who was born in that country August 6, 1786. They were resident of this city for more than a third of a century and here Mrs. Mann died on the 9th of July, 1864, her husband surviving until the 18th of August, 1865. They were the parents of ten children, all of whom were born in the fatherland, and with the exception of three all died prior to the emigration of the parents to the new world. The eldest of the survivors was Emanuel E. Mann. Louise, who was born June 21, 1817, became the wife of Rev. Frederick Schmid, the first Lutheran minister in Michigan and the organizer of many of the German churches of this state, where he arrived in

1833. Mrs. Schmid departed this life March 10, 1889. Sophie H. Mann, who was born November 10, 1821, and is the only living representative of her father's family, is now enjoying good health at the age of eighty-four years. She married August Frederick Hutzel, who was born in Germany, February 25, 1807, and died September 18, 1889.

Emanuel E. Mann, whose birth occurred in Germany June 4, 1814, died in Ann Arbor, November 24, 1887. He came to America with his parents in 1826 and was married in this city to Anna Niethamer, who was born in Germany February 9, 1825, and died in Ann Arbor November 2, 1880. Emanuel Mann learned the tanner's trade under the direction of his father in early life and later he built the first steam tannery in this city, which was located back of the old jail on Allen's creek. This he operated alone until 1848, when it was destroyed by fire. He then entered into partnership with Christian Eberbach under the firm name of Eberbach & Company, and they began dealing in drugs and similar goods, the partnership being maintained until 1881, when it was discontinued. A year later Mr. Mann purchased the George Granville drug store, which was located on Main street where the Goodyear drug store now stands. Later he removed his store to the location now occupied by his sons under the firm name of Mann Brothers, and it was there that he sold out to them. On retiring from commercial pursuits he settled on his farm, where his remaining days were passed. He was a very successful man, much esteemed by all who knew him. In politics he was a republican and was vice-president of the republican meeting held "under the oaks" at Jackson, Michigan, when the republican party had its inception. At the time when he was conducting business as a member of the firm of Eberbach & Company his store used to be the meeting place of many politicians of the day and also the place of rendezvous for prominent and well known early settlers. At one time Mr. Mann represented his district in the state senate and he held various local offices, serving on the school board of the city and also as alderman. He was very active in city and council affairs and wielded a wide and bene-

ficial influence, his efforts proving effective in promoting the general good. In his family were eleven children, of whom seven are yet living, namely: Eliza, Henry J., Emilie, Eugene G., Albert, Clara and Charles F.

Henry J. Mann obtained his education in the schools of Ann Arbor and on leaving the high school in 1862 entered the employ of the firm of Mack & Schmid as a clerk. He continued with the firm for many years as confidential clerk and right hand man, and in fact so continued until the death of Christian Mack in 1901—a period of thirty-eight consecutive years. He was at that time acting as bookkeeper in the loaning and banking department of their business and on the death of Mr. Mack he became the bookkeeper of the Christian Mack estate, in which capacity he is yet serving and is also the manager of the Christian Mack Agency, which was established by his late employer and has since been conducted most successfully. Mr. Mann has been in the employ of this house for forty-three years, from boyhood to the present time and his business position has ever been of the most honorable, his business integrity above question.

On the 27th of May, 1880, in Ann Arbor Mr. Mann was married to Miss Mary Wagner, a native of this city and a daughter of John Wagner, one of the early settlers of Washtenaw county. They have one child, Louise A., who was born in Ann Arbor.

ADIN A. BENNETT.

Adin A. Bennett is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Washtenaw county, and is now successfully carrying on farming operations in Webster township. He was born in Tompkins county, New York, January 14, 1830, and was only nine months old, when, in October, 1836, he was brought to Michigan by his parents, Lyman and Sarah L. (Dawson) Bennett. The father purchased a tract of government land in Webster township, this county, and at once began to clear away the timber and prepare the fields for plow-

ing. In March, 1840, however, he removed to Perry, Shiawassee county, where he worked as a carpenter. His death occurred in that place in 1848, when he was forty years of age, while his wife passed away October 4, 1875, at the age of sixty-seven years, on the old homestead in Perry.

Adin A. Bennett was reared in a frontier settlement, where the work of improvement and progress seemed scarcely begun, and in early life assisted in the arduous task of developing a new farm. He remained a resident of Perry, Shiawassee county, until 1876, when he returned to Webster, Washtenaw county, which has since been his home. On the 3d of June, 1874, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Olsaver, a daughter of Lawrence and Nancy (Bennett) Olsaver. The father, who was born in Montgomery county, New York, December 18, 1811, became a resident of Webster township, Washtenaw county, Michigan, in 1833, when it was but a wilderness. He and his brother Cornelius had been educated in the public schools of their native state, and when he was twenty-one years of age they left their old home in the east, starting for Buffalo on the 6th of May, 1833. In the latter city they took passage on a boat bound for Detroit, whence they came on foot to Webster township, stopping first with Elisha Cranson. Mr. Olsaver and his brother then went to look up land. His possessions at that time comprised thirty-three dollars in money, a gun, a trunk and one suit of clothes. The land office at that time was at Detroit, whither Cornelius Olsaver made his way and purchased a tract of land from the government. This was in 1834, and he sold forty acres of his claim to his brother Lawrence. The latter engaged in making shingles, splitting them out of the timber and shaving them, after which he would sell to the local demand. In 1834 he bought forty acres more of land from the government, and also purchased another tract of government land for his father, paying one hundred dollars for each eighty acres. Both he and his brother raised the frames for their houses in June, 1837, and with characteristic energy Mr. Olsaver continued the work of improving his property, clearing away the timber and preparing the fields

for cultivation. On the 5th of January, 1840, he married Miss Nancy Bennett, and on the 10th of March, 1840, they went to live in the new house. As opportunity afforded he added to his land until he had one hundred and three acres at the time of his demise, and was regarded as one of the substantial agriculturists of the community. There was much wild game here in the '30s, including deer, turkeys, partridges, quail and some bears. One winter Mr. Olsaver killed thirteen deer. Through the period of his residence here he witnessed many changes as pioneer conditions gave way before the advancing civilization, and man wrought his work in transforming a wild district into a region of rich fertility. Mr. Olsaver was well informed concerning the location and value of property, and aided many of the early settlers to secure their claims. He cleared his own land with great care, and while carrying on his farming operations no weeds were allowed to grow in his fields. Everything had to be done systematically and in order, and his well directed efforts brought a good return. His last home was the one in which Mr. and Mrs. Bennett now reside, and its substantial and attractive appearance indicates the spirit of its builder. Mr. Olsaver was elected justice of the peace, but did not qualify for office, for he did not care to serve in positions of political preferment. He was, however, a member of the school board for many years. He attended the Episcopal church, but favored the doctrines of Universalism. In politics he was a whig until the dissolution of that party, when he became a stanch republican, having firm faith in the principles of the party, although he did not seek or desire office. His death occurred July 5, 1899, while his wife, who was born in Tyrone township, Steuben county, New York, September 4, 1819, passed away November 17, 1891.

Mrs. Bennett was their only child, and was born January 6, 1841. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have a pleasant home in Webster township and take life quite easy, spending considerable time in travel. In the fall of 1900 they went to California, where they spent the winter with his sister and brother. The farm is well cultivated and brings them an excellent financial return; and

in its management Mr. Bennett displays good business ability and executive force. In politics he is a republican. His entire life has been passed in Shiawassee and Washtenaw counties, and he has been an interested witness in its growth and in the events which have marked its progress and constitute its history. Both the Bennett and Ol-saver families were closely associated with the early progress of this part of the state, and well deserve mention in this volume.

WILLIAM P. JAMES.

The building interests of Ann Arbor find a worthy representative in William P. James, who has been closely associated with the substantial development of the city in this regard. He was born in London, England, on the 30th of November, 1852. His father, William P. James, Sr., was of English birth, and throughout his entire life followed the occupation of shoemaking. He died in the year of 1897, and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Daniels, passed away in the same year.

William P. James spent his boyhood and youth in a manner not unlike that of most lads of his period and locality, whose parents were in humble financial circumstances. He acquired his education in England, but in early manhood he became a resident of America, taking up his abode in Ann Arbor in 1883. Here he learned the carpenter's trade, and after working in the employ of others for some time, he began contracting and building on his own account, which pursuits he has followed for thirteen years with constantly growing success. He has built many of the fraternity houses and some of the finest residences of Ann Arbor. He is thoroughly familiar with the builder's trade, both in principle and detail, and his operations in this line have been an important factor in the substantial improvement and the promotion of the attractive appearance of this beautiful city.

On the 20th of June, 1883, Mr. James was united in marriage to Miss Emma Kitson, of Greenwich, England, and they have become the

parents of two daughters, both of whom died in infancy, and two sons, namely: Mabel, Florence, William and Albert. The wife and mother was called to her final rest on the 29th day of July, 1905. She was a lady of natural culture and refinement, and of many excellent traits of character, universally esteemed and loved by all with whom she came in contact, and her loss is a heavy blow to her husband and children. The family home is a beautiful residence at No. 1341 Geddes avenue. Mr. James and his son Albert have gone to England to spend several months with relatives at his old home. Mr. James is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, and he carries a heavy insurance in the Equitable Life Insurance Company. He is a man of marked foresight in business and in other relations of life, and in his chosen field of endeavor he has made gradual advancement until he is a worthy representative of building operations here.

His business methods are such as require no disguise, but will bear the closest investigation and scrutiny; and he commands the uniform confidence of all with whom he has been associated, either through trade or social relations.

REV. ANTON MEIER.

Rev. Anton Meier, deceased, was a leading divine of the German Methodist church, and a man whose eloquence, zeal and consecration to his country made his services of great power and value in the moral development of the localities with which he was associated. A native of Bavaria, Germany, he was born on the 10th of August, 1856, and was a youth of sixteen years when in 1872 he came to the United States. After completing his literary education in the schools of his native land he began preparation for the ministry and his entire life was devoted to that holy calling. He was ordained a preacher of the German Methodist church and entered upon his chosen field of labor. He had been provided with excellent educational privileges, was an earnest and disseminating student and was graduated from the Rochester (New York) University.

In the year 1878 Rev. Meier was united in marriage to Miss Anna Ernst, of Casca, St. Clair county, Michigan. Her parents were natives of Germany and came to this country when Mrs. Meier was eight years of age. Her father, Christopher Ernst, is now living retired in Detroit after an active life on a farm. They became the parents of three children, of whom two are living: Helena, who was born May 10, 1879, and Theresa, who was born March 4, 1881. Paulus, born January 5, 1884, died in 1885. Rev. Meier lived for only seven years after his marriage. His was an ideal home relation and to his family he was a devoted husband and father. He regarded with conscientious purpose and earnestness every obligation and duty that devolved upon him in all life's relation. In the church he was regarded as a most able minister, having an impressive delivery, a true eloquence and an oratorical power that enabled him to at once interest, entertain and impress his auditors. Moreover, his utterings rang with the power of honest conviction, and not only in the pulpit but in all the various departments of church activity he was a most earnest worker. He was broad in his views, kindly to those who needed assistance, and his helpful spirit gained him the respect and love of people of all denominations as well as those of his immediate congregation.

ADELBERT B. WALKER.

Adelbert B. Walker, a liveryman of Ann Arbor, is a native son of Washtenaw county, his birth having occurred in Salem township on the 16th of October, 1863. His father, Charles P. Walker, was a farmer of that locality, successfully carrying on agricultural pursuits. He was regarded as an expert judge of horses and was owner and breeder of some very fine stock. He married Miss Hester Ann Sober and they became the parents of two sons: Adelbert B.; and Wilbur S., a machinist living at Spokane, Washington. The father died in 1890, having for several years survived his wife, who passed away in 1882.

Adelbert B. Walker at the usual age began his education in the district schools of Salem township, and was reared to farm life, aiding in the labors of field and meadow through the periods of vacation. He afterward went to Moline, Illinois, where he worked at the machinery business for five years, gaining a good knowledge of the trade, and on the expiration of that period he returned to Ann Arbor in 1893. Here he established a livery business which is located about a block from the grounds of the University of Michigan. He runs twelve hacks, and has a large and fine line of carriages and other vehicles, and has a very liberal patronage from the students of the university, as well as the general public.

In 1895 Mr. Walker was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Hamilton, of Salem, and they have two children: Florence, nine years of age, now in school; and Berle, four years old. The parents are members of the Congregational church. Mr. Walker takes no active interest in politics, being independent in party ties. He gives close and unremitting attention to the conduct and development of his business and his well directed labors are bringing to him a gratifying measure of prosperity.

Mrs. Walker's father was Charles W. Hamilton, who was born in Pelham, Massachusetts, on July 4, 1822, and was twelve years of age when he came to Michigan, settling in Salem, Washtenaw county, with his father, Joel Hamilton, a pioneer of that township. There he grew to manhood and throughout life followed farming. He was married on the 10th of February, 1845, to Miss Hannah E. Thompson, of New York state, by whom he had three children: Milton, who died in youth; Elmira, wife of Ernest Renwick, of Detroit; and Elizabeth, wife of E. G. Nelson, of Salem. For his second wife Mr. Hamilton married Caroline A. Mead, of Salem, on the 27th of October, 1852, and they lived to celebrate their golden wedding at the home of their eldest daughter, Mrs. Herbert W. Smith, whose silver anniversary occurred on the same date. She was born in Tioga county, New York, and was the eldest daughter of William B. and Arvilla Mead, of West Candor, her father being the first white



A. B. WALKER.

child born in Tioga county. In 1837 he brought his family to Michigan. By his second union Mr. Hamilton had four children: Frances A., wife of Herbert Smith, of Salem; Irving W., who is operating the old homestead farm in Salem; Edwin C., who died at the age of eighteen years; and Carrie, now Mrs. Walker. The parents both died on the 21st of December, 1902, within ten hours of each other. They were earnest and consistent members of the Congregational church, and in politics Mr. Hamilton was a republican.

THOMAS M. LITTLE.

Thomas M. Little, possessing the marked energy, executive force and enterprising spirit which have been the dominant factors in the up-building of the middle west, is now successfully conducting a real-estate business in Ann Arbor, handling both improved and unimproved property. He was born in Morrow county, Ohio, August 24, 1858, his parents being William and Suzanna (Palmer) Little. The father was born in Tyrone county, Ireland, and after coming to America settled on a farm in Ohio when sixteen years of age. There the remainder of his youth was passed, and eventually he became a resident of Tazewell county, Illinois, where he owned and operated a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres. His wife belonged to an old Pennsylvania family. Mr. Little departed this life in 1874 and his widow survived until 1896. In their family were the following children: Thomas M.; John, deceased; James, who is living in Kansas City; William, a resident farmer of Kansas; and Charles and Laura, both of whom have passed away.

Thomas M. Little spent the first eight years of his life in the county of his nativity and then accompanied his parents on their removal to Tazewell county, Illinois, where he began his education in the public schools, continuing his studies until nineteen years of age. The periods of vacation were devoted to farm work and he early became familiar with the best methods of tilling the soil and caring for the crops. On the

expiration of that period he removed to Kansas, where he was employed on a cattle ranch but, seeking a broader and more profitable field of labor, he established a real estate office in 1880 in Republic county, Kansas, and while dealing in farm lands he brought to the business the valuable knowledge he had acquired as a practical farmer. From 1889 until 1893 he was engaged in the land business in Trenton, Missouri. He then came to Ann Arbor, where he is now carrying on the real estate business on an extensive scale, dealing largely in improved and unimproved farms and land. Under his guidance property has appreciated in value and he is an expert on land values, having thorough knowledge of the property of this section of the state, as well as the south and west, so that he is enabled readily to place his clients in communication with those who have realty for sale. From the first his patronage has steadily, constantly and rapidly increased and his business is now of large extent and importance. He is interested in lands in many states of the south and southwest and in Redwood lands in California, Alabama and Georgia.

While living in the east Mr. Little was married in 1886 to Miss Abeline Reily, and after losing his first wife he married Mrs. Ethelyn Weaver, a widow of Washington, D. C., she becoming his wife in 1901. In his fraternal affiliation Mr. Little is an Odd Fellow and Woodman. He is a man of fine personal appearance, tall and well formed, is an excellent conversationalist and has gained a personal popularity as well as a notable and enviable position in business circles.

JAMES ROYAL SAGE.

James Royal Sage, who has devoted the greater part of his life to teaching music, and is a prominent factor in musical circles in Ann Arbor, was born in Ossian, Allegany county, New York, November 27, 1821. His father, James Sage, was a farmer by occupation, and in the pioneer days of Michigan's development, settled near Salem Station in Washtenaw county, where

he cleared a farm of one hundred and twenty acres. From Salem the family afterward removed to Livingston county, and in 1860 went to Ypsilanti. Later the family home was established at Kalamazoo, and in Ann Arbor in 1865.

Reared in his parents' home, James Royal Sage early displayed taste, talent and aptitude for music and received instruction from such distinguished teachers as Dr. Lowell Mason, Dr. George Webb, C. M. Cady and others. He has practically devoted his life to the teaching of music, and for thirteen years he has also managed a music store in Ann Arbor. His efforts along the line of his art have made him a valued factor in musical circles in the city, and he has done much to cultivate the public taste in this direction.

Mr. Sage was married in 1842 to Miss Mary Barnard, of Genoa, Livingston county, a daughter of James Barnard, and they became the parents of three children: Orville W., Charlotte and Mary Sophia. For his second wife Mr. Sage married Lizzie Dix, in 1873, and to them have been born four children: James Royal, Jr., who is now employed by the government in the post-office department and lives in Ann Arbor; Carl T., who was a farmer of Dixboro, Michigan, and died in June, 1905; Lottie, who died at the age of thirteen years; and one who died in infancy. Mrs. Sage has two sisters living, Mrs. Van Buren of Ypsilanti, and Mrs. Alice Schofield; and she also has four brothers.

Mr. Sage is now eighty-five years of age, and is still an active man. For seventy-three years he has been a resident of this state, and has made his home in Ann Arbor for forty years. He has been a prominent worker in the Baptist church, taking an active part in the Sunday school, and was leader of the choir for twenty-seven years. His has been a most honorable and upright life, displaying a Christian faith that is beautiful in its simplicity; always cheerful and looking on the bright side, he has shed around him much of the sunshine of life, and has added largely to the sum total of human happiness. He is now living in a beautiful home of his own, which is situated on a hillside, commanding a splendid view of Ann Arbor and the surrounding country. He has there a vineyard of several

acres, and his time is now largely devoted to its care.

James Royal Sage, Jr., was born in Ann Arbor, June 22, 1876, and after completing his education in the public and high schools of this city, he turned his attention to the printing business which he followed for six years. He then enlisted in Company A, Thirty-first Michigan Regiment of Volunteers, and went to Cuba, serving in the Spanish-American war. He was married in 1901 to Miss Maud Stebbins, of Dexter. His fraternal relations are with Golden Rule lodge, No. 59, A. F. & A. M., and he belongs to the Episcopal church, while in his political views he is a staunch republican. In 1898 he entered the mail service and is still employed in that capacity. He has made a creditable record in military circles, as a popular official and private citizen, and has that strong friendship which arises from warm, personal regard.

JESSUP SCOTT WOOD.

Jessup Scott Wood, for many years identified with agricultural interests but now living retired, has reached the eightieth milestone on life's journey, his birth having occurred in Connecticut in January, 1825. His father, Ira Wood, was born in Connecticut and died in 1856, at the age of fifty-nine years. He married Maria Scott, also a native of the Charter Oak state, while her death occurred in 1892, at the very advanced age of ninety-five years. After their marriage they removed from New England to the state of New York, where Mr. Wood carried on general agricultural pursuits for six years. He then sold his farm in the east and in 1836 came to Michigan, settling in Lodi township, Washtenaw county, purchasing one of the first farms that was entered from the government in this county. It comprised four hundred acres but only seventy acres had at that time been improved. He placed the greater part of the remainder under cultivation and continued farming there successfully up to the time of his death. He was very active and helpful in religious work in his township, aiding largely in the

activity of the church, which in early days was conducted as a Presbyterian church but was afterward reorganized as a Congregational church.

Jessup Scott Wood is the only survivor of a family of five sons. He had a twin brother, George S. Wood, who died in 1902. In a log schoolhouse of the early day he acquired his education and on attaining man's estate he began farming on the old homestead in Lodi township, where he resided continuously until August 12, 1902. He then removed to Ann Arbor, where he is now enjoying a well earned life of ease. He was a very energetic and progressive agriculturist and made a specialty of raising fine sheep and also had good grades of horses and cattle upon his place. In all of his farm work he was progressive and his labors resulted in bringing to him a gratifying measure of prosperity.

On the 10th of October, 1848, Mr. Wood was married to Miss Ann Eliza Ingraham, who was born in Ohio and died in Washtenaw county June 17, 1855. They had three children, of whom one died in infancy, the others being Fred C. and Ella Maria. The son, who is now a farmer of Ypsilanti township, was born in Lodi township and married Flora Allen, by whom he has two children; Allen Fred, a graduate of the normal school of Ypsilanti, who is now principal of the high school at Cheboygan, Michigan, and who married Olive Atherton, by whom he has one child, Dorothy; and Rose Louise, the wife of Leon Hathaway. Ella Maria Wood, now deceased, became the wife of William Allen, a brother of Mrs. Fred C. Wood. They have four children: Walter J., who married Lora Dayton and has one child, Harold Dayton; Nellie B., the wife of James E. Bartlett and the mother of three children, Lois and Allen E. and James H., twins; Fred W., who married Margaret Cox, who died leaving a son, Frederick Curtis; and William B. On the 16th of October, 1856, Mr. Wood married Lydia P. Ingraham, a sister of his first wife and a daughter of Asa and Betsy (Ingraham) Ingraham, her parents having been second cousins. Her father was born in Vermont and her mother in New York, and they removed to Ohio at an early day. They had two children. Their son, Norman Asa, married Mrs. Lillian D. Andrews, nee Phillips,

the widow of J. D. Andrews, by whom she had one son, Walter J., while by her second marriage she has a daughter, Anetta Lois. Ann Eliza became the wife of Fred A. Hunt and has two children, Mabel and Lewis W.

Mr. Wood's two grandsons, Fred W. and William W., were soldiers of the Spanish-American war, enlisting as volunteers for service in Cuba. Mr. Wood has been a resident of this county for the last seventy years and few therefore have longer been witnesses of the changes which have occurred and the transformation that has been wrought. When he arrived many evidences of frontier life were still to be seen. Frequently wild animals were killed where are now seen the domestic animals of the farm yard and rich fields of grain have replaced the unbroken forests. Towns and villages have also sprung up and the work of improvement has been carried forward along modern lines. Mr. Wood has ever been active as an agriculturist in promoting the growth of the county and its material improvement and now in the evening of life he well merits the rest which is vouchsafed to him in recognition of his many years of earnest and untiring labor.

FREDERICK J. SCHLEEDE.

Frederick J. Schleede, whose business career has been marked by consecutive progress and substantial achievement is now conducting an excellent book bindery in Ann Arbor, where he is also proprietor of a book, stationery and jewelry store. He was born in Germany on the 8th of October, 1842, his parents being William and Mary Schleede, who were likewise natives of the same country. The father was a carpenter by trade, and both he and his wife attained to a venerable age, Mr. Schleede passing away about twenty-three years ago, at the age of eighty-two years, while his wife died thirteen years ago, at the age of eighty-six years. In their family were nine children, of whom five are living.

At the usual age Frederick J. Schleede began his education in the public schools of the father-

land. He was a youth of fifteen years when he came with his parents to the new world and here continued his studies for a period of eight years, winning the money that enabled him to pursue his course. On his arrival to the United States he made his way directly to Philadelphia, afterward went to Cleveland, and later spent one year in Detroit and one year in Cincinnati. He next located in Chicago and thence came to Ann Arbor, where he has since made his home. Here he became foreman in the Dr. Chase book bindery and held that position for thirteen years, and foreman in the Beal bindery of this city for eight years. About twenty-two years ago he established business on his own account at the corner of Huron street and Fifth avenue, and his present location is at No. 340 South State street, where he conducts a book bindery and also has a well equipped book, stationery and jewelry store. He is the inventor of a very ingenious temporary binder, which he has patented, and has already sold thousands to the students of the University of Michigan and to the trade. The device is a very useful one. In the year 1868 Mr. Schleede was married to Carrie Lohr, of Ann Arbor township, and they have five children, two daughters and three sons.

Mr. Schleede is a member of the Independent Order of United Workmen and of the Arbeiter Verein. He has held various offices in these organizations and is now corresponding secretary of the latter. He is likewise an active member of the Zion Lutheran church, and his political allegiance has been given to the republican party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. After many years of active and close connection with business affairs Mr. Schleede, feeling that he had already earned a vacation, made a very pleasant trip to California, accompanied by his wife, spending some time on the coast in viewing the many points of historic, modern and scenic interest in that section of the country. He is a man of excellent business ability and keen discernment, who has carefully watched every indication pointing to success and has kept abreast with the changing modern conditions of business life in the conduct of his industrial and commercial interests in Ann Arbor. His enter-

prise has been a strong and forceful factor in his prosperity and his close application and unremitting diligence have also been basic elements in his success. He is to-day one of the most prominent and representative business men of the city, and his name is an honored one in trade circles and on commercial paper.

MISS EMMA E. BOWER.

Miss Emma E. Bower, wielding a wide influence in intellectual development in Ann Arbor and well known throughout the state in connection with the Ladies of the Modern Maccabees, in which organization she has been honored with the position of great record keeper, was born in this city. Her father, Henry Bower, was a merchant of Ann Arbor for many years and in later life was a publisher in the newspaper field. He married Miss Margaret Gertrude Chase, a native of New York, who is still living, making her home with her daughter Emma in Ann Arbor. In the family were six children: Henry E. H., who became a prominent newspaper man of Michigan and died in 1888; Emma E., Margaret V., who is living in Ann Arbor; Charles and Dwight, deceased; and B. F., a resident of Cleveland, Ohio, and publisher of The World.

Miss Bower was a public-school student in this city, and after completing her more specifically literary education entered the medical school of the University of Michigan, from which she was graduated. She has also been actively interested in intellectual development and progress and her efforts and influence along that line have been far-reaching and beneficial. In September, 1894, she was elected a member of the Ann Arbor school board and has been president, secretary and treasurer therein, in which connection she has studied out methods for practical reform, improvement and advancement and her labors have been manifest in the upholding of a high standard in connection with the city schools. She is likewise closely identified with various societies for moral and educational culture in Ann Arbor and is honored in public life as well as loved and



MISS EMMA E. BOWER.

esteemed in social relations. She is now secretary and treasurer of the Michigan Fraternal Congress and president of the National Fraternal Press Association, while in 1893 she was elected to the office of great record keeper of the Ladies of the Modern Maccabees, an organization with a membership of eighty-six thousand, with headquarters in Ann Arbor. In this position she has a force of thirty assistants, maintaining attractive offices in the Henning Block. She likewise belongs to the Order of the Eastern Star, the Rebekahs and Welch post, W. R. C. She is also a member of the Michigan Woman's Press Association and is serving on its executive committee. Religiously she is a member of the Episcopal church and has been an earnest working member therein. A lady of strong intellectual force, keen discernment and executive ability, she is well qualified for the positions of leadership which have been conferred upon her and moreover possesses a strong human sympathy and kindly spirit which have endeared her to many with whom she has been brought in contact.

HON. GEORGE M. GAUDY.

Hon. George M. Gaudy, mayor of Ypsilanti, to whom have been entrusted various positions of public responsibility and honor, was born in Stratford, Ontario, Canada, November 19, 1864, and is of Scotch lineage, his parents being John and Elizabeth (Moir) Gaudy, both of whom were natives of Scotland. Becoming residents of Canada at an early day, the father died there in 1889, at the age of fifty-four years, but his widow is still living at the old home place in Stratford. He was a marble dealer and followed that business up to the time of his death.

In the schools of his native city George M. Gaudy acquired his education, and when a young man of eighteen years came to Ypsilanti, where he has since made his home. He sought and found employment here, and through the judicious use of his earnings he was enabled to engage in business on his own account in 1886, when he began dealing in confectionery, ice cream and

bakery goods on Huron street. The business, however, was soon removed to its present location, and from the beginning he has enjoyed a constantly increasing trade at No. 199 Congress street. He conducts both a wholesale and retail establishment, and has won local fame as a manufacturer of ice cream, making extensive shipments of that product to surrounding towns and localities. In his business life he is notably prompt and reliable, ever watchful of indications pointing to success, and so utilizing his opportunities as to bring about the best results. He has thus prospered year after year and is classed with the successful business men of Ypsilanti.

Mr. Gaudy is moreover entitled to distinction as a representative citizen from the fact that he has again and again been called to public office by popular suffrage, acting in positions of public trust for almost sixteen years. In 1892 he was chosen alderman, and has filled the office altogether for four terms. In 1894 he was a member of the board of public works, and in the spring of 1904 he was chosen mayor of Ypsilanti as the candidate of the republican party, receiving the largest majority given to any candidate for a long period. He was re-elected in April, 1905, and his administration of the office is characterized by a businesslike interest that has been far-reaching and beneficial. He brings to the discharge of his duties the same earnest purpose, executive force and keen discrimination which have characterized the conduct of his private commercial interests; and he is ever ready to promote reform and progress and give his cooperation to movements that result beneficially to the city. As president of the Business Men's Association, he furthers in a practical manner its municipal interests.

In 1886, in Ypsilanti, Mr. Gaudy was married to Miss Nellie A. Jarvis, a daughter of George W. Jarvis, of Ypsilanti, and they have two children, Ralph J. and Harold W. Prominent in social circles of this city, they have many warm friends here, and the hospitality of their home is greatly enjoyed by those who know him, because it is warm-hearted and sincere. Mr. Gaudy has aided many enterprises of both a public and private character, and he is a pleasant, genial gen-

tleman, very approachable. Steadily pursuing his way, undeterred by the obstacles and difficulties which bar the path of all, he has achieved a gratifying measure of prosperity. Steady application, careful study of business methods and plans to be followed and close attention to details are the traits of character that have brought him success and made him one of the foremost men of Ypsilanti.

JULIUS H. KOERNKE.

Julius H. Koernke, of Ann Arbor, was born in Turo, Prussia, Germany, on the 27th of September, 1866, and is one of the seven children whose parents were Carl Ludwig and Laura (Boenhke) Koernke, who were likewise natives of Germany. The father was a stock raiser and spent his entire life in his native land, where his death occurred in 1872, while his wife passed away in 1873. They were the parents of seven children, of whom six are living: Amelia, who died in 1888; Carl and Wilhelm, who are living in Germany; August and Theodore, who are residents of Baltimore, Maryland; and Herman and Julius H., who make their home in Ann Arbor.

Julius H. Koernke spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the fatherland and in accordance with the laws of that country acquired his education. He was about twenty-two years of age when he resolved to seek his home in the new world, having heard very favorable reports concerning its opportunities and its privileges. Ambitious to achieve success he therefore resolved to take advantage of business conditions across the water and in 1888 sailed for the United States, locating first at Baltimore. In 1890 he came to Ann Arbor and subsequently worked in various capacities for John Baumgartner in the stone cutting trade, and afterward learned the carpenter's trade under the direction of the firm of Sauer & Company, with whom he remained for seven years. For five years he has been engaged in business on his own account as a contractor and builder with offices at No. 716 Fountain street, and being familiar with both the stone cutting

and carpentering trades he has thus been enabled to erect some of the finest houses in Ann Arbor. A liberal patronage has been accorded him and he has been awarded many important contracts which he has faithfully and promptly executed.

Mr. Koernke was married August 17, 1895, to Miss Barbara Beal, of Germany. He has fraternal relations with several organizations, including the Independent Order of United Workmen, in which he is president. He likewise belongs to the Mutual Benefit Association and is an Odd Fellow, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Bethlehem Evangelical church. In his political views he is a strong and earnest democrat and on one occasion was nominated for alderman from the third ward, but was defeated by a small majority. Mr. Koernke owns his own home and is highly thought of in business and social life. He is a self-made man who came to America without capital and through his earnest and persistent labor has overcome the difficulties and obstacles which bar the path to success, working his way steadily upward until his position in business and financial circles is a noted and creditable one.

JAMES D. MURNAN.

James D. Murnan, the popular and efficient clerk of the Cook House, who is also interested in real estate here, was born in Leroy, New York, on the 16th of April, 1868. His father, Michael Murnan, is now living in Leroy, New York, and the mother, who bore the maiden name of Mary Connoll, died in 1895. In the family of this couple were eight children, of whom seven are living, William, George, John, Katherine, James, Frank and Arthur. They also lost one son, Thomas. The daughter, Katherine, is now acting as housekeeper for her father.

Mr. Murnan of this review pursued his early education in the schools of his native city and afterward continued his studies in Leroy Academy. He spent his early life on his father's farm and became familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He has

traveled quite extensively, gaining the knowledge and culture which only travel can bring, and in the fall of 1890 he arrived in Ann Arbor. He has for many years been clerk in the Cook House, the leading hotel of this city and his capable management of the duties of the office, his unfailing courtesy and genial disposition have made him very popular with the traveling public as well as the citizens of Washtenaw county.

Mr. Murnan was married on the 8th of September, 1896, to Miss May Wing, of Scio township, a representative of one of the prominent and influential families of Washtenaw county. Her father was a pioneer of the county and traded with the Indians. Her mother bore the maiden name of Harriet Bradford and was of English lineage, being a descendant of Governor Bradford of Mayflower fame. Mr. and Mrs. Murnan have one son, James, Jr., who is six years of age and is attending school.

Mr. Murnan is a member of the Knights of Columbus and is a Catholic in religious faith, while his political allegiance is given to the democracy. He owns a fine home near the University of Michigan, at No. 702 South State street, and he and his wife are prominent in the social circles of the city, where they now have a very wide acquaintance. He possesses a genial disposition, deference for the opinions of others, a kindly spirit and affability, and these qualities have been a factor in his success in his present business position as well as in his social life.

HENRY BINDER.

Upon the successful establishment of industrial and commercial interests depends the growth and prosperity of every town and city, and the real founders and promoters of a community are those who successfully control its business interests. In this connection Henry Binder deserves mention, and although more than a decade has passed since he was called to his final rest, he is yet remembered by the great majority of Ann Arbor's citizens as one, who, in pioneer times, conducted a leading hotel in Ann Arbor, and in

later years contributed to the city's development by the erection of many of its business blocks. A native of Germany, he was born June 7, 1831. His parents always resided in that country and passed away there. The father devoted his entire life to agricultural pursuits.

In the common schools of his native country Henry Binder acquired his education, and then began learning the harnessmaker's trade, which he followed in the fatherland until his emigration to America in 1852. He was at that time twenty-one year of age, and with the hope of benefiting by the superior business opportunities of the new world he crossed the Atlantic and made his way direct to Ann Arbor. There was only a small hotel here at the time, and, believing that there was an opening for a good hostelry, he began business in that line near the old Michigan Central Railroad depot. The value of his business foresight was soon proven, as within a short time he secured an enviable patronage, his hotel finding favor with the traveling public. His capable management brought to him a gratifying measure of success, and as the years passed and his financial resources increased, he made judicious investment in city property and erected many of the store buildings now on Main street. These brought to him a good rental, adding materially to his annual income. He continued in the hotel business until his later years, when disposing of his hotel he lived retired, save for the management of his invested interests, up to the time of his death.

Mr. Binder was married to Miss Caroline Pfinzenmaier, who was born in Germany, September 5, 1831. Her parents were residents of Stuttgart, and both died there. Mrs. Binder was the only one of the family to come to America, making the voyage across the Atlantic and the trip to Ann Arbor with a lady friend in the year 1853. Eleven children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Binder, of whom eight are now living. Mary, the eldest, is the widow of August Graf and resides with her mother. Her husband, also a native of Germany, came to Ann Arbor in an early day, and was engaged in the hardware business here until his death on the 2d of June, 1881. Pauline Binder is now the wife of Martin Haller,

owner of the largest furniture store of Ann Arbor. Henry is engaged in the jewelry business in Detroit. Louise is the wife of Gabriel Elskie, of Detroit. Caroline is the wife of John Lindenschmitt, a member of the firm of Lindenschmitt, Appel & Company, clothiers of Ann Arbor. Fred, who was formerly engaged in the hardware business in Ann Arbor, now resides in Chicago. William is acting as bookkeeper for his brother-in-law, Martin Haller, in the furniture store. Emma L. has always made her home with her mother. Those deceased are: Pauline, Frederick and Emma.

The death of the father occurred on the 13th of November, 1894. In politics he was a democrat, and socially was connected with the German Workingmen's Society of this city. He attended the German Lutheran church, and his widow and children also worship there. At the time of his death the family were residing over one of his store buildings on Main street, but Mrs. Binder has since erected a large and beautiful residence at No. 108 East William street, where she and her two daughters reside. Mr. Binder was one of the leading citizens and pioneer German residents of Ann Arbor. He made no mistake in his decision to seek a home in America, for he found here good business opportunities; and as the years passed, worked his way steadily upward until he occupied a position of affluence. His methods, too, won him honor and respect, and he is today numbered with the pioneer residents of Ann Arbor whose labors proved of value to the city.

FREDERICK G. HASLEY.

Frederick G. Hasley, a dealer in implements and seeds in Milan and also serving as city marshal there, so that he is well known because of his mercantile and official relations with the town and its people, was born in Adrian, Lenawee county, on the 11th of September, 1864. His father, Louis Hasley, was born in Goelshausen, Baden, Germany, January 14, 1822, and was a soldier in the Prussian war of 1848, participating

in four battles. He came to America in 1850, crossing the Atlantic in a sailing vessel, which was thirty-four days in completing that voyage. Taking up his abode in Pennsylvania, he remained in the east until 1868, when he came to Adrian, Michigan. Subsequently he engaged in farming in Exeter township, Monroe county, and was a valued and representative agriculturist of the community for many years, passing away there on the 4th of July, 1904. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Margaret Hasley, was not a relative of her husband though of the same name and also a native of Germany. She still survives and lives at the old homestead. In the family were the following sons and daughters: Henry, who resides in Carleton, Monroe county, Michigan; Louis, a carpenter residing in Chicago, Illinois; John, a farmer at the old homestead in Monroe county; Margaret, the wife of Milo Gage, of Ypsilanti; Elizabeth, the wife of John Palmer, of Detroit; and Barbara, who is living in Ypsilanti.

Frederick G. Hasley acquired his early education in the district schools of Monroe county, which he attended until fourteen years of age, after which he gave his undivided attention to farm labor until twenty-two years of age. He was then appointed deputy sheriff, serving until January 1, 1888, and in 1890 he was re-appointed to that office, in which he continued until 1894. In February, 1895, he removed to Milan, where he entered the agricultural implement and seed business, also dealing in buggies, wagons and harness. He has an extensive trade coming from Washtenaw and Monroe counties. In October, 1905, he purchased the implement and seed business of William C. Reeves & Son, of Milan, thus extending his trade and stock, and he is now conducting a large and profitable business, his diligence and enterprise bringing a splendid financial return annually. In 1903-4 Mr. Hasley served as deputy sheriff of Washtenaw county and in March, 1905, was appointed village marshal of Milan, being the present incumbent in that office. He is much respected by law-abiding classes but is a terror to evil-doers.

On the 23d of February, 1903, Mr. Hasley was married to Mrs. Sadie Heston, the widow of Edward Heston and a daughter of Mrs. Lucy Coe.

Fraternally Mr. Hasley is connected with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Dramatic Order of Knights of Korassan. In politics he is a staunch democrat but has many warm friends among the republicans. He is a great lover and patron of athletics and other outdoor sports and he has many friends among followers of those interests. Mr. Hasley is popular with all on account of his jovial and genial manner and cordial disposition and he has a wide acquaintance throughout the southern part of Michigan, especially in Detroit. The qualities of his manhood are such as have gained for him respect and confidence in political and business circles and in social life the circle of his friends is constantly increasing.

HORATIO J. ABBOTT.

Horatio J. Abbott, a speculative builder of Ann Arbor, who has done much for the city through his improvement of property, was born in Clayton, Lenawee county, Michigan, on the 26th of March, 1876, and is a representative of one of the pioneer families of that district, for his paternal grandfather, Ezra A. Abbott, settled in Lenawee county in 1835. There he followed the occupation of farming up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1860. His widow, who bore the maiden name of Emily Tuttle, and was born in Oneida county, New York, long surviving him, died in the year 1897, at the age of ninety-three years. In their family were nine children, of whom six have passed away, while three are living, namely: Mrs. Nancy Foster, of Chicago; Aaron, father of our subject; and Oramon, who follows farming near Lansing, Ingham county, Michigan, where he owns an eight-hundred-acre farm, six miles south of the state capital.

Aaron Abbott was born in Oneida county, New York, and there spent his early youth, attending the district schools. Following the removal of the family to Michigan, he devoted his attention to general agricultural pursuits, but later became a contractor and builder, being identified with building operations for many years. About

six years ago he came to Ann Arbor, where he is now living retired from active life. He was married on the 5th of June, 1856, to Miss Mabel Johnson, a daughter of John Johnson, a prominent farmer and a pioneer of Lenawee county. Mr. Abbott is a member of the Methodist church, and his political allegiance is given to the democracy, while fraternally he is connected with Fraternity lodge, No. 262, A. F. & A. M. He is now living at No. 713 Dewey avenue, Ann Arbor. In the family are two daughters: Mrs. Abbie McLouth, a resident of Lenawee county; and Mrs. Olive Dowling, now living near Traverse City, Michigan.

Horatio J. Abbott, the only son, pursued his early education in the village schools of Clayton, Michigan, and afterward attended the Adrian (Michigan) high school, from which he was graduated in 1898. He then became assistant city editor of the Adrian Daily Telegram, and in the fall of 1899 he matriculated in the University of Michigan, in which he pursued a literary course. In 1901 he purchased the Washtenaw Republican, changing the name to the Ann Arbor Record, conducting the paper successfully until 1903, when he sold out. He purchased large tracts of vacant property near State and Packard streets, and has built many houses, transforming unsightly vacancies into fine residence districts. He is an extensive dealer in real estate, selling both unimproved and improved property, but has mostly given his attention to the building of residences, which, when completed, he places upon the market, either for sale or for rent. He has erected over one hundred beautiful homes in a few years, which he has sold at a good profit. He displays splendid business discernment and unflagging enterprise, and his laudable ambition and strong determination have been salient features in what is a most creditable and successful business career.

Mr. Abbott belongs to Fraternity lodge, No. 262, A. F. & A. M., and likewise belongs to the Washtenaw chapter, No. 6, R. A. M., and has taken the Red Cross degree in the commandery, and is a member of the Eastern Star, No. 121. He is influential in local political circles, having for five years served as secretary of the democratic

county committee. He is a man of pleasing personality, very popular with a large circle of friends, and certainly deserves great credit for what he has accomplished, for he is still a young man, having not yet completed the third decade since starting upon life's work.

On the 29th of November, 1905, Mr. Abbott was united in marriage to Miss Florence A. Sutton, the youngest daughter of Supervisor Robert B. Sutton, of Dover, Lenawee county, Michigan. Her father is a very prominent man in the county, being a wealthy farmer, and very influential in politics.

H. S. HOLMES.

H. S. Holmes, president of the Kempf Commercial & Savings Bank of Chelsea and the promoter of many business enterprises that have contributed in substantial measure to the business growth and prosperity of the village, possesses that keen insight into business conditions and ready adaptability which are the foundation of all success. Moreover his business methods have been so honorable and his activity so continuous that he has gained an untarnished name and at the same time a gratifying measure of prosperity. He was born in Macon, Lenawee county, in 1854, his parents being Samuel W. and Cornelia (Peters) Holmes. The father came from New York state to Michigan in 1842. He was a carpenter by trade and followed that pursuit for a time after reaching the west but later purchased a farm of one hundred and thirty acres in Scio township, Washtenaw county. It was in 1856 that he took up his abode in this county, living upon his farm throughout his remaining days, his death occurring in 1896, after forty years of close connection with agricultural interests. His wife passed away in 1898. He was a democrat in his political views, active in the work of the party, and served as supervisor of Scio township. In his family were eight children, of whom one died in infancy. The others were: Dallas, now deceased; Frances, the wife of R. P. Copeland, of Dexter, and the mother of Professor Copeland, of

Ann Arbor; Addie M., the wife of William Martin, of Webster township, this county; Elizabeth, the wife of John J. Tuomey, of Detroit; H. S., of this review; Eva M., the wife of R. D. Walker, of Chelsea; Henry and Alfred, both deceased.

H. S. Holmes pursued his early education in the district schools of Scio township, his father having removed from Lenawee to Washtenaw county. Later he continued his studies in Dexter high school and he embarked in business on his own account on the 21st of March, 1872, forming a partnership with Thomas Wilkinson under the firm style of Wilkinson & Holmes. This association was maintained until March 21, 1874, when Mr. Holmes sold out. They had conducted a general store and Mr. Holmes gained a good knowledge of business methods in its control. In August, 1874, he engaged in business as a member of the firm of Durand, Holmes & Company, carrying a general line of goods and continuing therein until 1880, when the senior partner sold his interest to B. Parker and the firm of Holmes & Parker was formed. That relationship was maintained, until the spring of 1888, after which Mr. Holmes was alone in the conduct of the business until 1904, when the H. S. Holmes Mercantile Company and department store was organized. The house carries a large line of goods and the business was incorporated in May, 1904, with H. S. Holmes as president; E. R. Dancer, vice president; D. H. Wurster, secretary; and Ed Vogel, treasurer and manager. Employment is furnished to about twelve people and the business is one of the large, enterprising and profitable commercial interests of Chelsea.

Mr. Holmes is a man of resourceful business ability and broad capacity for the successful establishment and conduct of commercial interests. On the 1st of January, 1902, he organized the firm of Holmes & Walker and in 1890 he went into business with E. G. Hoeg under the firm style of Hoeg & Holmes, dealers in hardware, farm implements and furniture. In this enterprise Mr. Holmes continued until 1902, when the business became the property of Holmes & Walker. On the 17th of July, 1898, Mr. Holmes became actively connected with the Kempf Commercial & Savings Bank, which had previously



S. W. HOLMES.



H. S. HOLMES.

been the private banking house of R. Kempf & Brother. The officers during the first year of its existence under the present organization were R. Kempf, president, and H. S. Holmes, vice president, but since the 1st of January, 1899, Mr. Holmes has been president, with C. H. Kempf, vice president, John A. Palmer, cashier, and George A. BeGole, assistant cashier. The bank has a capital stock of forty thousand dollars, a surplus of twelve thousand, undivided profits of five thousand and deposits amounting to four hundred and forty thousand. Mr. Holmes was also a stockholder and director previous to January, 1898, in Chelsea Savings Bank, having been thus connected with the institution for twelve years. He is with the William Bacon-Holmes Lumber & Produce Company, of which H. S. Holmes is president; William Bacon, manager; George A. BeGole, treasurer; John Palmer, first vice president; and R. D. Walker, second vice president. Mr. Holmes is likewise a member of the firm of Dancer Brogan & Company of Lansing, dealers in dry goods. His chief attention, however, is given to the banking business at Chelsea and under his guidance a safe and conservative policy is followed that makes this one of the reliable financial institutions of the state.

In October, 1879, Mr. Holmes was united in marriage to Miss Edith Cushman, a daughter of Ira Cushman, of Chelsea, now deceased. Three children have been born unto them: Ralph H., who was graduated from the literary department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in the class of 1903 and is now manager of the advertising department of Hygiene Food Company of Battle Creek, Michigan; Enid P., at home; and Howard S., who for two years has been a student in the university.

In his political views Mr. Holmes has always been a republican. He has served as a member of the board of trustees and as president of the school board and was appointed on the board of control of Michigan state prison during Governor Pingree's administration, receiving appointment in February, 1897, his term extending until February, 1903. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Olive lodge, No. 156, A. F. & A. M.; Olive chapter, No. 194, R. A. M.; and Ann Arbor

commandery, No. 13, K. T. He is likewise connected with the Knights of Pythias. He has a wide and favorable acquaintance in Washtenaw county and his labors and influence have been an important factor in its upbuilding and substantial growth, especially in Chelsea. While "the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong" the invariable law of destiny accords to tireless energy, industry and ability a successful career. The truth of this assertion is abundantly verified in the life of Mr. Holmes. His entire career is illustrative of the fact that certain actions are followed by certain results. In business he has been a promoter of successful enterprises that have contributed to general prosperity as well as to individual success and as a citizen he is an illustration of a high type of our American manhood.

ADOLPH H. FRITZ.

Adolph H. Fritz, who for twenty-two years has been a resident of Ann Arbor, as a representative of its business interests, was born in this city, January 16, 1867. His parents were John and Minnie (Kiebler) Fritz. The father, who was a farmer of Washtenaw county for many years, died about nineteen years ago, but the mother is still living on the old farm homestead. In their family were seven children: Will, who is engaged in the dry goods business in Millbrook, Michigan; Edward, a resident of California; John, a miller of Saline; Adolph H., of this review; Rudolph, who is living in Oregon; Julius, who resides upon the old homestead farm; and Louise, who lives in Lodi.

Adolph H. Fritz, whose name introduces this record, began his education in the public schools of Lodi township, and during the periods of vacation he assisted upon the home farm, where he remained until nineteen years of age. He then came to Ann Arbor and has since been identified with building interests in this city, first as an employe of Colonel Winslow and Henry Bliton, contractors of Ann Arbor. For a number of years, however, he has been engaged in business on his own account as a general building

contractor, and his efficiency and fidelity have been the means of bringing him a good patronage. He has his workshop and office at No. 729 South Main street, and from that point superintends his various building operations.

On the 20th of March, 1893, Mr. Fritz was united in marriage to Miss Clara Bonet, and they now have three interesting children: Almer, a bright boy of eleven years; Laura and Irena, at home.

Mr. Fritz is a member of the Zion Lutheran church and in political views is independent. He cares naught for the honors and emoluments of public office, preferring to give undivided attention to his business pursuits. Throughout the period of his active business career he has lived in Ann Arbor, and those who know him know that his success is attributable entirely to his own labors. Starting out in life without any special advantages, he has realized the value and importance of close and persistent effort and upon this has based his prosperity. His business interests are well conducted and his labors have been a factor in improving and beautifying the city.

GENERAL MARTIN DAVIS.

General Martin Davis, one of the most distinguished citizens of Washtenaw county during its pioneer epoch and through the middle portion of the nineteenth century, was a native of Morristown, New Jersey, and attracted by the opportunities of the west when this was a frontier district, he came to Ann Arbor, from Port Byron, New York, making the journey by way of canal to Buffalo, where he took a packet to Detroit, and thence proceeded by stage to his destination, it requiring three days to make the trip from Detroit to Ann Arbor. He located in what is now the seventh ward of the city, his home being on the present Liberty street on the site occupied by the residence of Emil H. Arnold. He traded with the Indians in those early days, for they were about the only human beings in this part of the state. His name is associated with many of the "first things" of the county. He brought the

first repeating rifle to the territory, and it was an object of great awe and curiosity to the Indians who tried many times to steal it. He built the first frame house in Ann Arbor, at what is now the corner of Huron and Ashley streets, and also built the first brick house, which stood on the site of the Koch & Nichols building. He was also the first justice of the peace and married the first couple in the county.

General Davis married Miss Mary Lewis, who was born in New London, Connecticut, and was married when fifteen years of age. She died in 1870, while General Davis passed away in 1872. They were the parents of twelve children.

John Milton Davis, who resided in Lockport, and afterward removed to Clinton, Michigan, was a jeweler.

Ann Eliza Davis became the wife of P. McCauley, and died in Detroit, in March, 1905, at the advanced age of eighty-five years.

Adelaide A. Davis, now Mrs. A. A. Freer, spent her early school life in Mrs. Wood and the Misses Clark Seminary in Ann Arbor. At fourteen years of age she went to New York city, where she studied music, and she has since been very prominent in musical circles, singing in Grace church (New York) choir and in the Episcopal choir of Ann Arbor. She was a pupil of the famous musician, George Washburn Morgan, of New York city, and has a beautiful soprano voice. As soloist she assisted in the dedication of University Hall, and she has figured prominently in connection with many notable musical events. She married C. D. Bliss, of Ann Arbor, and they had two sons, Harry A. and Ferdinand Bliss. The former, now residing in New York city, is a traveling salesman for the great jewelry house of Crementz & Company, with which he has been connected for twenty-three years. He married Miss Mary Doyle, of Newark, New Jersey, and they have two children, Harry F. and Hazel E., the former a student in Princeton College, belonging to the class of 1906. Ferdinand Bliss married Kitty Fell, of New York city, and is now in Cleveland, Ohio, with the Buckeye Electric Company, with which he has been connected since its establishment. Mrs. Freer was living in Chicago at the time of the great fire

there in 1871, and her home was destroyed in that mammoth conflagration. She now makes her home in Ann Arbor and is a member of St. Andrew's Episcopal church here.

Frances L. Davis, the fourth member of the family, became the wife of John Sedgwick, a member of the firm of Longstreet, Sedgwick & Company, extensive clothiers of New York city. Mrs. Sedgwick died in 1877. Her three children, Mary B., Benjamin and James, are living in Mount Vernon, New York.

Mary Davis was married in New York to James Doyler, a silk importer, and they had six children, of whom three died in infancy, while three are still living, and make their home in Hamburg, Germany. Mrs. Doyler died in 1872.

Harriet Davis became the wife of Samuel Tooker, of New York city, and was living there at the time of her death in 1880.

Martha Davis became the wife of Theodore Aschmann, a Swiss, who was engaged in importing silks. She had four children, whom she educated in Europe, residing there for eighteen years, and her death occurred in 1890.

We can give no better account of the life, the works and the character of General Martin Davis than to present in its entirety the obituary notice which appeared in one of the local papers at the time of his demise, and which said, "We have the painful and yet pleasant duty of recording the death of one of the first settlers in this city and one of the earliest pioneers of the state. General Martin Davis departed this life July 30, 1872, at the residence of his eldest daughter, Mrs. McCauley, at St. Charles, Michigan, full of years and honors, at the ripe old age of eighty-six. He emigrated to the then far west and settled in this city in the spring of 1825, forty-seven years ago, when his principal neighbors were the red men of the forest. Three brothers came together. The eldest, William, died at Battle Creek at the advanced age of ninety-four. The other, Doctor Davis, who was the first surgeon of the prison at Jackson, Michigan, died in that city, nineteen years ago at the age of seventy. General Davis was an officer in the war of 1812, and won honorable distinction, participating in several battles, obtaining and retaining the warm friendship of

General Scott, which lasted through life. He was very active in organizing the militia of the then territory and was foremost in every good word and work for the advancement and prosperity of the country. He was literally full of labors, official and individual, was the first justice of the peace in the county, married the first couple, built the first frame and first brick houses in the city, both of which are now standing, the former now occupied as the law office of our excellent townsman, Major T. W. Root, and the latter constituting the west portion of the Leonard House. He was one of the oldest Freemasons in the United States and ranked very high in that ancient order, being the senior grand warden of the grand lodge of the territory of Michigan when that illustrious citizen, patriot, statesman and Freemason, General Lewis Cass, was grand master. He was also the first senior warden of Oriental lodge of this city, which was chartered in 1846, when the writer of this was master, in all of which offices he honored himself and was an ornament to the royal craft. General Davis was in many respects a very remarkable man. His heart was pure and was always open to the wants of the needy, unbounded in its simplicity and irresistible in its perfect truth and frankness. No more entertaining companion could be found the world over, pleasant and hearty, fond of all manly and sociable amusements, particularly attached to music, and an inveterate disciple of Izaak Walton. He lived fifty-seven years with his wife prior to her death, which occurred two years before his own, and no doubt hastened it, and the happiness of that more than half a century can not be better expressed than by describing those long years as one continued honeymoon. He was enthusiastic in his support of the great party of popular rights, and it is an interesting fact in the early history of this county that on the inauguration of President Jackson in 1829, at a festival given by the father of the writer at his house, to which every "Jackson man" in Washtenaw county was invited, and most of them were present, General Davis was prominent among the guests and sang in a rich, melodious voice that then famous war song, the "Hunters of Kentucky," and was the life and

soul of the feast. The lamp of his life went out peacefully and quietly. He died without disease and without much pain, expressing gratitude that his time had come and relying with unshaken confidence in the faith of a glorious immortality, and with full and dear hopes of meeting his loved ones again in that world from which no traveler ever returns. His family left, which are six children, mourn his loss, but feel that their loss is his gain, knowing that the old must die and the young may. His remains were taken to that beautiful city of the dead, Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn, New York, where he rests by the side of his sainted wife and beloved daughter."

JOHN W. MARKEY.

John W. Markey, a member of the city council of Ann Arbor, and well known in business circles as a railroad contractor, is numbered among Michigan's native sons, his birth having occurred in Pinckney, Livingston county, on the 4th of December, 1858. His father, Bernard Markey, was born in Ireland, and became a resident of Washtenaw county in 1837. For a number of years he followed merchandising but later turned his attention to farming and was thus closely associated with agricultural interests in this part of the state. In politics he was a pronounced democrat and in his religious faith he was a Catholic. He married Miss Ann Cline, who was born in Ithaca, Michigan, and for many years they traveled life's journey together but were separated by the death of the husband on the 21st of October, 1882. Mrs. Markey survived for a number of years, passing away in May, 1897. Their marriage was celebrated in Washtenaw county, May 15, 1851, the wedding ceremony being performed by Father Cullen. They became the parents of six children, of whom three are yet living; James Bernard, who is living in Toledo; John W., of this review; and Robert Francis.

John W. Markey acquired his education in the schools of Pinckney, Michigan. For twenty years he has made his home in Ann Arbor, during

which time he has traveled extensively. He has been engaged in the real estate business and railroad contracting business through the south and southwest for many years and his operations have been extensive in that line. He has contracted for the construction of many miles of railroad.

In 1892 Mr. Markey was united in marriage to Miss Katherine Cooney, a native of South Bend, Indiana, and a daughter of Michael Cooney, a very prominent farmer of St. Joseph county. Five children have been born unto them: Marie Estella, thirteen years of age, now in school; Francis Bernard, ten years of age, also in school; Jerome William, six years old; Leo Joseph, a little lad of three years; and Marguerite Ann, an infant.

The parents are communicants of the Catholic church and Mr. Markey is identified with several fraternal and benevolent organizations, including the Knights of Columbus, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His political allegiance is given to the democracy and he was elected alderman of the city by a large majority from the fourth ward and is now serving as a member of the council. He is deeply interested in the work of public progress and improvement and exercises his official prerogatives for advancement along all material, intellectual and moral lines here. He and his family occupy a nice home at No. 1515 Fuller street.

FRED C. WEINBERG.

Fred C. Weinberg, a mason contractor of Ann Arbor, was born in Bridgewater township, this county, March 8, 1867. His father, Julius Weinberg, was a native of Berlin, Germany, and came to Ann Arbor prior to his marriage, establishing his home at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was joined in wedlock to Miss Barbara Acherman, also a native of the fatherland. Soon afterward, or in 1865, they came west to Washtenaw county, Michigan, settling in Bridgewater township, where the father secured employment as a farm hand. He is now living in Ann Arbor. In the family were four children, of whom Fred C.

is the eldest, the others being Mrs. Rica Tesser, August and Carl.

In the district schools Fred C. Weinberg mastered the elementary branches of learning, and as a preparation for life's work he learned the trade of a carpenter in Ann Arbor, serving a regular apprenticeship. He afterward engaged in all kinds of contract work, in carpentering for four years, and about three years ago turned his attention to the mason's trade, since which time he has done various kinds of contract work in this line, including the building of stone basements, brick walls, cement sidewalks and also the manufacture of cement stone for building purposes. His life is characterized by unremitting industry and unfaltering diligence, and he is now prospering in his chosen field of labor.

In 1892 Mr. Weinberg was married, in Ann Arbor, to Miss Mary Otto, who was born in Canada, and came to Michigan with her parents in her girlhood days, being a daughter of Henry Otto, of this city. They now have two children, born in Ann Arbor, Julius H. and Celia May. Mr. Weinberg is a member of the Maccabees tent, the Woodmen camp and the Odd Fellows lodge, and his brethren of these fraternities entertain for him that warm personal regard which arises from a recognition of true worth of character and an adherence to manly principles.

JACOB HUMMEL.

Jacob Hummel is engaged in the dairy business and also in horticultural pursuits. He makes his home in Chelsea and owns a good farm adjoining the corporation limits of the village. His birth occurred in Cook county, Illinois, on the 9th of July, 1858, his parents being Jacob and Elizabeth (Urban) Hummel, both of whom were natives of Alsace, Germany, although the province at that time belonged to France. Previous to their marriage they crossed the Atlantic to the new world. Mr. Hummel hoped to enjoy better business opportunities in this country and made his way to Detroit, arriving in that city about 1852. After a brief period he removed to Washtenaw county,

where he was employed for four or five years, and then took up his abode in Madison, Cook county, Illinois, where he spent four years. On the expiration of that period he went west to Kansas and took up a homestead in Allen county, but owing to ill health he returned to Michigan in 1863. He rented land in this state and thus continued farming until 1876, when with the capital he had saved from his earnings he purchased a tract of eighty acres in Lyndon township, Washtenaw county. Upon this place he set out a small orchard and also conducted general farming and thus the years of his life passed in activity until he was called to his final rest on the 9th of August, 1903, when seventy-six years of age. His wife had passed away on the 3d of December, 1890. In their family were six children: John, who died in Kansas; Chauncy, a traveling man living in Chelsea; Elizabeth, the wife of George Eder, of this village; Mary A., who married Jacob Stoll and died in 1893; and John J., a molder by trade.

Jacob Hummel pursued his education in the schools of Michigan, being for one year a student in Chelsea Union school. He was married in 1881 to Miss Mary A. Fitzsimmons and they had one daughter, Matilda E. The wife and mother died in 1883, and in 1886 Mr. Hummel was joined in wedlock to Miss Julia Weber, of Sylvan township.

Two years after his marriage Mr. Hummel rented a dairy farm in Dexter township, which he conducted for five years, and then engaged in the drug business in connection with H. H. Fenn. He was also proprietor of a store in Chelsea for two and a half years but in 1890 sold out and turned his attention to the hardware business, forming a partnership with C. E. Whitaker, under the firm style of Hummel & Whitaker. For two years they carried on a general hardware and farm implement business and on the expiration of that period Mr. Hummel sold out to his partner. This was in 1892, at which time he turned his attention to farming and dairying. He rented land until 1901, when he purchased a dairy business in the city and conducted it until 1904. He then bought seventy acres of land near the corporation limits of Chelsea, and in fact

the house and barn are within the boundary lines. He is still engaged in the dairy business, milking fifteen cows and retailing the product in Chelsea. He also has a young orchard of five acres planted to peach, apple, pear and plum trees and this is coming into good bearing and will prove a profitable source of income to him. In addition to his farm property Mr. Hummel owns another house and lot in the village.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hummel by the second marriage have been born five children: Genevieve, Amelia, John, Mabel and Mary. Genevieve is a graduate of the Adrian Academy and is now a bookkeeper.

Fraternally Mr. Hummel is connected with the Elks, the Maccabees, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Knights of Columbus at Ann Arbor, and has held prominent offices in both the Woodmen and the Maccabees. In politics he is a stalwart and earnest republican and has filled a number of offices with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He has served as highway commissioner, has been a member of the board of review, has been both township and village treasurer, in 1900 was census enumerator and in 1904 was elected supervisor of Sylvan township, and in 1905 was re-elected. In all the duties that have devolved upon him whether in business or political circles he has been found true and faithful and the success he has achieved is the merited reward of his own labor.

ADAM BEATTIE.

Although Adam Beattie never resided in Washtenaw county he was a prominent man in the history of the state, serving for two terms in the Michigan senate and leaving the impress of his individuality upon the legislative history of the commonwealth and his name became an honored one in Michigan. His widow has resided in Ann Arbor since June, 1895, and is now held in warm regard by a large circle of friends.

Mr. Beattie, a native of Seneca county, New York, was born on the 26th of November, 1833. His parents were of Scotch birth and parentage

and in early life crossed the Atlantic to the Empire state, settling in Seneca county, where the father purchased a farm, which he continued to operate up to the time of his death, both he and his wife retaining their residence there until called to the home beyond. Their son, Adam Beattie, acquired a good education in the best schools of Seneca county and after putting aside his textbooks he went to the south, where he engaged in teaching school for several years, or until the outbreak of the Civil war. He then returned to Seneca county and in 1861, responding to the county's call for aid, enlisted at Geneva, New York, as a member of the Twenty-sixth New York Battery. He participated in a number of important engagements but was never wounded. He was, however, taken ill with smallpox and remained in a hospital at New Orleans for several months, receiving an honorable discharge in New Orleans at the close of the war. When hostilities had ceased he returned to the county of his birth, where he remained for a short time but in 1866 came to Michigan, establishing his home at Ovid, Clinton county. He purchased a farm near that town and for several years thereafter gave his time and energies to general agricultural pursuits. He later sold the property, however, and entered into partnership with a Mr. Potter, of Ovid, in conjunction with whom he purchased a saw mill eighteen miles north of the town and for several years was engaged in the lumber business there. The firm also engaged in the buying of wheat and wool at Ovid for many years and this was one of the strong business combinations of the town. Mr. Beattie also became interested in the dry-goods business in Ovid and for a number of years conducted his store with gratifying success.

During this time, in Ovid, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Beattie and Miss Mary E. Hand, a native of Yates county, New York, and a daughter of George and Rachel (DeKamp) Hand, both of whom were natives of the Empire state. Her father there followed the occupation of farming for a number of years but eventually sold his property there and removed to Clinton county, Michigan, where both he and his wife remained until called to the home beyond. By a former marriage Mr. Beattie had two children.



ADAM BEATTIE.

One son, Mark Beattie, is well known in Ann Arbor, having pursued a full course in the state university here. He is an electrician and is now residing in Chicago at the age of twenty-eight years. Willard G. Beattie is with the Bours Coffee Company, of Toledo, Ohio.

As stated above, Mr. Beattie was closely and successfully associated with various business enterprises in Ovid through a long period and eventually he was made postmaster of the town under appointment of Grover Cleveland although he was a republican in his political views. He acted as postmaster for two years and then on account of ill health gave up the position and lived retired to the time of his death.

In community affairs Mr. Beattie was prominent and influential and his fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, frequently called him to positions of public trust. He voted with the republican party and took a very active and helpful interest in its work. In 1872 he was elected to represent his district in the state senate at Lansing and filled the office so capably that he was re-elected and served for two terms, during which time he was connected with important constructive legislation and with the passage of a number of important measures. He gave to each question which came up for settlement his earnest and thoughtful consideration and his senatorial career was marked by a loyal patriotism that was above question. A valued representative of several fraternal organizations, he exemplified in his life the beneficent spirit of the Masonic lodge and also maintained pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership in the Grand Army Post at Ovid. He passed away June 26, 1893, but many years will have been added to the cycle of the centuries before he will be forgotten by those with whom he was associated both because of his political prominence and his business success, which was so honorably and worthily won. Moreover in his home and social relations he commanded the friendship and respect of all and he was justly classed with the representative and honored residents of his county and state.

Following the death of her husband Mrs. Beattie continued to reside in Ovid until June, 1895,

when she sold her property there and removed to Ann Arbor to educate her son. At that time she purchased her present fine residence at No. 1355 Wilnot street, where she has since resided. The family attended the Congregational church at Ovid and she now worships with that denomination in Ann Arbor.

CLARAMON L. PRAY.

Claramon L. Pray, representing mercantile interests in Ann Arbor as a member of the firm of Miller & Pray, dealers in groceries at No. 300 Main street, was born at Chester Hills, Connecticut, on the 2d of June, 1867. His father, Alfred Pray, is a native of Brooklyn, Connecticut, and for many years followed general agricultural pursuits, being also engaged in the grocery business at Brooklyn for twenty-one years, but is now living a retired life. He married Miss Angest Parkhurst, a native of Connecticut, and unto them were born four children, but the eldest died in childhood, the other being Claramon L., Clara A. and Gracia Andrus. For his second wife the father chose Martha Moody, and they have three children: Alice, Marion and Clinton.

Claramon L. Pray remained a resident of the east until sixteen years of age, when he became a resident of Washtenaw county, and for a number of years he has figured prominently in commercial circles of Ann Arbor, being now engaged in the grocery business at 300 Main street, North, as a member of the firm of Miller & Pray. They have an excellent and constantly increasing trade and their carefully selected and well arranged stock of goods, their reasonable prices and their honorable desire to please their customers secured them a liberal patronage.

In 1891 Mr. Pray was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Alber, of Ann Arbor. Having no children of their own, they are rearing an adopted daughter, a beautiful little child, Ninona, who is three years of age and of whom they are very fond.

Mr. Pray is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, the Independent Order of Odd Fel-

lows, the American Insurance Union and Home Guards of America, and has occupied all of the chairs in the last named. He was also elected a delegate to the grand lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which had its meeting at Benton Harbor, Michigan, and is now treasurer in the local organization. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Baptist church. He is a man of high standing in public life, devoted to the welfare and progress of his city, as is proven by his co-operation in many measures for the general good. In his business affairs he has prospered and his life record proves that success is ambition's answer.

EDWARD D. CAMPBELL.

Edward D. Campbell, a member of the faculty of the University of Michigan, who since 1890 has been a teacher of chemistry, being made full professor of chemical engineering in 1903, and in 1905 succeeded Dr. Albert B. Prescott, as director of the chemical laboratory, was born in Detroit, Michigan, September 9, 1863, and is a representative of one of the oldest families of New York. His paternal great-grandfather, Thomas Campbell, was born in Ulster county, New York, in 1740, married Elizabeth Cropsey, and died at Stillwater, New York, in 1825. Their son, Henry M. Campbell, born in Ulster county, New York, in 1783, became a merchant of Buffalo and a local judge there. Following his marriage he removed westward to Detroit, where he again engaged in merchandising and he likewise held various offices of public trust in the city. He served in Seely's command in the war of 1812 and his patriotic spirit was manifest not only in military circles but in his prompt and faithful discharge of political duties. He married Lois Bushnell, who was born in Vermont, in 1784, and his death occurred in Detroit in 1842, while his wife passed away there in 1876. In their family were two sons and three daughters: Henry M.; Valeria; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Samuel T. Douglass, judge of the circuit court of Wayne county; James Valentine; and Mary, the

wife of Professor William P. Wells. All have now passed away.

James V. Campbell, born in Buffalo, New York, in 1823, died in Detroit, Michigan, in 1890. He accompanied his parents on their removal from the Empire state to Detroit in 1826, and was educated in private schools of that and other cities. Later he studied in Detroit for the practice of law and at the notably early age of thirty-four years was elected to the bench of the supreme court of Michigan, serving thereon up to the time of his death. He was one of the ablest members that graced the courts of Michigan and in addition to his ability in law was a man of broad, intellectual culture and attainments, greatly esteemed by all and is regarded as one of the prominent men of his time. He was likewise successful financially. He married Cornelia Hotchkiss, who was born in Lewiston, New York, in 1824, and died in 1888, at the age of sixty-four years. Their family numbered five sons and one daughter: Cornelia L.; Henry M.; James Valentine, Jr., who died in 1894, at the age of thirty-eight years; Charles Hotchkiss; Douglass H.; and Edward D.

Having entered the public schools of Detroit at the usual age Professor Edward D. Campbell passed through successive grades until he had completed the high school course by graduation with the class of 1881. He then entered the University of Michigan and was graduated in the class of 1886 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in chemistry. He then accepted a position as chemist with the Ohio Iron Company, at Zanesville, Ohio, where he remained for a year, and in 1887 became chemist of the Sharon Iron Company, at Sharon, Pennsylvania, where he also spent a year. In 1888 he accepted a similar position with the Dayton Coal & Iron Company, at Dayton, Tennessee, and not only acted as chemist but also as an assistant manager. His duties were therefore very arduous and complicated and to their discharge he devoted his energies until the fall of 1890, when he was called to fill the chair of Professor Cheever in analytical chemistry and metallurgy, since which time he has been connected with the University of Michigan as a member of its faculty. He was made junior pro-

fessor of analytical chemistry in 1895; in 1902 was made full professor of chemical engineering and analytical chemistry; and in 1905 succeeded Dr. Albert B. Prescott as director of the chemical laboratory being at the head of the chemical work in the university.

Professor Campbell has maintained his residence in Ann Arbor since 1890. He was married in 1888, in Cincinnati, Ohio, to Miss Jennie M. Ives, a native of Detroit, Michigan, and a daughter of Caleb and Mary L. (Allen) Ives, the latter a daughter of Marvin Allen, who was one of the regents of the University of Michigan from 1843 until 1852. Professor and Mrs. Campbell have six children, Cornelia Hotchkiss, Edward D., Jr., Mary L. I., Jane Allen, James Valentine, and Charles Duncan, all born in Ann Arbor, with the exception of the eldest daughter, whose birth occurred in Cincinnati, Ohio. The family attend the Episcopal church and Professor Campbell is a republican in his political affiliation.

HENRY BLITON.

Henry Bliton, who for eighteen years has been engaged in the contracting business in Ann Arbor, is a native of New York, his birth having occurred in Sodus Point, Wayne county, on the 21st of July, 1851. His parents were Elijah W. and Eunice (Phelps) Bliton. The father, who was also a contractor through many years of his business career, likewise devoted a part of his time to the work of the Methodist ministry, and his influence in behalf of the church was of no restricted order. His wife died in 1864, and he passed away in 1865, and his memory yet remains as a blessed benediction to those who knew him. In the family were three children, but one died in infancy. The surviving brothers, Albert S. Bliton, who is the publisher of the Medford Mail, at Medford, Oregon, and the subject of our sketch.

Henry Bliton, the oldest of the family, was brought to Michigan in his early youth. He acquired his education largely in the schools of Clyde, New York. In the spring of 1870, when

about nineteen years of age, he went to Saline, where he worked at the carpenter's trade, and after being employed as a journeyman for a time he embarked in business on his own account. In 1882 he came to Ann Arbor, where he has been engaged in the contracting business for eighteen years. His long continuance in one field of activity is indicative of the success that has crowned his efforts. He was awarded the contracts for the erection of many fine structures here, which now stand as monuments to his enterprise, skill and business ability.

In 1883 Mr. Bliton was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Larned, whose family were prominent in Northfield township. They now have a most interesting family of four daughters: Eunice Elizabeth, nineteen years of age, who is now a senior in the high school at Ann Arbor; Ester, eleven years of age; Alice and Rachel. The family home is a beautiful residence at No. 917 Olivia avenue, in one of the most attractive portions of the city. Mr. Bliton gives his political allegiance to the republican party, and for one term served as alderman of his ward, but has preferred that others hold office. However, he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, as every true American citizen should do, and is therefore able to uphold his political position by intelligent argument. He is a prominent worker in the Methodist church and his influence is always given on the side of right, progress, reform and improvement.

LOUIS ROHDE.

Louis Rohde, representing the business interests of Ann Arbor as a dealer in coal, wood, lime and building materials, and possessing an enterprising and determined spirit that classes him with the representative citizens here, was born in Ageln, Madgeburg, Prussia, Germany, on the 19th of January, 1843, and is a son of Louis and Sophie Rohde, both of whom were natives of that country, and are now living in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Louis Rohde spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the land of his birth and acquired his education in its public schools, but in early manhood he was attracted to America by its excellent opportunities and advantages, and in 1862 he crossed the Atlantic to the new world, making his way direct to Ann Arbor. In his native country he had learned the trade of manufacturing fur. He is entirely a self-made man, deserving all the praise that that term implies, for he came to this country in very limited financial circumstances and has steadily worked his way upward. He began as a peddler of tinware and other commodities, going through the county in order to sell the goods. In the early years of his residence in Ann Arbor he also worked in a tannery and was engaged in the manufacture of mittens and furs. Later he turned his attention to the fur business, and in 1877 he embarked in the lime, coal and wood business on his own account. From the beginning the new enterprise prospered and he is now the owner of two large yards and an up town office in Ann Arbor. Here he deals in coal, wood, lime and building materials, the yards being located on West Huron street and on Madison street, while the city office is at No. 220 East Huron street. He has secured the support of many patrons, so that his trade is constantly increasing and has long since reached a volume that makes it a very profitable industry.

In 1872 Mr. Rohde was united in marriage to Miss Magdalena Spathelf, of Freedom, Washtenaw county, and unto them have been born seven children, all of whom are yet living. William, the eldest, pursued his education in the schools of Ann Arbor, and when nineteen years of age entered business with his father, this association having since been continued. In 1899 he married Charlotte Reichenecker. He is a member of the city council of Ann Arbor and otherwise prominent in public affairs, being recognized as the champion of all progressive movements. He is serving as a trustee in the Bethlehem Evangelical church, in which he holds membership, and he belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which he has filled all of the offices. August is in the employ of the United States government in the mail service.

Albert, engaged in teaming, is in charge of the streets of Ann Arbor. Gustav is a veterinary surgeon, practicing in this city. Mrs. Clara Atwell is living in Ann Arbor and her husband is United States surveyor. Paulina is the wife of Otto Andrews, of Ann Arbor. Charlotte completes the family, and resides with her parents in a beautiful home at No. 600 West Huron street. For forty-three years Mr. Rohde has been a resident of this city, and his business career has been marked by consecutive advancement, by the utilization of opportunity and by successful accomplishment. His prosperity has been well merited and his history can not fail to prove of interest showing, as it does, that force of character, that unfaltering determination may constitute the basis of a desirable and honorable success.

PAUL G. TESSMER.

Paul G. Tessmer, proprietor of the University Boat Livery, where he is engaged in the livery of canoes and rowboats, and is also manufacturer of these, was born in Stuttgart, Germany, on the 10th of December, 1866. His father, Paul Tessmer, likewise a native of Germany, crossed the Atlantic to the United States in 1870. He is a mason contractor now living in Ann Arbor. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Rosie Janke, also a native of Germany, passed away in 1904. In their family were seven children: Mrs. Amelia Curtis, who is living in Ann Arbor; August, a mason contractor, residing in this city; Mrs. Augusta Sanford, of Rochester, New York; Paul G.; Charles G., who is living in Portland, Maine; Matilda, of Ann Arbor; and Mrs. Emma More, whose home is in Webster township, Washtenaw county.

Paul G. Tessmer was only about three years of age when brought by his parents to the United States, and has since been a resident of Ann Arbor. At the usual age he entered the public schools and passed through successive grades until he had acquired a good English education. After putting aside his text-books he engaged in the grocery business, to which he devoted his

energies for fourteen years, meeting with good success in that undertaking. About eight years ago he built the boat houses on a fine location on the Huron river, and now in his boat livery he receives a liberal and profitable patronage from the students of the university and the residents of Ann Arbor. There are many beautiful views along the river, so that a row or a sail on this stream is a most attractive pleasure, and Mr. Tessmer has one hundred and sixty canoes which he has himself builded, and also some forty row-boats.

Mr. Tessmer was married January 23, 1883, to Miss Frederica Weinberg, a daughter of Julius Weinberg, a sea-faring man, now living retired. He belongs to the American Insurance Union and to the Bethlehem Lutheran church, while his political allegiance is given to the democracy. He has a wide acquaintance in this city, where almost his entire life has been passed, and where he has so directed his labors as to win success and the regard of his fellowmen. His worth is widely acknowledged and his business ability is indicated by the important enterprise which he is now controlling.

HERMANN MARQUARDT.

Hermann Marquardt, a representative of the building interests of Ann Arbor, who as a mason contractor has been identified with industrial pursuits here for six years, belongs to that class of worthy citizens that the fatherland has furnished to the new world. The German-American element has always been a strong one in our civilization and in the material progress of the country, and Mr. Marquardt possesses many of the strong and salient characteristics of his German ancestry. He was born in western Prussia on the 1st of April, 1868, his parents being Carl and Rosa (Kopf) Marquardt. The father was a railroad station master and retained his residence in Germany up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1898. His widow still survives and is yet living in that country. In their family were six children, of whom four are yet living: Hermann;

Mrs. Augusta Fenska, who is living in Germany; Carl, who is employed by his brother in Ann Arbor; and Frederick, also residing in Germany.

Hermann Marquardt spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the land of his nativity and acquired his education in the public schools. Attracted by the opportunities of the new world he made arrangements to leave the fatherland in 1890, and after crossing the Atlantic to the new world came direct to Ann Arbor, where he has since made his home, covering a period of fifteen years. He learned the mason's trade under the direction of John Koch, by whom he was employed for eleven years, and then began business on his own account, having now been known as a mason contractor of Ann Arbor for the past six years. He has won for himself a creditable position in trade circles and secures many good contracts so that he is closely associated with building operations here.

In 1891 Mr. Marquardt was united in marriage to Miss Ida Gallnek, also a native of western Prussia, and their marriage has been blessed with six children, namely Ella, Walter, Elsbet, Olga, Alvena and Ernest. The first four are now attending school in Ann Arbor. Mr. Marquardt owns a good home at No. 452 Seventh street, South, and he does everything in his power to promote the welfare and enhance the happiness of his wife and children. It is for this purpose that he applies himself assiduously to his business interests that he may give them a good home and the comforts of life. He belongs to some of the local German societies and is an active member of the Bethlehem Lutheran church. Since becoming a naturalized American citizen his political allegiance has supported the republican party and its principles and upon that ticket he has been elected alderman from the second ward. He is public spirited and devoted to the welfare and upbuilding of the city. Moreover he is a self-made man whose advancement in the business world is the direct result of his enterprise, close application and capable management. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home in America for here he has found the opportunities he sought, which, by the way, are always open to ambitious young men, and

gradually he has worked his way upward until he is now in possession of a comfortable competence.

EBENEZER M. CONKLIN, M. D.

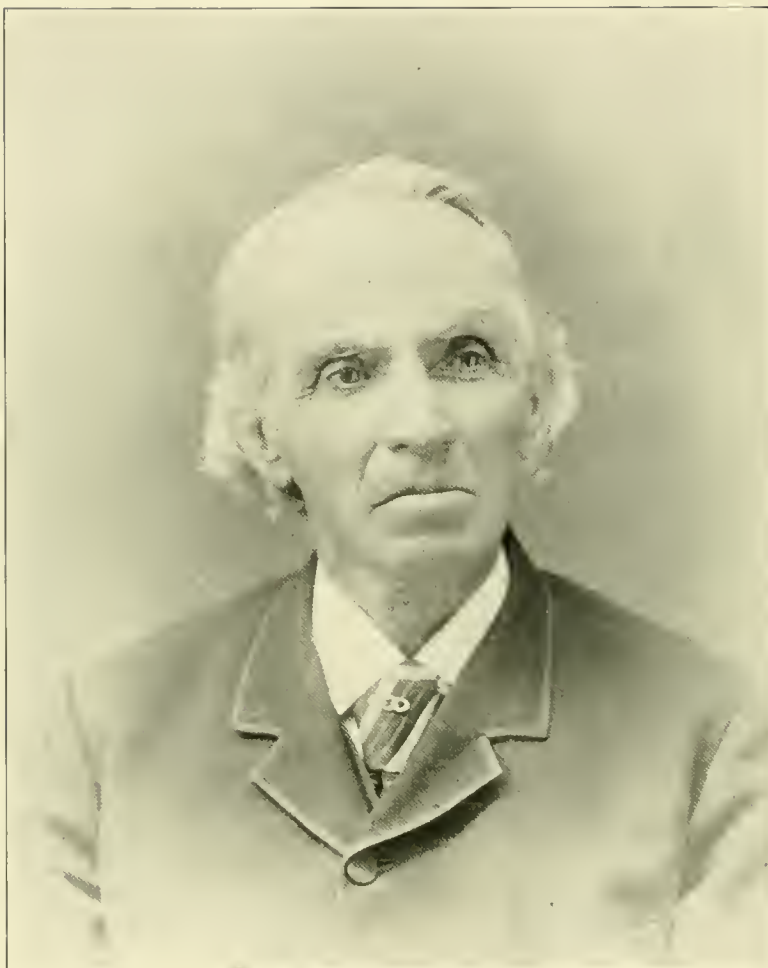
Among the native sons of Manchester, who are now residents of the village, is Dr. Ebenezer M. Conklin, who was born here in 1855, and is now successfully engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery. His parents were Amariah and Lovina A. (Carpenter) Conklin, both of whom were natives of the Empire state. The father came to Michigan in 1832 with his parents, Dr. Ebenezer H. and Lucy Conklin, who located in Sharon township. The former was a practicing physician, and after removing to Michigan, entered a tract of land in Sharon township, Washtenaw county, where he engaged in practice, and also superintended his farming interests. There he resided up to the time of his death, which occurred in June, 1851, when he was sixty-one years of age.

Amariah Conklin, reared under the parental roof, remained upon the old family homestead until after the death of his father, when the farm was divided and he took up his abode in Manchester. He, too, was a representative of the medical fraternity and practiced his profession in Manchester from 1849 to 1892, or for forty-three years. He was widely known in this section of the country, and had an extensive patronage, his capability winning him a large share of business in his profession. He was president of the village for a number of years, occupying that position until within a short time prior to his death, which occurred on the 25th of May, 1892, when he was seventy years of age. He voted the republican ticket, and his fitness for leadership led to his selection for a number of public trusts. In addition to the village presidency, he served as justice of the peace. He was a man of large heart, of broad and generous charity, and his life was filled with many good deeds. Fraternally he was connected with the Odd Fellows, and at the time of the Civil war he served as a recruiting officer. In all life's relations he was loyal to

the trust reposed in him, and he looked upon life and its duties from a broad and humanitarian standpoint, there being nothing narrow, contracted or sordid in his nature. His widow, yet living in Manchester, is now seventy-one years of age. She came to Michigan with her parents, Morgan and Betsey Carpenter, who were pioneer settlers of Washtenaw county. Mr. and Mrs. Conklin had four children: Ebenezer M., of this review; A. Benjamin, a practicing physician of Ambler, Pennsylvania; L. Sophia, who is now the widow of Ira Glover, and resides with her mother; and Julia M., a teacher in the Manchester schools.

In his early youth Dr. Conklin, of this review, lived upon his father's farm, and was a district-school student until thirteen years of age, when he continued his studies in the Manchester high school, of which he is an alumnus of the class of 1873. He read medicine for a year with his father, and in the fall of 1874 entered Bennett Medical College of Chicago, from which he was graduated on the completion of a course in medicine and surgery with the class of 1876. He located for practice in Manchester, and after two and a half years, removed to Tecumseh, where he remained for eight years. During that period he pursued a post-graduate course in the Eclectic Medical Institute in Cincinnati, and was graduated therefrom in 1881. He also spent three years in active practice in Kansas, and then returned to Manchester in 1889, since which time he has lived in this village, where he has been very successful in his efforts to relieve suffering and restore health. He is a member of the State Eclectic Medical Association, of which he has been both president and secretary, and for the past twelve years he has been local surgeon for the Lake Shore Railroad Company. He has a large private practice that is indicative of the general trust reposed in him; and such a trust is the logical outcome of ability, as demonstrated in the performance of the daily duties of the practitioner. Dr. Conklin is also a director in the Peoples Bank of Manchester.

In 1883 was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Conklin and Miss Kate Burton, of Clinton, Michigan, where she was born in 1858, a daughter of



AMARIAH CONKLIN.



DR. E. M. CONKLIN.

Albert G. and Elizabeth Burton, the former a carriagemaker. Dr. and Mrs. Conklin have one son, Frank C., who is a student in school. Mrs. Conklin belongs to the Episcopal church, and, like her husband, shares in the high regard of many friends. The Doctor is also prominent in local Masonic circles, having been at different times presiding officer in the lodge, chapter, council and Star chapter; Mrs. Conklin also being a zealous member of the Eastern Star. In politics he is a republican, liberal in his views. He has served on the school board for twelve years, and was a trustee of the village for two years. In Manchester and Washtenaw county he has a wide acquaintance, for almost his entire life has been spent within its borders, and he has fully sustained the excellent reputation which was borne by the grandfather and father in connection with the medical fraternity.

SAMUEL ALEXANDER.

Samuel Alexander, author and scientist, was born in Logan county, Ohio, January 6, 1841. His father, Samuel Alexander, Sr., died when the son was two years of age. From early youth he was possessed of an insatiable thirst for knowledge that has led him constantly upward to his present advanced position in the scientific world. He lived and studied in the wilderness of Ohio (then a pioneer district) until fourteen years of age, after which he removed to Calhoun county, Michigan, where he worked his way through the district schools. He afterward spent three terms as a student in an academy and met his tuition and expenses of the course through earnest and indefatigable labor. He studied the rudiments of science, grammar, arithmetic and chemistry. Between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years he was employed on a farm, giving all of his leisure time to study and investigation, and at the age of eighteen he was granted a third grade certificate to teach. At that time he entered upon the active work of the profession, and with the money thus gained he paid his tuition in the Michigan State Agricultural College for

one term. On entering that institution he found that he was ahead of the freshmen work, but not far enough advanced for the sophomore class, so that he was conditioned on some studies, and after making them up was admitted to the sophomore class. While attending the Agricultural College he worked for his board, and at the same time carried six studies. The school at that time was inferior to most high schools at the present day in the matter of its curriculum and methods of instruction. In the winter of 1860-61 Mr. Alexander had charge of a school, which brought him a financial return of twenty dollars per month; but he was paid in wild cat money, on which he realized not more than twenty-five per cent. He then returned to college and entered upon the study of advanced mathematics and chemistry.

Following the outbreak of the Civil war, however, Mr. Alexander responded to the country's call for troops, enlisting as a member of Company G, Third Michigan Infantry. He remained in the ranks for a year and then in 1862, during the Peninsular campaign, was assigned to special duty under General Phil Kearney, and made chief topographical engineer in Kearney's division. He served under that commander until his death, and later, was with Generals Stoneman, Birney, Sickles, French, Hancock and others, being made chief topographical engineer of the Third Army Corps in the spring of 1863. During the battle of Gettysburg he completed a map of the entire field of the last three days of the fight. He was recommended by different generals under whom he served to the governor of the state for a commission, which, however, was never received. The recommendations of French and Sickles were as follows:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,

March 12, 1863.

To His Excellency, Austin Blair,
Governor of Michigan.

Dear Sir: Samuel Alexander, a private of Company G, Third Michigan Infantry, has been attached to my headquarters as topographer for nearly a year. I have had no other assistance in that branch of the engineers, and he has performed the duty entirely to my satisfaction.

The chief of the topographical staff at the headquarters of the army considered Alexander's contributions to that office so valuable that he sometime since requested me to aid in obtaining for him a commission.

He eminently deserves it, and I doubt whether there is in any army of the world in a private's jacket more capacity, energy and correct deportment than are possessed by him.

I respectfully urge these high claims because they are well deserved. I have the honor to remain,
Your Excellency's obedient servant,

WM. H. FRENCH, Maj. Gen'l Vols.

I heartily unite with General French in recommending Alexander for a commission. His services and talents entitle him to this high recognition, and his usefulness to the service will be thereby much increased. I hope it may be convenient for his excellency, the governor of Michigan, to promote this accomplished and meritorious soldier.

Very respectfully,

D. E. SICKLES, Maj. Gen'l.

When Mr. Alexander returned home from the war he went to the adjutant general's office and asked for his recommendation. General Robertson handed it to him with the remark, "Young man, that is the finest recommendation that ever came from the field to this office." When asked why the commission was not issued, he replied that it did not come in regular line. An agreement had been entered into between the colonels of the regiments in the field and the military authorities of the state that no man should be commissioned in a regiment without the colonel's recommendation. The colonels took the position that they would recommend no one for a commission in their regiments who had earned it outside of the regiment. These regulations deprived this meritorious soldier of the promotion which he had so justly earned. Being young and unknown in the state, he had no political backing to secure for him his just rewards.

During the war Mr. Alexander's aid was desired at military headquarters because of his efficient service and the excellent work which he did in the special department of his activity. Captain Paine of the Engineering Corps at army

headquarters made Mr. Alexander's work the basis for his maps, finding them so nearly perfect. Aside from his special duties, Mr. Alexander took part in a number of important engagements, including the first and second battles of Bull Run, Chancellorsville and the campaign under General Grant from the Rapidan river to Richmond. In these campaigns he did much service as guide and in constructing defensive earthworks. At the second battle of Bull Run, during the retirement of the forces, his horse was shot, and he then sat down and began to study geometry. While waiting for another horse an officer came along and inquired what he was doing. On receiving his answer he remarked, "This is a h—— of a place to study geometry!" During McClellan's Peninsular campaign, Mr. Alexander botanized much of the country over which the army passed. In the winter while the army was inactive, he studied mathematics and astronomy, using as a text-book Bowditch's Navigation, which he picked up in a deserted house.

Following his service in the Civil war Mr. Alexander returned to Michigan and for a time had charge of the high school at St. Johns and other towns. He is a deep and earnest student in the sciences and languages, widely recognized as a fine Spanish scholar, and has considerable knowledge of several other languages, including the Anglo-Saxon and middle English. His life has been devoted to the acquirement and dissemination of knowledge; and he is the author of various articles on meteorology, while for eighteen years he was an observer for the government. In 1885 he wrote and published in the American Meteorological Journal, then edited by Professor M. W. Harrington, an article entitled, "The Thermal Belts and Cold Islands of South-eastern Michigan." This has been read as far as meteorology has been studied, and he has been extensively quoted. Professor William M. Davis, of Harvard College, says that it has done much for the advancement of knowledge concerning the relationship of geology and topography to climatology. This article started a new line of thought and investigation among the meteorologists of the weather bureau at Washington. From it a broad

generalization was made to the effect that most weather conditions exist in belts and islands, which are established by the local topography of the regions in which they are found. In many cases climatic conditions depend more on local topography than on latitude. It was discovered that we have rain islands, drought islands, early and late frost islands, cloud and other islands, all of which come under the generalization based on Mr. Alexander's famous article.

As a scientist Mr. Alexander has become the puer and co-laborer of many of the ablest men of the country, and moreover, is entitled to special distinction in the fact that his education has been acquired entirely through his own labors and under the most adverse conditions, as he lacked good text-books. In the study of languages his dictionaries and vocabularies in readers have been very incomplete, making it impossible in many cases to understand the text.

Deprived of the advantages which are afforded most boys, receiving no help in the payment of his tuition, he mastered a college course, and his research and investigation have been carried continuously forward while carrying on large farming and fruit growing operations. His condition in youth was that of almost dire poverty, but with mental force and determination that have enabled him to overcome all difficulties and obstacles in his path, he has advanced steadily in those walks of life demanding strong intellectuality, yet bringing to the intellect the richest wisdom.

Mr. Alexander, in addition to other researches, has made some interesting discoveries in botany, including the discovery of a new specie of oak trees in the forest of Michigan, between Ann Arbor and Port Huron, and extending as far south as Tennessee. Professor Britton named this oak in honor of its discoverer *Quercus Alexanderi*. He has also found several new species of herbal plants in and around Ann Arbor within the last year. Some years ago he made for the Psychical Research Society of London, England, a collection of remarkable psychical experiences among his friends and neighbors, and wrote upon this subject several articles for publication, which excited great interest and were largely quoted in the public press. The tenor of these articles was

to the effect that remarkable psychical experiences occur in all places, at all times and among all classes of people; they are not confined to the long ago and the far away.

AARON C. HUSS.

Aaron C. Huss has a large contracting business in Ann Arbor, and the success which has attended him in his building operations is indicated by his beautiful home situated at No. 560 First street. He is yet a young man, and undoubtedly the future holds in store for him still greater successes. His birth occurred in Saline township, this county, on the 2d of August, 1867, and he comes of German lineage, for his father, John Huss, was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and became one of the early settlers of this county. Here he purchased one hundred and forty-four acres of land which he developed into an excellent farm, continuing its cultivation and improvement up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1897. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Christine Zeller, is now living in Ann Arbor. In their family were eleven children, of whom nine are yet living as follows: Louisa, the wife of Will Nissley, of Saline; George, who follows farming near Dexter, Michigan; Aaron C., of this review; Mrs. Lydia Willshire, of Scio, this county; Mary, who is living in Ann Arbor; Clara, the wife of Albert Lutz, a farmer residing on the old Huss homestead; John and Bertha, also of this city, and Emanuel, on the homestead farm.

Aaron C. Huss acquired his education in the public schools of Saline, Pittsfield township, and afterward spent some years upon the home farm, where he early became inured to the labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist, working in the fields and meadows during the summer months when not occupied with the duties of the school room. He continued to give his time and energies to agricultural pursuits after putting aside his text-books, and was thus engaged until 1887, when he came to Ann Arbor, where he worked at the carpenter's trade. He was thus employed

for a long period, but for the past five years has been engaged in business on his own account as a contractor and builder under the firm style of Huss & Niethamer. He now has a large contract business because of his thorough understanding of the trade, his excellent workmanship and his fidelity to the terms of the contract.

In 1895 occurred the marriage of Mr. Huss and Miss Mary Brown, of Saline, Michigan, a daughter of George and Mary (Gethner) Brown, the former a well known agriculturist of this part of the state. In their family are three children, Oscar, Raymond and Esther. In his fraternal relations Mr. Huss is a Modern Woodman and in politics an active democrat, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Bethlehem Lutheran church. He owns a beautiful home at 560 First street, Ann Arbor, where he is living with his family. In his business life he has realized that "there is no excellence without labor," and his history furnishes another proof of that fact that "honesty is the best policy." He has worked persistently and energetically as the years have gone by, and his fidelity and strong purpose have been the foundation upon which he has built the superstructure for his success.

CHARLIE MILLS.

Charlie Mills, a leading farmer and stock raiser of Pittsfield township, living on section 6, was born on the place where he yet resides, August 11, 1858. His father, Stephen Mills, was a native of Morristown, New Jersey, and was but three months old when his father, Daniel H. Mills, removed from that state to Phelps, Ontario county, New York. The grandfather was a native of Connecticut, and continued his residence in the Empire state until 1827, when, accompanied by his son, Stephen Mills, he came to Michigan and purchased one hundred and twenty-two acres of land that is now the home of Charlie Mills, of this review. Stephen Mills, after arriving at years of maturity, was married to Miss Clemma McKnight, a native of the state

of New York, born February 6, 1820. She was about ten years her husband's junior, his birth having occurred in 1800. They were worthy and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church; and in his political views Mr. Mills was a staunch republican. He served for many years as highway commissioner, and was interested in the work of the party, doing all in his power to secure its success. His life was devoted to agricultural pursuits, and his energy and determination constituted the foundation upon which he built his prosperity. Unto him and his wife were born seven sons, George B., the eldest, married Matilda Vreeland and has three children. James married Maria Loucks, and has five children. Clark married Mary Reives, makes his home in Ann Arbor, and has one child, Frank E., living at Howell, Michigan, married Isadore Crane, and has three children. Myron H., who married Lydia Ide, and has five children, is living in Ann Arbor. Charlie is the next in the family. Fred A., living in Toledo, Ohio, married Julia Baseon, and has two children.

Mr. Mills, of this review, has spent his entire life on the farm which is yet his home; and in the public schools he acquired his education. In the summer months he worked in the fields, aiding in the cultivation of the crops from the time of early spring planting until the harvest was over, in the late autumn. He has never desired to enter departments of business, being content to give his attention to agricultural pursuits, which, George Washington says, "is the most useful and the most honorable occupation of man." He does an excellent dairy business, keeping a large herd of fine milk cows; and he has a steam separator. He milks twenty-five cows and sells the cream to the milk dealer. His farm comprises one hundred and twenty-two acres of land, on which he has a beautiful home; and there are also commodious barns and substantial stock sheds. In fact, there are no further conveniences needed, for everything about the place is in keeping with modern ideas of progress and improvement along agricultural lines. Mr. Mills is practical in his work, and therefore accomplishes results, and is today one of the substantial farmers of the community.

In 1885 was celebrated his marriage to Miss Christina Stoll, who was born in the city of Ann Arbor in 1803, and is a daughter of David Stoll, who was born in Germany and came to America at an early date. He has resided in Ann Arbor for many years, where he is a prominent contractor. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Mills have been born two children: Flora M., whose birth occurred in 1887; and Clemma M., born in 1889. Mr. Mills is a member of the English Lutheran church, and politically he is an independent voter, regarding the capability of the candidate rather than his party affiliation. He belongs to the Maccabees tent, and to the Patrons of Husbandry, and is also a member of the Society of Equity. The work of improvement and agricultural progress instituted by his grandfather and carried forward by his father, is still further promoted by him; and he is today the leading representative of agricultural interests, whose business capacity and well directed labor constitute him a successful farmer of his native county.

EDWARD P. GOODRICH.

Edward P. Goodrich, who for twenty-six years has been circuit court reporter in Ann Arbor, was born in Allegan, Michigan, December 27, 1842. He is descended from New England ancestry in both the paternal and maternal lines. His father, Osman D. Goodrich, was born in Oneida county, New York, in the year 1808, and came to Michigan in 1835, when a young man of twenty-seven years. Afterward, however, he removed to Connecticut, where he spent ten years and then again sought a home in the west. He was a pioneer resident of this state, becoming identified with the interests of Michigan when it was a frontier locality in which the work of progress and improvement seemed scarcely begun. For a long period he was a prominent and successful physician of Allegan, Michigan. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Emeline Dickinson, was a native of Connecticut, and died in the year 1878. In their family were six children, three of whom grew to maturity: Edward

P.; Osman E., of Grand Rapids, Michigan, who has been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery; and Mrs. Mary E. Warner, of Ann Arbor.

Mr. Goodrich of this review is indebted to the public school system of Allegan, Michigan, for the early educational privileges which he enjoyed and which were supplemented by more advanced study in Kalamazoo College. Later he came to Ann Arbor, arriving here in 1864 to become a student in the literary department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in the class of 1865. He studied for the ministry in the Chicago Theological Seminary, from which institution he received the degree of B. D. He also pursued a course in Bryant & Stratton Business College in Chicago, in which school he was a teacher for two years. Entering upon the active work of the ministry, Mr. Goodrich served as pastor at Decatur, Manchester and other places in Michigan until 1879. On the 1st of January, that year, however, he was appointed circuit court reporter at Ann Arbor and has since continuously filled that position, which is indicative of his capability and fidelity.

On the 18th of June, 1873, Mr. Goodrich was married to Miss Mary I. Hall, of Lenawee county, Michigan, a daughter of Reuben L. Hall, who was a pioneer farmer of that county and assisted materially in the early development of his portion of the state, he and his wife, Abbie Lee, having removed from Connecticut in 1833, being of Puritan descent.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich became the parents of three sons and a daughter: Ernest Payson, born in 1874, is a civil engineer and has at different times been connected with some of the largest construction firms in the country. He belongs to the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Geographical Society. In 1898 he was structural designer with the Edison Electric Company at Detroit, and in 1898-99 was engineering assistant in the department of buildings and grounds of Washington, D. C., afterward being a civil engineer in the United States Navy. Francis L. D., born in 1877, is a librarian by profession, having served several years in the library of the State Normal College at Ypsilanti. Ralph D., born in

1878, is also a civil engineer. Emma May, born in 1880, received a degree in the literary department of the University of Michigan, and is now in the university library. All are graduates of the Michigan University and have attained prominence in lines of life demanding strong intellectuality. The wife and mother died October 31, 1904, her remains being interred in the Forest Hill cemetery.

Mr. Goodrich is a staunch republican in his political views. He is an active man of fine character with a thorough appreciation of the higher ethics of life and a love for intellectual development, and not only has he made progress along those lines but has also given his children the opportunities that have made them well known and worthy of respect and admiration by reason of what they have accomplished.

ALBERT W. AMES.

Albert W. Ames, deceased, who for many years was in the employ of the American Express Company at Ann Arbor, and was also engaged in the stationery business, was a pioneer resident of the city. His birth occurred in East Dorset, Vermont, on the 20th of February, 1828, his parents being Amos and Eliza (Fenton) Ames, both of whom were natives of Vermont, in which state they spent their entire lives. The father followed the occupation of farming and was also engaged in the dairy business.

Albert W. Ames attended the common schools of his native county, and afterward attended an academy in Vermont, thus acquiring a good education. He was reared to agricultural pursuits and assisted his father upon the home farm until he was eighteen years of age. He was first married in Troy, New York, Miss Helen F. Abrams becoming his wife. She died in Ann Arbor after becoming the mother of three daughters: Nettie Barker, now the wife of Robert F. Edmond, resident of Duluth, Minnesota; Julia, deceased; and Miriam, deceased wife of Edward Powell. Mr. Ames was again married in Chelsea, this county, in 1867, his second union being with Miss Sarah E. Condon, a native of that place, and a daugh-

ter of Hon. Elisha and Eloise (Standish) Condon, both of whom were natives of Norwich, Connecticut, and were among the first settlers of Washtenaw county, arriving here in 1834. They settled in what is now the town of Chelsea, and there Mr. Condon cut the timber and built a log house. There were only two families living in that part of the county at the time. As the years went by he cleared a farm, which he brought to a high state of cultivation, devoting his energies to general agricultural pursuits. It was he who gave the name of Chelsea to the town and who built a store there and engaged in general merchandising for many years in connection with his farming pursuits. His business interests were capably conducted, and he was also prominent in public life, exerting considerable influence in molding public thought and action. Elected to the legislature, he represented his district for two terms in the lower house, and proved an able working member of that body. Later he turned his business over to his two sons and retired from active life, spending his remaining days in the enjoyment of a well earned rest. Both he and his wife continued to reside upon the old Condon homestead until called from this life, the father passing away in 1867, and the mother in 1865. Five of their children are yet living, namely: Mrs. Ames; Mrs. Julia E. Fuller and Mrs. Betsey N. Morton, who are residing in Chelsea; Joseph Hopkins, whose home is in Berkeley, California; and David, who is residing in San Francisco, California. There were three children born unto Mr. and Mrs. Ames, namely: Helen, who is the wife of Dr. N. S. MacDonald, and resides in Hancock, Michigan; Herbert W., who married Mabel Miller, of Chicago, and is in the employ of the American Express Company in that city; and Ruth Fargo, who died at the age of ten years and six months.

After his first marriage Mr. Ames removed from Detroit to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he entered the employ of the American Express Company as express messenger on a regular run on the Michigan Central Railroad, between Detroit and Chicago. He occupied that position for six years, but not liking the railroad work, he was on that account made agent at Ann Arbor by



ALBERT W. AMES.

the American Express Company. He was with that company for forty-six years, having entered their service in 1861. In connection with the express agency office he installed a stock of stationery and opened a news depot and continued in the business until 1901, when he sold out and retired. He spent the remaining five years of his life in well earned ease, enjoying the comforts and luxuries that came to him as the result of his careful management of his business affairs in former years. He had the entire confidence of the corporation, which he so long represented; and as a merchant he was known for his honorable methods, straightforward dealing and earnest desire to please his patrons—qualities which brought to him a good trade and added annually to his profit. His political allegiance was given to the republican party, but he never had a desire for office. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity at Ann Arbor, and had the entire respect and good will of his brethren of the craft and of the community at large. Mrs. Ames, still residing in Ann Arbor, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church here. She owns a nice residence at No. 323 East William street, in which Mr. Ames made his home until his death, and which she still occupies.

WILLIAM C. JACOBUS.

William C. Jacobus, who has secured an extensive business as contractor and builder in Ann Arbor, was born in Chatham, Canada, on the 5th of April, 1852. His paternal grandfather was Josiah Jacobus, and the father George Jacobus. The latter was born at Seneca Falls, New York, June 24, 1824, and is still living at the advanced age of eighty-two years, his home being in this city. In 1834 he arrived in Michigan, settling in Lodi, where he remained until 1849, when he went to Canada, spending fifteen years there. It was during that time that the subject of this review was born. In 1864, however, the father returned to Ann Arbor, where he has resided continuously since. In early life he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until he put aside business cares. He is a member of the Bap-

tist church and is also an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity, his membership being in the lodge at Ann Arbor. In his political views he is a republican, having always given earnest support to the party but without seeking office as a reward for party fealty. He married Miss Elizabeth Pegg, a native of Seneca Falls, New York, and unto them were born five children, but the eldest, Eva M., died in infancy, and Emma, the third child, died at the age of six years, while George, the youngest, died at the age of nineteen years. William C. was the second in order of birth, and his surviving sister is Amelia, the wife of William Bennham, a resident of Livingston county, Michigan, by whom she has three children.

William C. Jacobus acquired a common school education and also spent two years as a high school student. When a youth of fourteen he began railroading which he followed for twelve years and at the age of twenty-six years he turned his attention to the carpenter's trade working by the day for about two years, during which time he gained a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the business both in principle and detail. On the expiration of that period he began contracting and building on his own account and has since been identified with building operations in Ann Arbor. He has been accorded a liberal patronage and has erected many important structures in this city, which are a visible evidence of his life of thrift and enterprise. He has the entire confidence of the business community because of his faithfulness to the terms of a contract, his promptness in its execution and his earnest desire to please his patrons.

On the 15th of February, 1882, Mr. Jacobus was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Kaylor, who was born in April, 1854, and is a native of Ireland. Her father, Martin Kaylor, who was also born on the Emerald isle, came to America in 1860, when his daughter was only six years of age, crossing the Atlantic to Quebec and thence making his way to Toledo, Ohio. He became a prominent farmer and owned considerable land near that city. In his family were seven children: Patrick, Catherine, Anna, Martin, Elizabeth, Mary and Nora.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Jacobus have been born two sons, George A. and Martin William. The former married Geneva Allen, of Jonesville, Michigan, and they have one daughter, Catherine. Mr. Jacobus exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, to the Knights of Pythias fraternity, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Royal Protective Association of Boston. His wife is a member of the Catholic church. They have a beautiful home on Catherine street in Ann Arbor, which was erected by Mr. Jacobus and is a good example of his skill as an architect and builder.

MARCUS LLEWELLYN WARD, D. D. S. C.

Dr. Marcus Llewellyn Ward, a capable member of the dental fraternity who has built up a large practice in Ann Arbor since 1902, was born in Howell, Livingston county, Michigan, August 5, 1875. His father, Albert F. Ward, now living in Gregory, Michigan, was a soldier of the Civil war, enlisting in 1861, as a member of Company H, Fourth Michigan Infantry. He joined the army as a private and won promotion through meritorious conduct and valor on the field of battle. He married Miss Sarah Kirkland, a native of England, now living in Ann Arbor. Eight children graced this marriage: Marcus L.; Homer A.; Hugh F.; Maude A.; Camelia J.; Sarah Marie; George H., who died in 1904, at the age of sixteen years; and Edna M.

Dr. Ward, the eldest of the family, began his education in the district schools of Livingston county, and when he had mastered the elementary branches of learning became a student in the Fenton Normal. He afterward engaged in teaching in the county of his nativity for five years but regarded this merely as an initial step to professional labor, for he had become imbued with a strong desire to become a member of the dental fraternity. Accordingly, in 1899 he came to Ann Arbor and entered the University of Michigan, where he supplemented his early knowledge by

a scientific course which he completed by graduation in the class of 1902, winning the degree of D. D. S., while in 1905 the degree of D. D. S. C. was conferred upon him. He opened an office for practice in Ann Arbor and since 1902 has built up an excellent business which has already reached large and profitable proportions. He is also a lecturer in the dental department of the University of Michigan.

On the 31st of May, 1899, Dr. Ward was united in marriage to Miss Millie J. Carpenter, of Howell. They have pleasant social relations, the hospitality of many of the best homes of the city being extended to them. They hold membership in the Congregational church and Dr. Ward is affiliated with the blue lodge of Masons. He is likewise a member of the Delta Sigma Delta, a college fraternity, and numerous other societies. He has a beautiful suite of rooms for office purposes at No. 709 North University avenue, thoroughly equipped with all modern appliances known to the profession and in his practice manifests a skill and ability that insure him a continuance of his liberal patronage.

WILLIAM B. SEYMOUR.

William B. Seymour, ex-mayor of the city of Ypsilanti, was born March 4, 1833, at Victory, Cayuga county, New York. His father, a Methodist minister, died December 13, 1846, leaving the subject of this sketch, a boy not thirteen years of age, who was obliged to make his own way in the world. How well he has done this those that know him best can testify. He came to Michigan in 1855.

October 10, 1858, he was married to Anna E. Peckham, of Climax, Kalamazoo county, Michigan, and settled in Ypsilanti in the spring of 1859. To them were born four children, two daughters and two sons. Their daughter, Mrs. A. L. Braisted, resides at 306 Brower street, Ypsilanti. Their second daughter, Miss Lou M. Seymour, is still at home. Their eldest son, Don M., was accidentally killed at the age of sixteen. Their second son, Glen L. Seymour, is repre-

sented on another page of this work. In the spring of 1861 Mr. Seymour accepted a position on the road as a commercial traveler and was a successful salesman for thirty-five years, leaving the road in July, 1896. Since that time he has been in the insurance business.

Mr. Seymour joined the Ancient Order of United Workmen in October, 1877, and held many positions of trust up to February, 1887, when he was elected grand master workman by acclamation and was also elected supreme lodge representative for five consecutive years, from 1888 to 1892 inclusive. He is also a member of the National Union and belongs to Michigan Council, No. 300, of Detroit. Mr. Seymour has also held several positions of trust in the city of Ypsilanti, where he has resided forty-six years, forty-two years of that time at his present residence at 517 Emmet street.

In the spring of 1892 he was elected alderman of the Third ward. In 1894 he was elected mayor by a large majority, refusing a second term in 1895. Mr. Seymour belongs to no church and in politics he is a republican.

GLEN L. SEYMOUR.

Glen L. Seymour, who may well be called the worthy son of a worthy father, was born in Ypsilanti, March 3, 1877. He was educated in the public schools there, passing through successive grades until he had completed the high school work and later attended the state normal school and the Cleary Business College, being graduated from the latter in 1894. He entered business life as a grocer and for four years was with M. J. Lewis, of Ypsilanti, while subsequently he was in the employ of the firm of Stumpenhausen & Seymour, grocers of that city. He was upon the road as a traveling salesman for one year for the Detroit branch of the Ypsilanti Paper Company, and then entered the employ of the Peninsula Paper Company, with which he continued for three years, in charge of the finishing department.

Mr. Seymour became an active factor in political life in 1904, representing the republican party. He was appointed deputy sheriff and was afterward made deputy in the office of the county circuit court by Sheriff Frank Newton. In 1905 he was appointed a county school officer, and he now has his office in the courthouse at Ann Arbor, from which place he daily discharges his duties and the schools of the locality have felt the stimulus of his efforts and undertakings.

On the 11th of July, 1895, Mr. Seymour was united in marriage to Miss Hattie May Brown, a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Loveridge) Brown, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. They have one child, William Russell, who was born August 11, 1896. Mr. Seymour finds his chief recreation in hunting and fishing, greatly enjoying the outdoor sports. He lives in a beautiful residence at No. 613 Cross street, Ypsilanti, and is well known in Washtenaw county, where his entire life has been passed and where his circle of friends is almost co-extensive with the circle of his acquaintance.

PROFESSOR CHARLES H. COOLEY.

Professor Charles H. Cooley, educator and author, was born in Ann Arbor, and is indebted to the public school system for his preliminary education, mastering the branches that constituted the curriculum of the primary, grammar and high schools. He was graduated from the latter with the class of 1880, and in the fall of the same year matriculated in the University of Michigan, where he was graduated B. A. in the class of 1887. In the meantime, however, he spent some time in Europe, and following his graduation went to Bay City, Michigan, as draughtsman for the Industrial Works, with which he was connected for a brief period. Later he went to Washington, D. C., being employed by the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate safety appliances, and prepared the first federal report on that subject in 1889. Subsequently he was appointed special agent for the investigation of street railways and had charge of the report of

the eleventh census on that subject. This task being completed he spent six months abroad and upon his return to his native land in 1892 he was made assistant in political economy in the University of Michigan. Two years later he was made instructor in sociology at the time this study was established in the university. In 1898 he was appointed assistant professor of sociology and in June, 1904, was made junior professor.

Professor Cooley is author of many papers relating to sociological questions and of an important work called *Human Nature and the Social Order*, published in 1902 by Charles Scribner's Sons. It has been commended by distinguished students of sociology.

In 1890 Professor Cooley was married, in Ann Arbor, to Miss Elsie Jones, a daughter of Dr. Samuel A. Jones, of this city, and their children, three in number, are: Rutger H., born in 1893; Margaret, in 1897; and Mary Elizabeth, in 1904. A republican in politics, with the interests of the patriotic citizen in the leading questions and issues of the day, Professor Cooley is, however, without political ambition. He belongs to the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity of the University of Michigan, and received the advanced degree of Ph. D. in 1894.

JOHN KEPPLER.

John Keppler is the owner of a fine and well improved farm in Ann Arbor township. He was born in Germany in 1834 and his parents, George Adam and Mary (Staeb) Keppler, were also natives of that country. The father, following the occupation of farming throughout his entire life, died in Germany in 1837. The subject of this review spent his first twenty years in his native land, acquiring a fair education in the public schools and in 1854 he crossed the Atlantic to America, making his way at once to Michigan. He settled in Scio township, Washtenaw county, where he was employed for some time as a farm hand, being thus engaged until 1861, when he was united in marriage to Miss Marie Steffey, a daughter of Abraham Steffey, a native of Pennsylvania, in

which state Mrs. Keppler was also born. Following his marriage Mr. Keppler began the operation of a farm in Northfield township on the shares and thus spent four years. In 1865 he removed to the Tower farm, which he rented for three years but remained thereon for only a year, when he rented the place to another party and bought fifty acres of land on section 9, Ann Arbor township. There he began farming on his own account, making that place his home until 1902. About 1878 he bought forty acres on section 16 of the same township. For a long period he carried on general agricultural pursuits and also raised sheep and cattle and fed cattle for the market. At one time he operated a threshing machine, using horse power. His farm is now largely devoted to the raising of oats, wheat and potatoes and he annually harvests good crops, which find a ready sale on the market. In 1870 he built a good residence upon his farm and he has built two barns, one thirty-two by forty-six feet and the other twenty by forty feet. He also built a granary sixteen by twenty-four feet. In 1902 he erected a residence on his forty-acre tract of land on section 16, Ann Arbor township, where he is now living with his wife. He continued the active operation of the farm until 1902, when he turned it over to the care of his son, while he is now practically living retired.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Keppler were born five children: John Milton; George Adam, who is operating the old home farm; Lewis J., who is living in Ann Arbor township; Emory A., who resides in the city of Ann Arbor; and William C., who lives in Tower City, North Dakota.

In his political views Mr. Keppler is a stalwart republican, having firm faith in the principles of the party and doing all in his power to promote its growth and insure its success. He has been township treasurer for three terms, has also served on the school board for a number of years and was moderator for one term. He belongs to Zion church and is deeply interested in the material, intellectual and moral progress of the community in which he has so long made his home. As a farmer he was active and industrious, systematizing his work and carrying on the labors of the fields in harmony with the advanced ideas

of modern agriculture and now he is enjoying a well earned rest, his labors being crowned with the fruits of former toil.

DANIEL J. ROSS.

Many fine structures stand as monuments to the labor, skill and business ability of Daniel J. Ross, a leading contractor here. Like many young men born across the border, he has sought the business opportunities of the United States with its livelier competition and advancement more quickly secured. He was born in Chatham, Ontario, December 4, 1852. His father, William Ross, was a contractor and builder, who died about fourteen years ago. His mother, a native of Appleford, Canada, is now living in Ontario. In their family were twelve children, ten of whom survive at the time of this writing, in 1905.

Daniel J. Ross spent the first thirteen years of his life in the place of his nativity and then came direct to Ann Arbor where he attended the public schools for some years. He learned the builder's trade under the direction of his father and in early manhood was known as the boy contractor of Ann Arbor, so youthful was he when he entered upon an active business career as a builder of this city. He has long been engaged in contracting and building and he erected the first fire engine house of Ann Arbor, Michigan Manufacturers' Company building, Tappan Hall, Harris Hall, an addition to the chemical laboratory, the anatomical laboratory, an addition to the Union school and some of the finest residences in this city. He is always faithful to the terms of a contract, honorable in his dealings and prompt in the execution of his work, and his labors have therefore received public endorsement and secured for him a liberal patronage.

In 1874 Mr. Ross was united in marriage to Miss Mary Moore, of New York city, and they became the parents of nine children, of whom four are living: Martha, who is now a teacher in the schools of Elyria, Ohio; Mrs. Isadore McFadden, who is living in New York city; and Joseph and Raymond, who are pupils in the Ann Arbor schools.

Mr. Ross holds membership with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and has filled all of the chairs in this lodge but one, that of exalted ruler. He is also a member of the Knights of Columbus and a communicant of the Catholic church. In politics he is an active democrat and has acted as street commissioner of Ann Arbor for many years. Aside from this he has held no public office nor has he desired political preferment, wishing rather to give his undivided attention to his business interests which have developed under his wise guidance, prompted by his indefatigable energy until he is today one of the successful contractors and builders of his adopted city.

J. T. JACOBUS.

J. T. Jacobus, who for a number of years has had charge of the office of the Pacific Express Company at Ann Arbor, is a native son of this city, born on the 15th of March, 1873. His father was Josiah Jacobus, who became one of the early settlers of Ann Arbor, where for many years he made his home. He married Bernelia Ross, a native of Washtenaw county, Michigan, and in their family were four children: Mrs. Carrie Pierce, of Lansing, this state; J. T., of this review; Jennie, the wife of Charles Kusterer, of Ann Arbor; and Evart, living in Detroit.

At the usual age J. T. Jacobus entered the public schools of this city but at a comparatively early age put aside his text-books in order to enter business life and make his own way in the world. He has since been dependent entirely upon his own resources, so that whatever success he has achieved is the merited reward of his well directed labor, executive ability and enterprise. He was first employed upon a fruit farm owned by Evart H. Scott near this city and when his labors had brought him sufficient capital to enable him to enter upon an independent business venture he established a grocery store, which he conducted for a number of years. He then sold out and for four years was cashier for the United States Express Company at Ann Arbor, on the expiration of which period he was made the manager of the

office of the Pacific Express Company at this place and has occupied the position since 1902. He has been found thoroughly qualified for his duties, reliable in their discharge, energetic and diligent in the prosecution of his work and his service has given entire satisfaction to the company which he represents.

In 1891 Mr. Jacobus was married to Miss Laura Corbis, of London, England, whose family reside in England, and they now have one son, Leroy, who at the age of twelve years is a student in the public schools of Ann Arbor. Mr. Jacobus is enrolled among the members of the Masonic fraternity and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and enjoys the high esteem of his brethren in these organizations as well as of the general public, by whom he is ever found to be a courteous and obliging official, while in social life he displays the sterling traits of character that win strong friendships.

SAMUEL HEUSEL.

Among those who have come from foreign lands to become prominent in business circles of Ann Arbor is Samuel Heusel, well known as proprietor of an extensive bakery. His success in all his undertakings has been so marked that his methods are of interest to the commercial world. He has based his business principles and actions upon strict adherence to the rules which govern industry, economy and unswerving integrity. His enterprise and progressive spirit have made him a typical American in every sense of the word and he well deserves mention in this history. What he is to-day he has made himself, for he began in the world with nothing but his own energy and willing hands to aid him. By constant exertion associated with good judgment he has raised himself to the prominent position he now holds, having the friendship of many and the respect of all who know him.

Samuel Heusel is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, born October 14, 1860. His father, Frederick Heusel, also a native of Wurtemberg, conducted an extensive business there in the line of

general merchandising but is now deceased. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Steinmaier, was also a native of that kingdom. In their family were six children: Frederick, who is engaged in business as a baker at Ann Arbor; Jacob, who went to the west about twenty years ago and has never been heard from since; Gottlob, who is living in Germany; Samuel of this review; and Mary and Marguerite, who are also living in the fatherland.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of Samuel Heusel's life in his youth up to the time of his emigration to America, but he felt the call of the new world with its unceasing business activity and unlimited opportunities and he responded. Landing on American shores he made his way to northern Michigan, spending some time at different places in the upper peninsula ere his removal to Ann Arbor in 1893. He has since been a factor in business life of this city, working his way steadily upward through the utilization of opportunity, and by reason of his unfaltering industry and perseverance. In 1893, he joined his brother Frederick in the bakery business and about 1904 he established a large bakery on his own account at the corner of Liberty street and Fourth avenue, where his business has grown with such rapidity as to be classed with the mammoth industrial and commercial concerns of Ann Arbor. He ships large quantities of bread out of the city and has a splendidly equipped plant in which are immense ovens built especially for Mr. Heusel at a cost of thousands of dollars. There is machinery operated by steam power for the mixing of dough and in fact the establishment is equipped with all of the latest and most modern devices known to the baker's trade. He occupies a large new building in the conduct of his business and furnishes employment to many men and women.

Mr. Heusel fraternally is connected with the Odd Fellows of Ann Arbor and the local German societies and he is a member of the Zion Lutheran church. He was married in 1888 to Miss Mary Lillvelt, descended from Holland ancestry, her parents having been early settlers of Michigan. They became the parents of three children: Frederick, who at the age of sixteen years is a high-



SAMUEL HEUSEL.

school student in Ann Arbor; Sadie, thirteen years of age, also in school; and Hilda, seven years of age, who has just entered upon her school life. On the 21st of August, 1905, Mr. Heusel was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife who died after a few days' illness of appendicitis.

Mr. Heusel deserves great credit for what he has accomplished since crossing the Atlantic. Reaching New York in 1880, he found himself in a new country where the manners and customs of the people were very different from those of the fatherland and he probably often longed for the "little German home across the sea." However, he was brave and determined and faithfully pursued his work and through careful industry and frugal living he succeeded in saving a sum of money which enabled him to engage in business for himself. He wisely chose the west with its almost limitless opportunities as the scene for his labors and the increase of his business from year to year has given him prominence in commercial circles and brought to him a very gratifying competence.

HON. THOMAS MCINTYRE COOLEY.

Hon. Thomas McIntyre Cooley, who has been termed "the foremost authority on American constitutional law," and whose professional and political record was an honor to the state that honored him, was born January 6, 1824, in Attica, New York, one of a family of fifteen children. His father, Thomas Cooley, had been a Massachusetts farmer but had removed from that state to western New York twenty years before the birth of his son. He was in very straitened circumstances and his fifteen children, all of whom lived to mature years, were early thrown upon their own resources to make their way unaided in the world.

Thomas McIntyre Cooley, struggling with poverty, his youth being spent amid unfavorable conditions, acquired the means of obtaining his education only by hard manual labor which extended through the period of professional study. As opportunity afforded he attended the common schools until fourteen years of age and afterward spent

four terms in a private school taught by classical scholars. In 1840, 1841 and 1842 he taught school for three or four months in each year and undoubtedly derived much benefit from the experience, learning as much from his pupils as they could from him. Before he was nineteen years of age he began the study of law at Palmyra, New York, studying in the office and under the direction of Theron K. Strong, who later became one of the judges of the supreme court. In 1843 he came to Michigan, establishing his home in Adrian. It was his intention to go to Chicago but not having the means necessary to continue the journey to that place he settled in Michigan. At Adrian Judge Cooley continued his preliminary study in the law office of Tiffany & Beaman, holding meanwhile the position of deputy county clerk, and in January, 1846, he was admitted to the bar.

The same year that witnessed the beginning of his active connection with the legal profession was also the one in which he established a home of his own through his marriage on the 30th of December, 1846, to Miss Elizabeth Horton, a daughter of David Horton. The early years of his connection with the bar constituted a period of earnest struggle and unremitting effort. He had to cope with the older lawyers already established in practice and he found that a professional career was uphill work. Subsequently he settled in Tecumseh, where he formed a partnership with C. A. Tracy, but in 1848 returned to Adrian, where he divided his time between law and journalism, becoming editor of the Adrian Watchtower, and junior member of the law firm of Beaman, Beecher & Cooley. Subsequently he became the senior partner of Cooley & Croswell, his junior being Charles M. Croswell, afterward governor of Michigan.

While gradually working his way upward at the bar and demonstrating his ability to cope with the intricate problems of the law in the various departments of jurisprudence, Judge Cooley also became a factor in public life, and his local prominence was followed by honors conferred upon him by the state which made him one of the distinguished citizens of Michigan. In 1850 he was elected court commissioner and recorder of

Adrian. At this time he was not only editing a newspaper, practicing law and acting as recorder of Adrian, but in connection with his father-in-law he also purchased and cultivated a farm of one hundred acres and was the secretary of the Lenawee County Agricultural Society. Still later he went to Toledo, Ohio, and in 1852 formed a partnership with W. J. Scott in the real estate business but did not relinquish his law practice. Again, however, he returned to Adrian and resumed his connection with the Michigan bar.

His connection with the University of Michigan began in 1859, when he was thirty-one years of age and received the appointment as Jay Professor of Law, which he held for nearly thirty years. In 1873 he was further honored by the institution in the conferring upon him of the degree of Doctor of Laws. At the memorable celebration of Harvard College, its two hundred and fiftieth anniversary, in 1886, that institution conferred upon Judge Cooley the same degree.

He has often been invited to lecture on law in various parts of the country and at one time gave courses in jurisprudence at the Johns Hopkins University, at Baltimore, Maryland.

Somewhat outside of the strict path of his profession there came to him official service in January, 1857, when he was chosen by the state senate to compile the general statutes and within a year he had completed the compilation that bears his name. In 1853 he was appointed the official reporter of the supreme court of the state and acted in that capacity until 1864, in which year he was also elected one of the judges of the supreme court of Michigan as the nominee of the republican party. He held that position until October 1, 1885, through successive elections and from time to time presided over the court as its chief justice. His opinions contributed much to the high reputation of the court during this period. A man of unimpeachable character, of unusual intellectual endowments, with a thorough understanding of the law, patience, urbanity and industry, Judge Cooley took to the bench the very highest qualifications for this responsible office of the state government, and his record as a judge has been in harmony with his record as a man and a lawyer, distinguished by unswerving integrity and a mas-

terful grasp of every problem which presented itself for solution.

Judge Cooley is best known outside of Michigan as a legal writer, his chief works being his "Constitutional Limitations," of which seven editions have been published, "Blackstone," "Torts," "Taxation" and "Principles of Constitutional Law." He also attained national prominence as the first chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, appointed in 1887.

His literary work has not been confined to law books and law articles although his contributions to legal literature have been extensive and valuable. In 1885 he contributed a history of Michigan to the popular series of volumes of the American commonwealths and he has also written on many other subjects, his articles covering a wide range and showing his deep thought and investigation of sociological, political and economical questions.

Judge and Mrs. Cooley became the parents of six children: Eugene F.; Edgar A.; Charles H.; Thomas B.; Fannie, the wife of Alexis C. Angell, a son of President J. B. Angell of the University of Michigan; and Mary. Mrs. Cooley died in 1890.

ALVIN J. VOGUS.

Alvin J. Vogus, manager of the office of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company of Ann Arbor, is a native of Elsie, Clinton county, Michigan, born on the 13th of July, 1883. His parents were Fred and Rose (Davidson) Vogus, both of whom were natives of Ohio and about 1892 they removed from Clinton county to Banister, Michigan, where the father secured a position as stationary engineer. The son, having obtained his early education in the public schools of his native county, continued his studies in Banister and in Owosso, to which place the family removed. He was also a student in Owosso Business College for thirteen months, and thus was well equipped by thorough and comprehensive training for the practical and responsible duties of life. Putting aside his text-books, he entered the employ of the Western Union Telegraph

Company at the office in Owosso, where he learned the business, after which he took charge of the office of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company at that place, occupying the position for two years, at the end of which time he was promoted to his present position at Ann Arbor, where he has remained since March, 1904.

Mr. Vogus is a member of the Methodist church, and a prohibitionist in his political affiliation; and these relations are indicative of the character of the man, showing that he is an advocate of all that tends to the betterment of humanity and the upbuilding of a high standard of conduct. Fraternally he is connected with the Royal Arcanum and the Commercial Telegraphers' Union. A young man of exemplary habits and splendid executive ability, he fills the important position of manager of the office of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company at Ann Arbor in a most capable way, giving entire satisfaction to the corporation which he represents. He has won the regard and admiration of the business men of the city by his genuine worth, and he has also become popular in social circles, having already gained the warm friendship of many with whom he has been brought in contact.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

Captain William M. Wilkinson, deceased, was a native of Scotland, born in Haddington, in 1803, and acquired a liberal education, attending a classical school in London, where he learned to speak several languages. In early manhood he also learned the tailor's trade, which pursuit he followed, and also engaged in the clothing business in Scotland until 1832, when he shipped his stock of goods to America, and with his family sailed for the new world.

Captain Wilkinson first located in Salisbury, Connecticut, where he engaged in business for a short time. While there he formed the acquaintance of I. N. Conklin, his next door neighbor, and together they started westward, their destination being Galena, Illinois. On their way they passed through Ypsilanti, Michigan, were much pleased

with the city, and decided to return here. It was in 1834 that they located here, being among its early residents; but they had the prescience to discern what the future held in store for this section of the state, and sent for their families to join them. Captain Wilkinson had already shipped his stock of goods to Detroit and hauled them from that city to Ypsilanti by wagon. He was the first merchant tailor to begin business here, and later was the first to sell ready-made clothing. Within a few years he found himself proprietor of a large clothing store, and was also doing an extensive tailoring business, employing from eight to ten men. His business was of very gratifying proportions for that early day. Captain Wilkinson himself was a fine dresser, and his establishment soon found favor with the public and secured a very desirable patronage. He continued in business up to the time of his death.

Captain Wilkinson married Miss Anna Henry, who was a native of Dalkeith, Scotland, and was a granddaughter of John Lindsay, Earl of Crawford and Balcarries. They became the parents of eleven children, but only three are now living. Robert B. Wilkinson is one of the prominent and wealthy citizens of Philadelphia, and holds the responsible and important position of confidential manager of John Wanamaker in his extensive dry goods business in Philadelphia and New York city. He owns one of the finest residences in the beautiful suburban town of Germantown. Thomas Wilkinson was proprietor of a large tailoring establishment and clothing business in Saginaw, Michigan, but has recently sold out and now lives retired from business cares. Jeanette B. Wilkinson was married in August, 1849, to John R. Campbell, who is mentioned below. William Wilkinson, an older son, was a prosperous merchant tailor of Lafayette, Indiana, at the time of his death. He left a wife but no children. George Wilkinson, another son, died suddenly in Springfield, Illinois, on his way west, after selling out his clothing business at Toledo, Ohio. He was a prominent Knight Templar Mason, and was an officer in the Cleveland Grays, taking part in the first battle of Bull Run. He was afterward made captain of his company. He left a wife and two daughters. Both William and George Wil-

kinson were buried in Highland cemetery, Ann Arbor.

Captain Wilkinson was a staunch democrat in politics, and was very prominent in the Masonic order, being a charter member of Ypsilanti lodge. He was president of the first literary society of Ypsilanti, and owned a fine library, which contained, among other volumes, a full set of histories of England, which was left him by his grandfather, Sir William McIntosh, who was one of the individual subscribers, as they were published on the subscription plan in London. They were very expensive and well illustrated for those days. He was very fond of history, and made it his special study. The captain was prominent in the social circles of the city, and occupied a very enviable position in the favorable regard of many friends. After a useful and well spent life he died on the 26th of October, 1870, at the age of sixty-seven years, and his wife passed away in April, 1895, at the age of eighty-four years.

John R. Campbell was born in Buffalo, New York, in March, 1817, and was a son of Alexander Campbell, a native of Argyle, Scotland. He was only eleven years of age at the time of his father's death, and then started out in life on his own account. In 1832 he came to Ypsilanti, and, being a lover of horses, he secured a position as driver on the stage coach between that city and Clinton, Michigan, being thus engaged for five years. He next conducted a hotel at Aurora, Illinois, for seven years, and on the expiration of that period, returned to Ypsilanti, where he embarked in the livery business in partnership with Walter Hawkins. Later he turned his attention to the stock business, dealing in both cattle and horses, which he found quite profitable. For several years he was in partnership with Bert Spencer, and afterward purchased a stock farm north of Ypsilanti, where he engaged in raising fine horses and cattle. While breaking a team of colts in the summer of 1883, they became frightened and ran away, Mr. Campbell being thrown to the ground and instantly killed. Politically he was an ardent democrat, but always refused to accept office. He was considered one of the finest horsemen in the state. He had many sterling qualities which endeared him to those with whom he

came in contact. He was a very temperate man, never gambling nor using intoxicants, which, combined with his fine appearance (for he was a handsome man), rendered him popular with his many friends.

Since her husband's death, Mrs. Campbell has continued to make her home in Ypsilanti, but has traveled quite extensively. In 1884 she went to Europe, and spent one year in England, Scotland, Ireland, Italy, France and Germany, returning in 1885. In 1902 she made a second trip abroad, visiting Scotland for some time and then going to Norway, Sweden, Germany, Denmark, Holland and Belgium. She was gone five months at this time. She was liberally educated, has always been a great reader, and although now well advanced in years, gives her personal attention to her business interests. She owns much valuable property in Ypsilanti, which she rents and which returns to her a very liberal income. She belongs to the Episcopal church, and owns and occupies a beautiful home at No. 35 South Huron street. In the city where she has so long lived, she is well known and uniformly esteemed, receiving the respect of young and old, rich and poor.

WILLIAM A. SCHNEIDER.

William A. Schneider, a member of the firm of Ryan & Schneider, conducting a large business in furnaces and sheet metal work, is numbered among Washtenaw county's native sons, his birth having occurred in Delhi, Scio township, on the 20th of September, 1877. His father, Michael Schneider, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, is a cooper by trade and is now living in Ann Arbor. He married Magdalena Kirby, who passed away in 1895. Unto them were born four children: Henry, who is now living in Ypsilanti; Mary, the wife of John Jewell, of Grand Rapids, Michigan; Amelia, the wife of Dr. Gates, of Dexter; and William A.

William A. Schneider came to Ann Arbor in early youth and acquired his education in the public schools of this city. He was afterward a telegraph operator for several years and during

his early connection with commercial interests he worked for the firm of Hutzell & Company, afterward for the Eberbach Hardware Company and later for the J. C. Fischer Company. For two years he has been engaged in business on his own account under the firm style of Ryan & Schneider, at No. 115 North Main street, opposite the courthouse, where they do a large business in furnaces and sheet metal work. The patronage is constantly growing and has already reached extensive and profitable proportions, making their enterprise a leading commercial interest of the city.

In 1901 was celebrated the marriage of William A. Schneider and Miss Matilda Weis, of Manchester. Their children are two in number, Luella Marie and Earl William. Mr. Schneider holds membership relations with the Knights of the Maccabees and with the Zion Lutheran church, while in his political views he is a democrat. He keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, as every true American citizen should do, but is without political aspirations for himself. He is yet a young man but has attained a creditable position in business circles and is building up a fine trade in his chosen field of endeavor.

AARON LONG.

Aaron Long, a cigar manufacturer of Ann Arbor, was born in Wiltshire, England, on the 3d of January, 1843. The father, Charles Long, emigrating with his family to Canada, died three weeks after his arrival in that country. Aaron Long was at that time but three years of age. The family landed at New York city and at once made their way to the British possessions to the north. Mr. and Mrs. Long were the parents of four children, of whom three are living: John, now a resident farmer of Canada; Aaron, of this review; and Mrs. Ann Scott, the wife of a prominent contractor at Galt, Ontario, Canada.

Aaron Long spent the early years of his life in Canada and pursued his education in the schools of Canada. He has for many years resided in Ann

Arbor and is greatly respected and esteemed by the business people of this city. He entered his present line of business in 1895 and as a cigar manufacturer is conducting a successful enterprise at No. 115 North Main street, where he manufactures some very fine brands of cigars, notably the "Yellow and Blue," which is a ready seller on the market. He furnishes employment to a number of workmen and is in control of an enterprise which is steadily increasing in volume and importance, his trade bringing to him a good financial return.

At the time of the Civil war Mr. Long, then a young man, responded to the call of the country for aid in the preservation of the Union and enlisted as a member of Company D, Second Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, with which he saw much active service, being frequently in the thickest of the fight. He was also engaged in lonely picket duty and wherever stationed he was found loyal to the old flag and the cause it represented.

In 1868 Mr. Long was married to Miss Mary Jane Bailey, of Ann Arbor and they have two children: Albert T., in Ann Arbor; and Mrs. Hattie E. Smith, also of this city. The former is a director of an orchestra and is also a member of the faculty of the University School of Music, possessing superior talent and ability in that art. The same patriotic spirit which animated the father in the Civil war was also manifested by the son at the time of the Spanish-American war and as bugler he went to Cuba with the Twenty-third Regiment of Michigan Volunteers, Company A.

Mr. Long is a valued representative of some fraternal organizations, including the Masonic Fraternity lodge, No. 262, in which he has held all of the chairs, serving as senior deacon for a number of years, and was a charter member of this lodge. He is likewise a member of Welch post, G. A. R., and thus maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades, recalling around the camp fires many events that occurred upon the battle fields of the south. His religious faith is in accord with the teachings of the Episcopal church and in politics he is independent where local questions are involved, while in national politics he gives an unfaltering support to the democracy. A long residence in Ann Arbor has

made him well known, while his salient characteristics have been such as have gained for him the confidence and esteem of his fellowmen.

CORNELIUS STEWART.

Cornelius Stewart, who for many years was well known as an agriculturist of Washtenaw county and business man of Ypsilanti, was born in Lodi, New York, September 28, 1817. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Stewart, were also natives of New York and were of Scotch-Irish descent. The father owned a large tract of land near Lodi and engaged in farming there throughout his active business life but both he and his wife died when their son Cornelius was very young, the mother when he was but nine days old and the father when he had reached the age of three years.

Following his mother's death Cornelius Stewart was taken by his grandmother but she died a few years later and he was then reared by his maternal uncle, Cornelius Cole, who gave him good educational privileges. When his school life was ended, desiring to learn a trade, Mr. Stewart went to Ovid, Seneca county, New York, where he entered the employ of a tailor, with whom he worked for a short time, when he entered into partnership with a friend and established a retail clothing store in Ovid. Leaving his partners in charge of the store, he went to California in 1849 and remained there about a year and a half, returning home with two thousand dollars in gold which he divided with his partner according to previous arrangements. Not long afterward he purchased his partner's interest and continued the business alone. He was accorded a liberal patronage and was conducting a profitable business when, desiring to double his stock, he went to Rochester, where he purchased a large amount of men's clothing and furnishings. The Jews from whom he made the purchase, however, swindled him and he was forced to make an assignment. He then came to the west, settling in Washtenaw county, where he purchased a small tract of land west of Ypsilanti and engaged in farming there

for about five years. He then removed into the city and Mrs. Stewart purchased several building lots in the eastern part of the town for an investment. Mr. Stewart accepted a position with the clothing manufacturers in their mills here, but only remained for a short time, when his health began to fail and he retired.

Mr. Stewart was married in Cortland county, New York, to Miss Mary E. Spencer, a native of England, born April 27, 1817, and a daughter of Michael and Mary (Larvers) Spencer, who came from England to America in 1818, settling near Syracuse, in Onondaga county, New York. The father was a tanner by trade and conducted a business of that character for several years, after which he removed to Cortland county, where he also carried on a tannery. Finally disposing of his tanyard he purchased a farm in that county for his sons and with them resided on the farm until the death of Mrs. Spencer, when the husband removed to the city of Cortland to live a retired life. Coming west to visit his daughter in Webster, Michigan, he was there taken ill and died very suddenly. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart became the parents of four sons and a daughter. Albert, born September 16, 1841, died in February, 1843. Edgecomb died in infancy. Wilmer, born September 11, 1844, served in the Union Army and was wounded in the battle of Gettysburg. His mother brought him home and he died here. Edwin Eugene, born September 27, 1847, died December 31, 1854. Ella is the wife of Henry L. Stoup and they reside at No. 125 Towner street, Ypsilanti. Mr. Stoup is a millwright by trade and travels most of the time, installing machinery in mills throughout the state. Mr. and Mrs. Stoup have four children: Mrs. Emma Robbins, of Ypsilanti; Minnie, the wife of Fred Amerman, of Grand Rapids; Hazel D., wife of Walter C. Pierce, a member of the police force here, and they reside with her grandmother; and Wilmer, who died in infancy.

The death of Mr. Stewart occurred March 2, 1897, when he was seventy-nine years of age. His political support had always been given the republican party and he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masonic fraternity. He became a charter member of the



CORNELIUS STEWART.

Masonic lodge at Ovid, New York, and afterward dimitted to the lodge in Ypsilanti. He held membership in the Congregational church, to which Mrs. Stewart also belongs, and all over this part of the county was known as a prominent citizen, worthy the regard which was so uniformly accorded him. Mrs. Stewart has sold some of her property here and in 1886 she purchased the beautiful home at No. 11 South Adams street, where she and Mr. and Mrs. Pierce reside. Although now past eighty-eight years of age, she is still very active, being remarkably well preserved physically as well as mentally, and throughout the community she is held in warm esteem by young and old, for her life has portrayed those qualities which ever awaken admiration and respect.

HARRY C. BENHAM.

Harry C. Benham, who is engaged in the insurance business in Ann Arbor as the representative of the National Casualty Company of Detroit, was born in the city where he yet resides on the 21st of December, 1868. His father, Samuel R. Benham, a native of New York, came to Ann Arbor in 1865 and for many years engaged in business here as a cigar manufacturer. He married Eliza Cluff, a native of Ithaca, New York, and they became the parents of six daughters and two sons, namely: Mrs. Ella Bowers, who is living in Grand Rapids, Michigan; Mrs. Mary Parschal, of Detroit; Mrs. W. W. Watts, also of Detroit; Florence, who is assistant to Dr. Hall, a dentist of this city; Hattie, who is living with her mother; Harry C.; Samuel L., of Ann Arbor; and Mrs. Mabel A. Mayes, of New York. The mother is still living in this city, but the father died in 1889 and his remains were interred in Forest Hill cemetery.

In the public schools of his native city Harry C. Benham continued his education until he was graduated on the completion of the high school course. He afterward turned his attention to the jewelry business in Ann Arbor and when thinking to find a broader and more profitable field

of labor in insurance circles he became a representative of the National Casualty Company of Detroit, with which he has been connected for nine years. He has fine offices in the Savings Bank Building and is doing a large business, writing annually policies which represent an extensive insurance. The same business instinct, adaptability and power of reading men are demanded in the successful insurance agent as in the successful merchant, together with a most thorough knowledge of the business in every department, so that one may meet every argument of a possible client. Alert, enterprising and sagacious, Mr. Benham has made rapid advance in this field of business and has gained desirable remuneration from his labor.

In 1891 occurred the marriage of Harry Benham and Agnes J. Seckinger of Chelsea, Michigan, and they have one son, Dion H., now a public school student. He possesses a beautiful voice and natural gift in music and is now a member of the surpliced choir of St. James church, of which his parents are members. Mr. Benham, fraternally, is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, while his political support is given to the democracy. Widely known in the city of his birth and residence, many of the acquaintances of his youth are numbered among his stalwart friends in manhood—an indication of a life that has been in harmony with manly conduct and upright principles.

SILAS H. DOUGLAS, M. D.

Dr. Silas H. Douglas, for many years prominently identified with Ann Arbor, twice its mayor, and for twenty-eight years a member of the university faculty, was born in Fredonia, Chautauqua county, New York, October 27, 1816, of parents who were among the earliest settlers of New England, and died at his home in Ann Arbor, August 26, 1890. He prepared for college at Fredonia Academy and was graduated from the University of Vermont, when he took his master's degree. He came to Michigan in 1838, locating in Detroit, where he studied medicine with Drs.

Rice and Pitcher. He took his degree of M. D. from the University of Maryland. Under Dr. Douglas Houghton he was connected with the Michigan geological survey and was with a government party that negotiated Indian treaties. He came to Ann Arbor in 1843 and in 1844 was appointed assistant professor of chemistry in the University of Michigan. In 1846 he was made a full professor of chemistry and remained a professor in the university until 1875. He was largely instrumental in the organization of the department of medicine in the university and for a time held the chair of materia medica in addition to that of chemistry. For a considerable period he was the dean of the medical faculty. He introduced the laboratory method of instruction, then nearly unknown in medical schools, and now the principal means of imparting instruction. In 1858 the chemical laboratory was built according to his plans and he was put at its head, making it, in the words of Dr. Tappan, "one of the most complete and efficient in our country." To the development of this laboratory he devoted the best years of his life. Dr. Douglas also had charge of the erection of the university observatory, the south wing of the main hall and the early university system of water-works.

Dr. Douglas was a man of large business capacity and clear judgment. In 1869 he organized the Ann Arbor Gas Company and for over twenty years was its president. In 1871 and again in 1872 he was elected mayor of Ann Arbor and in that capacity proved one of the strongest mayors the city ever had. He re-organized the police force and among the many reforms he introduced was the present license system of the liquor traffic. Ann Arbor at the time he became mayor had over eighty saloons. He framed a city license ordinance which greatly restricted their number. The legality of this ordinance was upheld by the supreme court and the legislature adopted Dr. Douglas' plan throughout the state, enacting a state license law. He was a staunch member of St. Andrew's church and served on the vestry for many years. Dr. Douglas was eminent in his chosen field of science and as an instructor sagacious and discreet in civil life, faithful as a churchman and upright in his private character.

Dr. Douglas was married May 1, 1845, to Miss Helen Welles, who died November 24, 1880. They had seven children, three sons and four daughters. The sons are: William W., for many years a leading clothing merchant of Ann Arbor; Samuel T., a prominent lawyer of Detroit; and Henry W., the superintendent of the Ann Arbor Gas Company, one of the best known gas men in the state, who has served Ann Arbor as alderman, ran several hundred votes ahead of his ticket for mayor and is at present a member of the park commission. The daughters are the Misses Kate, Alice H. and Louise Douglas. Another daughter, Miss Sarah L. Douglas, died April 28, 1891.

HERBERT M. SLAUSON, PH. B.

Herbert M. Slauson, superintendent of the schools of Ann Arbor since 1898, was born in Baldwinsville, New York, December 22, 1853, a son of James Oscar and Elvira (Minor) Slauson, the former a native of Connecticut, and the latter of Lithopolis, Ohio. The father was a farmer by occupation and removed from the Empire state to Iowa, when his son Herbert was only two years of age. There he became identified with business interests. His identification with public affairs in that state proved of value to the locality and he continued an honored resident of Fort Dodge, Iowa, until his death, which occurred in 1892. His wife survived him for a number of years, passing away August 26, 1905. They had a son and daughter, the latter being Harriet T. Slauson, who died in 1882.

Professor Slauson of this review was reared in his parents' home in Iowa, and acquired his elementary education in the public schools there. He came as a student to Ann Arbor and was graduated in 1877 on the completion of a course in the literary department of the State University. Following his graduation he was engaged in teaching in Iowa. In 1898 he accepted the position of the superintendency of the schools of Ann Arbor and has since remained in charge of public instruction here. He is a zealous and earnest educator who inspires with his own zeal the teachers

and pupils under him. There are now seventy-four teachers in the public schools of Ann Arbor and he has gained their active co-operation, while during his connection with the schools he has instituted many new and improved methods whose practical value has been proven in the excellent work done by the pupils. His office is in the new high-school building.

In 1882 Professor Slauson was married to Miss Clara L. Conover, of Ann Arbor, and they occupy a beautiful residence at No. 433 Fifth avenue, which is the center of a cultured society circle. Professor and Mrs. Slauson are members of the Methodist church and his political allegiance is given to the republican party. He is known today as one of the capable educators of the state, gaining a reputation that places him in the front rank of school superintendents of Michigan.

WILLIAM HERZ.

There is a strong German element in the citizenship of Ann Arbor and Washtenaw county, the representatives of the Teutonic race having been among the founders and promoters of the industrial, commercial and professional activity of this part of the state. Of this class Mr. Herz is a representative, his birth having occurred in Ageln, Magdeburg, Prussia, on the 24th of May, 1840, and his parents, Andrew and Augusta (Schmidt) Herz, were also natives of that locality. The father was one of the early pioneers of this portion of the country, coming to Ann Arbor in 1865, after which he engaged in building operations as a contractor. After an active and useful career, crowned by successful accomplishment, he passed away on the 14th of May, 1883, and his wife died October 27, 1889. In their family were two sons and a daughter, the youngest being William Herz, of this review. The elder son, Carl, is a farmer residing near Terre Haute, Indiana, and the daughter, Paulina, is now deceased.

William Herz spent the first twenty years of his life in the land of his nativity, within which period he acquired a good public school and busi-

ness education, pursuing his studies in Berlin and other cities of Germany. He then determined to come to America, believing that he might enjoy good business advantages in the new world. He had learned the trade of painting and decorating in his native country, and after reaching the American port, he at once proceeded to Ann Arbor, where he established business as a decorator and painter at his present location. His efforts have since been concentrated along this line, and his persistency of purpose, his well defined actions and his skill have been strong and forceful factors in his prosperity. In 1871 he purchased the property at No. 112 West Washington street and erected thereon a fine building, which he has since occupied for business purposes. Many large state contracts have been awarded him on public institutions, including painting and decorating in the buildings of the University of Michigan and the State Normal School of Ypsilanti. He employs many men, required by reason of the extent of his patronage, and is today recognized as one of the leading representatives of the trade in this county.

On the 4th of June, 1874, Mr. Herz was united in marriage to Miss Sophia Muehlig, a native of Washtenaw county, and they have one son, Oswald A., who was born October 31, 1875, and is a young man of excellent business ability and laudable ambition, who is now with his father as a bookkeeper.

While well known in the field of his chosen labor, Mr. Herz is, perhaps, equally prominent because of his activity in public affairs, community interests having been furthered by his active co-operation and tangible assistance. For eight years he has been alderman of the second ward, elected by both parties, an honor which requires no comment from the historian, for it indicates in itself his high standing in public regard, and is incontrovertible evidence of his marked fidelity to duty. He has been chairman of the election committee for eight years, and chairman of the lighting committee and the general fund for six years, and he exercises his official prerogatives in support of every measure that he deems will prove of practical good to the municipality. There is no better record in connection with the affairs

of the city government in Ann Arbor than that made by Mr. Herz. He has also figured in military circles, having been a member of Company A and of Company B of the First Regiment of the Michigan National Guard for six years. He was the organizer of the local council of the Royal Arcanum, Schiller council, No. 595, of which he is still a member; and he also belongs to the Arbeiter Verein and the Bethlehem Evangelical Lutheran church, while in musical circles he is a prominent and popular factor, possessing a fine tenor voice and holding membership with many singing societies. He has a beautiful home at No. 603 West Huron street; and the hospitality, which he and his wife so graciously extend, is greatly enjoyed by their many friends. Over the record of the business and public career, as well as the private life of William Herz, there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil; and he is justly classed with the representative citizens of Ann Arbor.

GEORGE PICKERING GLAZIER.

George Pickering Glazier, whose name is on the roll of Chelsea's honored dead, was born at Boston, Erie county, New York, April 5, 1841, his parents being George M. and Ann Maria Glazier. In 1846 his father came to Michigan and settled at Jackson, where he died in 1854. The son attended school until the father's death, when it became necessary that he provide for his own support and he entered a drug store as salesman. During the evening hours he studied bookkeeping and subsequently he went to New York, where he completed a course by graduation in the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1863. Returning to Jackson, he then entered the drug business, remaining there until 1862, when he removed to Parma, where he continued in the same line of merchandising as a partner of Thomas J. Stimson under the firm style of Glazier & Stimson. In 1867, however, Mr. Glazier sold his interest in that store to his father-in-law and removed to Chelsea, where he opened a drug store, meeting with success in that undertaking from the begin-

ning. Not long afterward he established a private banking business in which he was associated with M. J. Noyes under the firm style of Noyes & Glazier. This relation was maintained until about 1873, when Mr. Noyes withdrew and Mr. Glazier conducted the bank alone. He also carried on his store until 1881, when he retired and was succeeded by his son, Frank P. Glazier. Having now the opportunity to give more of his time to banking, he conducted the business on a more extensive scale than ever before. In 1880 the name of the institution had been changed to the Chelsea Savings Bank and Mr. Glazier, occupying the position of cashier and thus acting as executive head, so continued until his death on the 5th of March, 1901.

On the 12th day of May, 1861, Mr. Glazier was married to Miss Emily J. Stimson, a daughter of H. I. Stimson, of Parma, who came to Michigan in 1838 and settled in Lenawee county, where his daughter was born. There were three children of this marriage: Effie, who died at the age of six years; Nora, who died when ten years of age; and Frank P.

In politics Mr. Glazier was an earnest republican but without political aspiration. In 1901 a fine memorial bank building was erected in his honor by his son Frank at a cost of seventy thousand dollars. It is a granite and marble structure and would be a notable building in many a city of much larger size. Mr. Glazier was a man well liked and highly esteemed and his efforts contributed substantially to the upbuilding and promotion of the interests of Chelsea. His marked characteristics were those of loyal citizenship, of progressive business life and of fidelity to the relations of friendship and the home.

WILLIAM F. LODHOLZ.

William F. Lodholz, now deceased, was for many years a well known and successful business man of Ann Arbor. Any one at all familiar with the history of Washtenaw county knows that the city and vicinity were largely settled up by a class of substantial German-Americans, and was to this

class that the parents of Mr. Lodholz belonged. He was a son of Gottlob and Heinrika (Spat-helf) Lodholz, both natives of Germany. After removing to the west they lived for sometime in Ypsilanti, Michigan, and subsequently came to Ann Arbor.

William F. Lodholz was born in Ypsilanti in 1859 and accompanied his parents on their removal to this city in early youth, so that he became a student in the public schools of Ann Arbor. When his education was completed he became a factor in commercial circles here by establishing a grocery business, in which he continued up to the time of his death, his trade constantly growing in proportion to the increasing population. He was a man of keen discernment and much executive force in business affairs, and possessed the strong determination that enabled him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertook. He had a strong will and determined purpose, guided, however, by sound judgment and honorable motives.

In 1892 Mr. Lodholz was married to Miss Mary A. Moses, of Lansing, Michigan, a daughter of Charles and Hannah (Anway) Moses, who were natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Lodholz had one son, Raymond, who is now a bright and manly boy of ten years, attending the public schools here.

Mr. Lodholz was a man of high standing in the community, respected by all who knew him and held in most friendly regard by a very large circle of acquaintances. He was identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Masonic fraternity and was true to the teachings of those lodges. In his political views he was a republican but he never sought or desired office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs, in which he met with signal success. His entire life was passed in this county and that he was best liked where best known was an indication of an honorable and straightforward career. He passed away on the 24th of March, 1904, at the comparatively early age of forty-four years and his death was deeply deplored by many who knew him.

Mrs. Mary Lodholz since her husband's death has very successfully carried on the grocery and

bakery business established by her husband. She is a woman of splendid business attainments, pleasing personality and of strong executive force and in the control of her commercial interests has met with very gratifying success. She has a large plant located at No. 1000 Broadway in what is called the Lower Town near the Michigan Central depot. Her trade, however, extends all over the city and she has a fine delivery system and her store is equipped with telephones so that orders are taken direct from customers in that way. She carries a very large and carefully selected stock of goods, the tasteful arrangement of which is another feature in the success of the store. In conducting the business she has followed the safe, conservative and honorable principles laid down by her husband and already she has made for herself a most creditable name in commercial circles.

CHRISTIAN G. KOCH.

Christian G. Koch is a member of the firm of Koch Brothers, well known contractors of Ann Arbor with a business which at once indicates their standing in industrial circles and the trust uniformly reposed in them.

Mr. Koch was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, August 22, 1862, his parents being George and Annie (Atta) Koch. The father was a merchant and game warden for the government and died when his son Christian was but two years old. The mother long survived and passed away in the place of her nativity in 1891. They were the parents of three sons and two daughters, namely: Christian G.; John, a mason contractor and builder, who is a member of the firm of Koch Brothers; Henry, who is a mason and works for the firm; Mrs. Sophie Baker, a resident of Germany; and Anna Marie, who is also living in the fatherland.

Christian G. Koch spent the days of his boyhood and youth in his native country and acquired his education in the public schools there. He was a young man of about twenty-three years when in 1885, attracted by the business possibilities of the new world, he came to the United States,

making his way at once into the interior of the country. Coming to Ann Arbor, he began work as a carpenter and builder in the employ of his brother John Koch, who after two years admitted him to a partnership under the present firm style of Koch Brothers. They are widely recognized as leading contractors of this city with a business that is extensive and profitable and they have erected many of the finest structures here, including the new homeopathic hospital connected with the University of Michigan, St. Thomas Roman Catholic and Zion Lutheran churches, and the Farmers and Mechanics and State Savings Banks.

Mr. Koch married Miss Sarah P. Staebler, a daughter of Jacob Staebler, of Scio township, and unto them have been born five sons: Irwin, George C., Oscar W., Karl H., and Oswald J. The family occupy a very handsome residence at 720 South Main street. They have a large circle of warm friends and are highly respected throughout the entire community.

Mr. Koch is identified with some fraternal organizations, including the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights of the Macabees, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Zion German Lutheran church. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home in America, for here he has found the business opportunities he sought, which by the way are always open to young men of determination and ability. As the years have gone by through the careful utilization of the possibilities which surround all he has advanced until his position in industrial circles is a prominent one, while his business is represented by a large figure annually.

VEIDER L. SHANKLAND.

Veider L. Shankland, superintendent of the county farm of Washtenaw county, was born in Northfield township, March 24, 1837, and is a son of Robert and Anabel (Bennett) Shankland. The father was a native of the state of New York, born November 3, 1791. He served his

country as a soldier in the war of 1812, and in 1832 came to Michigan, attracted by the possibilities of this new unsettled country which, however, was rich in its natural resources. He took up his abode in Ann Arbor and later removed to Northfield township, where the birth of his son, Veider L., occurred. There he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land which was wild and unimproved, but he transformed it into a well cultivated tract that annually yielded to him good harvests. In 1837, however, he sold that property with the intention of going to Texas, but when he had proceeded only a half mile on his way he was in a runaway. Regarding that as a bad omen he gave up the trip to Texas and invested his funds in one hundred and sixty acres of land in Salem township, whereon he continued to reside up to the time of his death, which occurred in October, 1886, at the age of ninety-five years. He had thus been a resident of the county for more than a half century and had witnessed its wonderful growth and development, also aiding in the work of improvement as the years passed by. He married Miss Bennett, who was born in Massachusetts, and by this marriage there were eight children. Thomas, who married Delia Moore and had three children, died upon the old homestead farm. Carolina married Ira Root, by whom she had four children, and both she and her husband are now deceased. William married Martha Moore, had one child, and has now passed away. Arabelle became the wife of David Bosford and both are deceased. James died in 1860. Andrew married Julia Savage and has two children living in Ann Arbor. Veider L. is the next of the family. Margaret is the wife of John Hart. The father was a Universalist in his religious faith and in his political views was a life-long democrat. He served as justice of the peace for many years and his decisions were strictly fair and impartial, which accounts for his long retention in office and the trust so uniformly accorded him. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity while in the east. All who knew him respected him for his genuine worth and his name is inseparably interwoven with the pioneer history of Washtenaw county.

Veider L. Shankland resided at home until



MRS. V. L. SHANKLAND.



V. L. SHANKLAND.

twenty years of age and assisted in the work of the farm. He also spent some time in working for others and in the winter months he attended the public schools, acquiring a fair English education in that way. He was married in 1863 to Miss Mary M. Bush, who was born April 10, 1846, and was a daughter of William Bush, a native of New York, who came to Michigan prior to the birth of his daughter. For long years he was known as a prominent and influential farmer of Superior township but later removed to Ann Arbor township, where his death occurred. His political allegiance was given to the democracy. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Shankland was born a son, John, who married Myra Galpin. They live upon his father's farm and have two children: Maud, the wife of Dr. John Lemon, of Whitmore Lake, Michigan, by whom she has two children: Robert, who married Allie Shuart and has three children, their home being at Dixboro. He has been supervisor for three years and his connection with business interests is that of proprietor of a grocery and creamery.

After his marriage Veider L. Shankland purchased one hundred acres of land in Superior township, where he made his home and engaged in farming until about twelve years ago, when he was elected for the position of superintendent of the county farm of Washtenaw county. In this capacity he has since served with credit to himself and with satisfaction to his fellow citizens. He has always been a democrat in his political views and he filled the office of town treasurer and highway commissioner, acting in the latter capacity for several terms. Prior to locating on the county farm he was engaged in the grocery business for several years. In the administration of the duties of the office which he is now filling he is practical and reliable, bringing to his work the same energy and determination that ever characterized the conduct of his private business interests.

He believes in the Universalist doctrine and his life has been in keeping with honorable and manly principles. For sixty-eight years a resident of the county, he well deserves mention among its honored pioneer settlers, for he has witnessed the greater part of its growth and development. He has seen its forests cut down and the land re-

claimed for the purposes of civilization and as the years have passed he has given hearty co-operation to many movements which have been of direct and permanent benefit to the county.

CHARLES L. MILLER.

Charles L. Miller, an enterprising and prosperous young man of Ann Arbor and a popular citizen, was born at Dunkirk, New York, August 25, 1869, his parents being Louis and Minnie (Schultz) Miller, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father came to this country in his youth and, settling in New York state, eventually became a farmer there, carrying on agricultural pursuits in the east until 1874, when he removed to Michigan where for a long period he was actively engaged in general farming in Washtenaw county. He is now living in Ann Arbor in the enjoyment of an honorable retirement from further labor, but his wife has passed away.

Being a young lad when brought by his parents to Michigan, Charles L. Miller acquired his education in this city and entered upon his business career as an employe of the firm of Dean & Company about 1890. He remained with that house for ten years, during which time he became familiar with the trade and with mercantile methods both in principle and detail. His energy, fidelity and capability won him promotion from time to time, his wages being correspondingly increased and when from his earnings he had saved enough to enable him to join the ranks of business men in this city he embarked in the grocery business on his own account in 1900 under the firm style of Miller & Smith. This relation was maintained for one year, when the junior partner sold his interest and the firm has since been Miller & Pray. They conduct an excellent grocery store, well equipped with a fine line of staple and fancy goods and its neat and attractive arrangement, the reasonable prices and fair dealing of the proprietors have secured a liberal and growing patronage. The store is conveniently located on North Main street.

Mr. Miller is well known in connection with fraternal and political interests of Ann Arbor and is now clerk of Ann Arbor camp, No. 2796, M. W. A. He likewise holds membership relations with the Knights of the Maccabees and is a communicant of the Catholic church. Politically a republican, he has served as alderman of the third ward for two terms and is now a member of the board of education. His interest in community affairs is deep and sincere and arises from a public spirited devotion to the general good. He is a man of fine personal appearance, of upright character and of a genial, affable nature, which has made him popular with both business associates and the friends of social circles.

GOTTLIEB H. WILD.

Gottlieb H. Wild, who is connected with the business interests of Ann Arbor as a tailor, was born in Leinfelden county, Stuttgart, Germany, in 1865, and represents one of the old families of that country, the ancestral history, as far as is known, being interwoven with the records of Germany. His father, John George Wild, was born in Germany, and came to America in 1892, since which time he has resided in Ann Arbor, and is now employed in his son's tailoring establishment. He married Miss Wilhelmina Reick, also a native of the fatherland; and her death occurred in Ann Arbor, when she was fifty-four years of age. In their family were seven children, four sons and three daughters, namely: David and Gottlieb H., who are partners in the tailoring business here; Michael G., who is in the employ of his brothers; William, who is living in this city; Caroline; Fredericka; and Wilhelmina.

While in his native country Gottlieb H. Wild learned the tailor's trade with his father, serving a regular four years' apprenticeship after leaving school. He came to America when but seventeen years of age, and made his way to Ann Arbor, having relatives in this city, who had come to the new world in 1835. Here Mr. Wild entered the employ of James Stafford, and later

went to Toledo, Ohio, where he followed his trade as a journeyman until 1887. In that year he embarked in business on his own account in Toledo, but after a year returned to Ann Arbor, and, believing that a profitable field of labor was open in the tailoring trade, he established his present business in January, 1888, locating on East Washington street, between Main street and Fourth avenue. There he remained until 1904, when he removed to 311 South State street, where he is now located, occupying a new building, which he erected for that purpose. His business venture here has been attended with success, and he now has an excellent patronage drawn from the best class of citizens here. This is owing to his excellent work, his trade continually increasing, for the service he renders his customers is entirely satisfactory. In 1890 he admitted his brother David to a partnership, the latter having previously learned the business, and they are now associated under the firm style of G. H. Wild & Company.

Mr. Wild of this review was married in Ann Arbor in 1891 to Miss Martha Wurster, whose birth occurred in Dexter, Michigan, her father being Michael Wurster of that town. They have three children, all of whom were born in Ann Arbor, Erwin C., George A. and Helen H.

In his political views Mr. Wild is a republican, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the Elks lodge. He possesses many of the sterling characteristics of the German race, including the substantial qualities of an honorable manhood, which contribute to the happiness as well as the success of life.

PETER SUYDAM KNIGHT.

Peter Suydam Knight, who for more than half a century has been a resident of Michigan, where he began life in the humble capacity of a farm hand, is now the owner of a valuable property of one hundred and four acres on section 22 Bridge-water township, the place being equipped with all modern conveniences, including a handsome residence and large and substantial outbuildings.

Mr. Knight is a native of Seneca county, New York, his natal year being 1833. He was the second of seven children born unto John S. and Sally Ann (Swarthout) Knight. The father was born in New Jersey, April 15, 1807, and was a son of Luke and Jane (Suydam) Knight, both natives of Middlesex county, New Jersey, the former born September 22, 1775, and the latter April 17, 1774. Mrs. Jane Knight died in Seneca county, New York, August 10, 1849. She had two daughters who died in the east. The family were of Scotch descent and the original American ancestors came to this country at an early day. John S. Knight became a blacksmith and not only followed his trade but also carried on farming in New Jersey. He married Miss Sally Ann Swarthout, who was born in Ovid, Seneca county, New York, April 23, 1811, and was the youngest in a family of eleven children whose parents were Ralph and Lois (Halstead) Swarthout. Her father was also a native of Seneca county, born January 1, 1764, and died December 11, 1845, while her mother was born October 1, 1767, and died December 28, 1849. Her paternal grandfather was a major in the Continental militia. Both Mr. and Mrs. John S. Knight were devoted members of the Reformed church, taking an active interest in its work and the extension of its influence, Mr. Knight serving for a long period as one of the church officers. He was also a well-to-do and industrious business man and a good citizen. His political support was given to the whig party until its dissolution, when he joined the ranks of the new republican party. He died June 9, 1882, and his wife passed away in September, 1894. In their family were seven children: Mary, the deceased wife of William Smith, of Seneca county, New York; Peter; Matilda, who is the widow of Hiram Lammoreau, who was a soldier of the Civil war and a resident of Seneca county; Ralph, who served in the Union army and died at Norfolk, Virginia, in 1861; Lois, the deceased wife of Louis Brown, of Seneca county; Luther, who has also passed away; and Charles, an engineer at Geneva, New York.

Peter S. Knight was reared to farm life and largely acquired his education in the schools of

Lodi township, Washtenaw county. He came to Michigan in 1852 and began work as a farm hand near Tecumseh at sixteen dollars per month. He was employed in that way for seven years, when with the money he had saved from his earnings he purchased sixty-two acres of the farm on which he now lives on section 22, Bridgewater township. To this tract he added as his financial resources permitted until he now has a valuable property of one hundred and four acres. Upon this place he has erected a handsome residence and also good outbuildings which are in keeping with his home. All modern equipments are found upon this place and the well tilled fields return good harvests. Mr. Knight is still a strong and vigorous man, who has led a frugal, industrious life and is now a prosperous citizen of his community.

In 1862 occurred the marriage of Peter S. Knight and Miss Sarah Remington who was born in Macon, Lewancee county, Michigan, in 1840 and died in 1902. She was a daughter of James Lenardo Remington, a native of Massachusetts, who became a pioneer settler of Lenawee county, where he followed farming. He married Miss Ann Wheeler, a native of New York, and they became the parents of nine children: Sarah, deceased; Anna, the wife of George Howell, of Tecumseh, Michigan; Ransom, who is living in Montana; Maria, the wife of Wesley Bennington, of Macon, Michigan; Lorain, a resident of Franklin, this state; Clara, the deceased wife of Morton Goodin; Ella T., the wife of Thomas Temple, of Detroit; William, of Montana; and Elisha and Lenardo, both deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Knight became the parents of three children. Carrie A., who was born December 12, 1853, is the wife of Alfred Frederick Allen, a farmer of Clinton, Michigan. Flavius J., born in 1868, is a graduate of the medical department of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor and is now a practicing physician of Charlotte, this state. Clyde L., born in 1874, married Grace Martin, a daughter of Merritt and Anna (Saxton) Martin, both natives of Lenawee county, while their respective parents were natives of New York and became early settlers of

Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Knight have two children: Peter Lenardo, born August 28, 1903; and John Martin, born February 4, 1905.

The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which Peter S. Knight is serving as steward and in the work of the church he has taken an active and helpful interest. He has been a life-long republican, giving his support to that party since its organization, and he belongs to the Masonic fraternity. All that he possesses and enjoys has been acquired through his own labors and now he has a handsome competence and valuable property as the reward of his earnest work in former years.

THEODORE F. PROCHNOW.

Theodore F. Prochnow, proprietor of a restaurant in Ann Arbor, is a native son of Washtenaw county, his birth having occurred in Northfield township, on the 26th of September, 1875. His parents were Frederick and Lovena (Steffee) Prochnow, both of whom were natives of Germany. When a lad of twelve years the father crossed the Atlantic to America, and made his way direct to Ann Arbor, since which time he has been a resident of Washtenaw county. In his youth he was employed as a farm hand and worked for various agriculturists of the community; but the years and his well directed labors brought him success, and, when he had saved a sufficient sum from his earnings, he made purchase of a tract of land, to which he has since added until he is now the owner of a large and valuable farm of two hundred acres in Northfield township, well improved and highly cultivated, this property classing him with the substantial citizens of his part of the county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Prochnow have been born four children: Theodore F., of this review; Thad C., who carries on farming pursuits on a place adjoining his father's home; Louis, who is upon the home farm; and Carrie, sixteen years of age, who completes the family, and is yet with her parents.

Theodore F. Prochnow, reared on the old family homestead, pursued his early education in the

grammar school of Northfield, and passed through successive grades until he became a high school student. Later he continued his studies in Ann Arbor, where he pursued a business course; and after leaving school he embarked in the restaurant business, in which he has continued for four years, his present location being at No. 104 East Huron street. That he conducts his business in a manner satisfactory to the public, is indicated by the liberal patronage which is accorded him, for he has many regular patrons as well as transient trade, and is now prospering in his undertaking.

In 1902 Mr. Prochnow was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Ludwig, of Northfield, and they have a little daughter, Gladys, in her first year. Mr. Prochnow belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Woodmen of America, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Zion Lutheran church. Politically he is a staunch democrat, active in the work of the party and well informed concerning questions and issues of the day; and he has served as clerk and supervisor of the township of Northfield.

CHARLES HENRY SCHROEN.

Charles Henry Schroen, who was born in York township, November 30, 1870, and makes his home in Saline, is a son of Adam Schroen, whose birth occurred in Mankshausen in the duchy of Hesse, Germany, November 1, 1845. He sailed for America in August, 1862, coming to York township, where he occupied a farm of one hundred and twenty-seven acres upon which he still resides. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Egglar, is also a native of Hesse and sailed for the United States on the same vessel on which her future husband was a passenger. They were married after arriving in this country and they are yet worthy residents of York township, where Mr. Schroen gives his time and attention to agricultural pursuits, being one of the well known and enterprising farmers of his community. The members of their family are as follows: John J., a resident farmer of Pittsfield

township; Eckhardt E., who was graduated from Saline high school in the class of 1905 and in 1906 expects to enter the University of Michigan; Adam G., a resident farmer of York township; Charles Henry, of this review; Mary, the wife of Jacob Kaiser, who is living in Ingham county, Michigan; Melvina, the wife of Frederick Kaiser, also of Ingham county; and Leah and Olga, who are at home.

Charles Henry Schroen, reared under the parental roof, early became familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist and assisted his father in the work of the home farm through the period of his youth. He was married on the 10th of May, 1896, to Miss Emma J. Hauser, a daughter of John and Heinericka Hauser, of Pittsfield, and they now have three interesting children: Clarence Karl, Edwin W. and Luella M. The parents are members of the German Lutheran church. Their residence is a handsome home in Saline, where they have a wide and favorable acquaintance, enjoying the warm regard of all who know them. Mr. Schroen's business connection with Saline is that of a merchant and in trade circles he bears an excellent reputation by reason of his up-to-date store, for he carries a large line of well selected merchandise and also by reason of his honorable methods and his earnest desire to please his patrons.

ALBERT E. REYNOLDS.

Albert E. Reynolds is the owner of large landed interests in Michigan, while his business interests in Ann Arbor are represented by a fine billiard hall and cigar store. He is a native son of Washtenaw county, his birth having occurred in Ypsilanti on the 21st of September, 1868. His father, William Reynolds, was likewise a native of Michigan, while the paternal grandfather was of English birth and in early life became a seafaring man, eventually winning promotion until he had become captain of a vessel. Taking up his abode in Michigan, he here reared his family, living in this city in pioneer times. William Reynolds is also numbered among the pioneer settlers

of the Wolverine state, having been reared amid the wild scenes and environments of the frontier and sharing with the family in all the hardships and trial as well as pleasures incident to pioneer life. Becoming a farmer, he prospered in his business affairs and made his home upon a large farm of six hundred acres in Wayne county. While still a boy he became a resident of this county, making his home in Ypsilanti, where occurred the birth of Albert E. Reynolds.

Being reared in his native city, Albert E. Reynolds at the usual age began his education as a public school student there and he was afterward the first pupil and the first graduate of the Cleary Business College of Ypsilanti. He was a self-educated man in that he worked his own way through school. Being ambitious to acquire good education and realizing its value as a preparation for life's practical and responsible duties, he earned the money which paid his tuition and met the other expenses of his course. After leaving school he spent five years as a traveling salesman to the jobbing trade and a representative of the firm of Brown Brothers, of Detroit, who later sold out to the trust. Subsequently he established a large store on Woodward avenue in Detroit, having an excellent location there. He has at different times been connected with the hotel business, being at the Grand on Mackinac Island, at the Wayne in Detroit and also at the Cadillac in the latter city. He is largely interested in the cattle and land business, having vast tracts of land in various parts of Michigan and he is extensively and successfully engaged in the cattle business with his uncle, George W. Robson, who is a retired lumberman and capitalist living in Van Buren township, Wayne county. As before stated, Mr. Reynolds' business interests in Ann Arbor are represented by a fine cigar store, billiard hall and fine bowling alleys at Nos. 220 and 222 South State street, where he has been located for three years. The billiard hall is large and splendidly equipped and he has the patronage of many of the students of the University of Michigan as well as many of the permanent residents of the city. He has resided in Ann Arbor since 1900, during which time he has gained a wide and favorable acquaintance here.

In 1884 Mr. Reynolds was united in marriage to Miss Hattie E. Crimmins, of Detroit. He has one sister living, Mrs. Gertrude Schaner, a widow, who now resides with her mother. A member of the Elks lodge of Ann Arbor, he is now filling the chair of esquire. Personally genial and affable, readily winning and retaining friends, Mr. Reynolds is popular in the city which he has adopted as his place of residence. Moreover, in business affairs he is recognized as a man of excellent ability, executive force and keen discernment, who has carefully placed his investments and is capably managing them.

JAMES BUCHANAN WALLACE, PH. D.,
M. D.

Professional life in Saline is well represented by Dr. James Buchanan Wallace, one of the capable physicians and surgeons of Washtenaw county. He was born in Library, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1864. His father, John William Wallace, was a native of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and a son of James Wallace, whose birth occurred in Ayreshire, Scotland, near the Renfrew border. He was a descendant of the illustrious Wallace family that furnished to the world the great Scottish patriot, William Wallace, whose life of heroism has proved the foundation of many a thrilling tale known to every school boy where the English language is spoken. John William Wallace, father of our subject, was a farmer by occupation, and married Miss Jennie Reddick, a native of Ligonier, Pennsylvania, whose ancestors came to America from the west of Ireland. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Wallace were born three sons and a daughter: James B.; William, who is engaged in the real-estate business in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Samuel Carson, superintendent of schools in Penn township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania; and Emma, who is living with her parents.

Dr. Wallace, of this review, supplemented his early education by a course of study in Mount Union College in Ohio, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1887. He next entered the

Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, and was graduated in 1890, and was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1900 from his alma mater. For thirteen years he had charge of the churches of his denomination in Freeport, Pennsylvania, Saginaw, Michigan, and Detroit. For a year before leaving the ministry he devoted his leisure hours to the study of medicine, and then matriculated in Detroit College of Medicine, from which he won his M. D. degree in 1901. The same year he located for practice in Saline, where he has since remained and his patronage now covers a wide territory. He is a capable physician, correct in his diagnosis of a case, and in the application of his scientific knowledge to the needs of suffering humanity.

In 1895 Dr. Wallace was united in marriage to Miss Margaret McGary, a daughter of Frank and Margaret McGary, of Saginaw, Michigan. They are members of the Presbyterian church; and fraternally Dr. Wallace is connected with Saline lodge, No. 133, A. F. & A. M.; Peninsula chapter, R. A. M., Detroit; and Saginaw council, R. & S. M. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, and upon its ticket he was elected coroner of Washtenaw county in 1904. He is also the present health officer of Saline, and is a member of the board of education. He is popular because of a genial manner, unfailing courtesy and deference for the opinions of others; and he is highly respected by reason of his ability in the line of his profession, and his fidelity to honorable, manly principles, as well as to a high standard of professional ethics.

REV. ALEXANDER L. NICKLAS.

Rev. Alexander L. Nicklas, pastor of Zion Lutheran church in Ann Arbor, one of the strongest organizations of this denomination in the middle west, was born in Bradys Bend, Pennsylvania, in 1867, and is a son of Alexander and Christina (Hilfinger) Nicklas, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father was born



DR. J. B. WALLACE.

in Hesse Pfaffenberfurth, in 1826, and the mother's birth occurred in Wurtemberg, in 1828. They were married, however, in Pennsylvania. While in his native country the father served in the German army for six years and five months and soon after the close of his military service in 1853 he came to America. He was a carpenter by trade and, establishing his home in Pennsylvania, was employed at building operations throughout his remaining days, his death occurring in the Keystone state in 1872. His wife survived until 1878, when she, too, was called to her final rest. In their family were six children, of whom two died in childhood. The others are: Mrs. Margaret Lantenschlaeger, a widow, residing with her brother, Rev. A. L. Nicklas; Charles, who is connected with the street car service in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Alexander, of this review; and Louisa, the wife of William Barbin, of Allegheny City, Pennsylvania.

Rev. Nicklas pursued his early education in the schools of Butler, Pennsylvania, and following his mother's death in 1878, he being then eleven years of age, he was sent to the Wernle Orphans' Home at Richmond, Indiana, an institution of the Lutheran church. There he spent three years, after which he became a student in the Capital University at Columbus, Ohio, from which he was graduated with the class of 1888. Having determined upon the ministry as a life profession he next entered the Lutheran Seminary at Columbus, Ohio, and began preparation for his holy calling. He is a graduate of that school of the class of 1891. His first appointment was at Marion, Ohio, where he remained as pastor of the Emanuel English Lutheran church for five years and was very successful in his work there. He was then called to Ann Arbor, Michigan, this being the seventh call he had received from churches desiring his services. He came to Ann Arbor in 1896 as the pastor of Zion Lutheran church and has here since remained.

In 1895 Rev. Nicklas was married to Miss Marie Ritz, of Franklin, Ohio, a daughter of Sebastian and Catherine Ritz. Her father died in 1905, at the venerable age of eighty-seven years. Rev. and Mrs. Nicklas have two children, Gertrude and Leona. In politics Rev. Nicklas is not

a party man but keeps in touch with the political situation of the country as every true American citizen should do. His time and energies, however, are almost entirely given to his church, which, under his guidance, has made substantial growth.

The Zion Evangelical Lutheran church was organized in 1875 with a membership of fifty families, who left the Bethlehem church. Rev. H. F. Belser, father of Dr. Belser, was called to the first pastorate of the church and so continued for fifteen years or until 1890. Services were first held in the old Congregational church, which had been purchased for forty-three hundred dollars and the original board of elders was composed of William J. Merkle, Phillip Lohr and Christian Mack, while the members of the board of trustees were Christian Hoffstetter, A. D. Seyler, L. Schleicher, Fred Hutzler, Conrad Schneider and Frederick Schmid. The new congregation established a parochial school, of which Gottlieb Kurtz was the teacher for fifteen years and was then succeeded by Louis Boes, who is the teacher at the present time. In 1876 a pipe organ was installed and in 1879 the church building was remodeled. In 1889 the Ladies' Aid Society was organized with a membership of one hundred and fifty. The first change in the pastorate occurred in 1890, when Rev. M. C. Hein succeeded Rev. Belser, continuing in charge for six years, or until 1896. In 1890 a young men's society and also a young ladies' society were organized and in 1896 these consolidated under the name of the Young People's Society. In 1894 the old church was torn down and a new edifice was erected at a cost of twenty-one thousand dollars, the corner stone being laid on the 27th of May, 1894, while the church was dedicated on the 16th of December of the same year. Rev. Hein resigned in the spring of 1896 and the Rev. A. L. Nicklas was installed pastor on the 5th of July of that year. In 1898 the Ladies' Missionary Society was organized and now has a membership of one hundred and forty. The present board of elders consists of Frederick Schmid, J. M. Braun and David Laubengayer, while the trustees are John Keppler, W. E. Pardon, G. Josenhans, Fred Fiegel, Fred Staeb and George

Bauer. There is now a membership of about five hundred and fifty families and the Sunday school numbers four hundred and fifty pupils. The congregation is one of the largest in Ann Arbor and the church is a potent influence for good. Gratifying progress has been made in the various lines of church work during the pastorate of Rev. Nicklas, whose earnestness, consecration and zeal have made him one of the strongest representatives of the Lutheran ministry in the middle west.

JOHN READ.

John Read, deceased, was a pioneer settler of Washtenaw county, where he took up his abode in 1838, and for many years was connected with its agricultural interests. A native of Connecticut, he was born in Reading, February 14, 1826, his parents being Samuel B. and Camilla (Lyons) Read, who were likewise natives of Reading, the former born April 1, 1801, and the latter January 23, 1803. The father engaged in farming in Connecticut until 1838, when he disposed of his property there and came to Washtenaw county, Michigan, purchasing a farm in Ypsilanti township, two miles southeast of the city of Ypsilanti, where he cleared the land and developed one of the finest farm properties in the county. His attention was given to its development and improvement up to the time of his death, which occurred November 19, 1884. His first wife died August 27, 1854, and he afterward married Eliza Lyons, a sister of his former wife. Her death occurred in Ypsilanti, April 14, 1900. Mr. Read had a large family of children, but all are now deceased.

John Read, having spent the first twelve years of his life in Connecticut, then came with his parents to Washtenaw county, and after attending the district schools to some extent continued his education in a seminary at Ypsilanti, whereby he was well qualified for life's practical duties. He then assisted his father on the home farm for a few years. His sister Eliza, who was born January 11, 1829, and is now deceased, was the wife of Byron Yeckley, who owned and resided upon

a farm near Decatur, Michigan, Mr. Yeckley continuing its cultivation up to the time of his death, after which Mr. Read went to Decatur and took charge of his sister's farm. He operated it for ten years and then sold the property, after which he returned to Ypsilanti and settled upon the old homestead, his father being then quite aged, so that Mr. Read took charge of the property and also cared for the father until his demise. John Read afterward resided upon the home place for a brief period and then removed to the city of Ypsilanti, where he cared for his stepmother, who was also his aunt.

On the 19th of September, 1901, John Read was married, in Ypsilanti, to Miss Amelia U. Read, a native of Chenango county, New York, born October 29, 1826, a daughter of Hezekiah H. and Anna (Banks) Read, both of whom were natives of Connecticut, whence they removed to Chenango county. Her father was a half-brother of Mr. Read's father. Following his removal to New York, Hezekiah H. Read purchased land and there engaged in farming throughout his remaining days, while his wife also died on the old homestead there. He was also county judge of Chenango county for several years and was a valued and influential citizen of his community.

Mr. and Mrs. John Read had no children of their own, but adopted her sister's son, Henry R. Brown, who became a photographer in Ypsilanti and later removed to Sioux City, Iowa, where he conducted a photograph gallery until his death.

With Mrs. Read in Ypsilanti now resides Charles H. Browning, an old friend of the family. He was born in Stonington, New London, Connecticut, October 22, 1827, and in his youth his parents removed to Chenango county, New York, where they died. His father was the owner of a large dairy farm near the Read homestead. Charles H. Browning was twice married. He first wedded Miss Harriet A. Ufford, and after her death Ann Woodley, who has also passed away. Mr. Browning engaged in the dairy business in Chenango county until, because of illness, he sold his farm July 14, 1884, and lived retired for a time in Pharsalia, New York. He afterward removed to South Otselic, New York, where he resided until July 26, 1903, when he came to

Ypsilanti and has since lived with Mrs. Read. He was a great friend of her father when their farms adjoined in Chenango county.

For many years the Read farm has been a landmark in this county. When Samuel Read came to Michigan he purchased the land for seventy-five cents per acre and as the years passed improvements were made so that the place greatly appreciated in value. After John Read took charge he continued the work of development and progress and prospering in his undertakings, he added to the place until he owned two hundred and sixty acres all in one body and constituting one of the finest farms in this county. Eventually he sold the property at an excellent price and removed to Ypsilanti to retire from business and also to care for his aged mother. Here he continued until his death, which occurred June 30, 1902. He was never an office seeker but had firm belief in republican principles. All of the Read family were members of the Episcopal church. Living in this county from pioneer times, John Read had a wide acquaintance and his sterling traits of character commanded the confidence and good will of all.

Mrs. Read left Chenango county, New York, and came to this county twenty-two years ago, and since then she has traveled considerably and she also spent a few years with her adopted son in Sionx City, Iowa. She is well-to-do and she owns a large brick residence at No. 15 South Adams street, where she and Mr. Browning reside, this place having been purchased by Mrs. Read when she came to Ypsilanti.

FRANK M. MILLER.

Frank M. Miller, a popular and well known druggist of the village of Milan, was born in Augusta township, Washtenaw county, Michigan, February 25, 1871. The family is of Holland Dutch origin and the great-grandparents of Frank M. Miller were Jacobus and Gentry (Veeder) Miller, residents of the state of New York. Their son, James Miller, grandfather of our subject, was born on a farm near the present

village of Herkimer, New York, and having arrived at years of maturity was married in 1822 to Miss Sally Rodgers, a daughter of John Rodgers, who like Jacobus Miller was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. The Rogers family as represented by the present generations spells the name without the "d." With his family, consisting of his wife and two children, Marvin and Eliza Jane, James Miller removed to Michigan, settling in the township of Augusta, Washtenaw county, about 1828 and there occurred the birth of Andrew Miller, who is said to have been the first white child born in the township. Other children of the family were: Ellen M.; Madison M.; Sally, who died in December, 1868; James, who died in April, 1887; Marvin, who died in November, 1876; and Andrew, who died in 1903.

Madison M. Miller was born in Augusta township in 1841 and at the time of the Civil war he joined the Union Army with the Twentieth Michigan Infantry. He was for many years a farmer but eventually removed to Chelsea, Michigan, where he engaged in business as a painter. For the past seven years he has been living in California. He married Miss Helen Egbert, who was born in Chemung county, New York, her people settling in Monroe county, Michigan, in 1849, while later they removed to Saline township, Washtenaw county, just before the outbreak of the Civil war. She is now living in Milan. The sons and daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Madison Miller were: Frank M.; Dr. James M. Miller, who was born in Chelsea, November 8, 1875, and is engaged in the practice of dentistry in Cadillac, Michigan; Flora Belle, who is a graduate of the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, Michigan, and is now engaged in teaching near Ann Arbor; and Maggie, who died at the age of seventeen years.

Frank M. Miller pursued a high-school education at Cadillac and after putting aside his textbooks was employed as a clerk in a store there for seven years. He also traveled for four years for a drug firm in Manistee, Michigan, and he studied chemistry at the Chicago College of Pharmacy. In September, 1900, he came to Milan and established a drug business on his own account. He has since conducted the store with growing success and today has a liberal patronage which is

indicative of his fair dealing, his excellent stock and the confidence reposed in him by the general public.

On the 24th of October, 1894, Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Callia J. Kelsey, a daughter of Henry and Abyssinia Kelsey. Their children are: Maurine Kelsey, Doris Kelsey and Gerald Kelsey Miller. The family attend the Baptist church and Mr. Miller is a member of the Masonic and Knights of Pythias fraternities. He is serving as a member of the school board and of the village council and is actively interested in all that pertains to the growth, progress and substantial development of Milan. He has a wide and favorable acquaintance in business and social circles in this part of the county and his genuine personal worth is indicated by the warm friendship given him by the majority of those who know him.

JOHN ROSE.

John Rose, a capitalist of Ann Arbor, was born in Lincolnshire, England, February 6, 1824. His father, William Rose, was also a native of that country and was married there to Miss Rebecca Abbott, who accompanied him on his emigration to America in 1855. Seeking a home in the middle west he settled in Washtenaw county, where he spent his remaining days, his death occurring in 1869. There were four children in the family but with the exception of John Rose all have now passed away.

In the country of his nativity John Rose spent the days of his boyhood and youth, acquiring his education there and then becoming imbued with a desire to enjoy better opportunities than were afforded in his native land he sailed from England in 1845. He, too, made his way at once into the interior of the country and secured employment as a farm hand in Washtenaw county. He brought with him no capital and it was necessary that he provide for his immediate support. After spending some years at farm labor he engaged in clerking in drug and grocery stores in Ann Arbor and eventually acquired capital sufficient to enable him to engage in independent business ventures.

He has been a very active man, his life characterized by untiring energy, strong purpose and keen business discernment. He has seldom been at fault in matters of business judgment, has made judicious investments and by hard work, executive ability and indefatigable perseverance he has accumulated an independent fortune and is now retired from active business save for the supervision which he gives to his invested interests, which are represented by various industrial and commercial lines.

On the 1st of May, 1851, Mr. Rose was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Jane Virrill, of Canada, who belonged to an old French family. They became the parents of two children and the daughter, Ella Rebecca, who is the younger, is the wife of George Waterman, of Ypsilanti. The son, George W. Rose, is now living upon the old homestead farm of one hundred and five acres, located three miles from Ann Arbor, and is an enterprising and successful agriculturist, carrying on his farm work in keeping with modern ideas of progress and improvement. He was married, in 1877, to Miss Frances Yates, a native of Illinois, and a relative of ex-Governor Yates. Two children have been born of this union, Harry J. and Everett S. The former married Osta May, of Hamburg, Germany, and is a rural route mail carrier. They have one son, Reuben Charles, eight months old, and a great-great-grandchild of Mr. Rose, whose name introduces this review. Everett S. Rose is living upon the home farm with his father and is a breeder of fine chickens.

In 1903 Mr. Rose was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, with whom he had traveled life's journey for more than half century, and who with him had borne the joys and sorrows, the adversity and prosperity which checker the careers of all. In a review of his history it is seen that he has lived a life of intense and well directed activity while he has accumulated wealth his path has never been strewn with the wreck of other men's fortunes. He has been just in his treatment of all and has based his dependence upon the substantial qualities of untiring effort, persistent purpose and wise investment and these have proved a sure foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of success. Now at the age of

eighty-two years, he is living retired in Ann Arbor, one of its most venerable and respected citizens.

HENRY J. HOCHREIN.

Henry J. Hochrein, a member of the firm of Braun & Hochrein, contractors and builders of Ann Arbor, like many of his fellow townsmen, is of German birth and ancestry. He was born in Bavaria on the 3d of May, 1870. His father, Michael Hochrein, was a baker and overseer on a nobleman's demesne. Subsequently he came to America and now makes his home in Ann Arbor. His wife, Mrs. Mary H. Hochrein, died in Germany when their son Henry was but five years of age. The other children of their family were: Ferdinand, who is now foreman of the Ann Arbor Gas Works; William, who is engaged in the plumbing business in this city; John, who also holds a position in connection with the gas works; and Mrs. Lena Kichenmeister, of Mount Clemens.

Henry J. Hochrein spent the first fourteen years of his life in the land of his nativity and then came to the new world, reaching Ann Arbor in 1884. For two years he was a student in the township schools, after which he began earning his own livelihood by working as a farm hand, being employed in that capacity for five years. On the expiration of that period he began learning the trade of a carpenter and builder, entering the employ of S. M. Braun in 1889. He soon mastered the business in principle and detail and continued working as a journeyman until 1897, when he was admitted to a partnership by Mr. Braun under the present firm style of Braun & Hochrein. This firm is well known in building circles in Ann Arbor and throughout Washtenaw county and many important contracts have been awarded them, which they have faithfully and efficiently executed. They were the builders of the Farmers & Mechanics Bank in 1900, remodeled the German American Bank in 1905 and built the Henry Douglas and many other fine residences in this city, which to-day stands as monuments to their enterprise and skill. Mr. Hochrein is very

thorough and painstaking in all that he does and his work has given uniform satisfaction, so that a liberal patronage is assured him.

In 1893 Mr. Hochrein was married to Miss Mary Heininger, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Heininger, of Ypsilanti, and two children graced this union, Elsie and Oscar. Fraternally Mr. Hochrein is connected with the Maccabees and with the Home Guards of America, while in his church relations he is a German Lutheran. Having resided in Washtenaw county for twenty-one years, he is well known, while his many excellent traits of character, his loyalty in friendship, his progressiveness in citizenship and his trustworthiness in business life have made him highly respected.

ELLEN B. MURRAY, M. D.

Dr. Ellen B. Murray, successfully engaged in the practice of medicine in Ypsilanti for the past ten years, was born in Superior township, Washtenaw county, November 22, 1867, a daughter of Andrew J. and Marietta (Bradford) Murray, both of whom were natives of this state, having been born in Canton township, Wayne county. The father was for many years a prosperous and energetic farmer and thus provided for the needs and wants of his family, but in recent years he has retired from active life and is now enjoying a well earned rest at his pleasant home just outside the corporation limits of Ypsilanti. In 1905 he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 11th of April of that year. In their family were five children; namely: A. J., a carriage manufacturer of Cortland, New York; Mildred M., who is a teacher of music in Detroit; Ellen B.; Benjamin L., a chemist of New York city; and Edwin S., a practicing lawyer of Detroit.

Dr. Murray attended the district schools of Superior township and afterward entered the Ypsilanti State Normal College, from which she was graduated in the class of 1885. She then went to Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, where she taught school for several years, after which she returned

to Washtenaw county and matriculated in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, being graduated from the medical department with the class of 1895. Having thus carefully prepared for the practice of medicine and surgery she came to Ypsilanti and opened an office, since which time she has successfully followed her profession. She is a representative of the regular school and her skill and ability have been demonstrated in the successful handling of a number of complex medical problems. She holds membership in various medical societies, including the Washtenaw County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Association and the American Medical Association and she has a finely equipped suite of rooms over the post office in Ypsilanti. Her practice is already large and is constantly growing and she keeps in touch with the advancement that is being made by the medical fraternity as investigation, research and experiment broaden knowledge and promote efficiency. Dr. Murray belongs to the Presbyterian church and also holds membership with the Ladies of the Maccabees.

WILLIAM GOODYEAR.

William Goodyear, perhaps best known in Washtenaw county as proprietor of one of the finest dry-goods stores at Ann Arbor, and yet his business interests extend to several other fields of activity wherein he has become financially interested, was born in Detroit on the 29th of September, 1859, his parents being Nicholas and Jane (Almond) Goodyear, both of whom were natives of England. The father was born in Devonshire and in 1856 came to Detroit, but after spending a brief period there he removed to Oakland county, Michigan, where he carried on agricultural pursuits for several years. He finally returned to Detroit and engaged in contracting, though he was previously identified with the grocery business for a short time. He died June 26, 1904, and is still survived by his widow, who makes her home in Detroit. There were ten children in the family but only six are now living: Mrs. Mary McMichall, Mrs. Charles J. Patterson, Mrs. John

T. Woodhouse and John, all of whom reside in Detroit; William, of this review; and Nicholas A., who is engaged in the butcher business in Owosso, Michigan.

In the schools of his native city William Goodyear acquired his education, but his advantages in that direction were somewhat limited as at the early age of twelve years he entered business life, becoming an employ in 1871 in the dry-goods store of Newcomb, Endicott & Company, conducting a large business in the Opera House block. He remained with them for four years, after which he spent a similar period in the employ of J. B. Woolfenden & Company in Saginaw, Michigan. On the expiration of that period he returned to Detroit, where he entered the service of Taylor Woolfenden Company, by whom he was soon appointed cashier, acting in that capacity for ten years. His capability and fidelity won him ready and rapid promotion and he became thoroughly familiar with the methods and principles of mercantile life in every department.

In September, 1888, Mr. Goodyear came to Ann Arbor, where he established business in connection with Bruno St. James, at No. 118 Main street, South, and they continued in business together until 1895, when Mr. Goodyear purchased his partner's interest and the firm name was changed from Goodyear & St. James to William Goodyear & Company, although Mr. Goodyear is now alone in the business. When he embarked in business with Mr. St. James their capital was only twelve hundred dollars and every one predicted their failure but success attended their efforts and Mr. Goodyear is to-day at the head of a large and profitable business. In 1902 he bought out E. F. Mills & Company and removed to his present location at No. 120 Main street, South, where he occupies a three story building with basement, the basement being devoted to the reserve stock; the main floor to dress goods, silks, ribbons, dress trimmings, cotton and print material; the second floor to cloaks, suits, skirts, furs, knit and muslin underwear and embroideries; and the third floor to blankets, comfortables, flannels, lace curtains, tapestries and all drapery goods. As a merchant Mr. Goodyear has the entire confidence of his business associates and has made a record in com-



WILLIAM GOODYEAR.

mercial circles that any man might be proud to possess. He is likewise a large stockholder in the Dr. Reed Cushion Shoe Company, of New York city, and is also financially interested in other large concerns, having made judicious investment of his capital in business enterprises that are proving profitable.

In 1888 Mr. Goodyear was married to Miss Delia St. James, of Detroit, whose family came from Canada to Michigan. His political allegiance is given the republican party and for two terms he represented the sixth ward as a member of the board of aldermen. In religious faith he is a Baptist and for years has served as trustee of his church and also treasurer, and has likewise been treasurer of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is an active worker for the good of the city and of humanity and his efforts are effective and far-reaching. A man of impressive personality and worth of character he has done much to mold public sentiment for good in the years of his residence in Ann Arbor, and his life has proved that success and an honored name may be won simultaneously. Starting out in life for himself at the early age of twelve years without the aid of influential friends he has steadily advanced on the highway to success and to-day stands among the successful merchants, no less honored for his prosperity than for the good name he has won in its acquirement.

GEORGE W. BAILEY.

George W. Bailey, leading the mercantile interests of Ann Arbor as a dealer in sporting goods, guns, ammunition and other goods of that character, has always been a resident of Washtenaw county, his birth having occurred in Green Oak, on the 24th of September, 1843. His father, G. D. Bailey, was a native of the north of Ireland and emigrated to this country in 1820, taking up his abode in Poughkeepsie, New York. Believing, however, that better business opportunities might be enjoyed in the west he came to Michigan in pioneer days, settling in Washtenaw county upon a farm of one hundred and sixty acres near

Oakland. It was wild and unimproved land but he at once began its development and cultivation and in due course of time a wonderful transformation was wrought in its appearance. In his political views Mr. Bailey was a whig and he was a member of the Michigan Guards in the early days of the state militia. He died in the year 1849. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Mosier, was a representative of an old English family and was born in Poughkeepsie, New York. She long survived her husband, passing away in 1886. In their family were six children: Elizabeth, now deceased; Thomas D., who is a molder, residing in Jackson, Michigan; Susan, who has departed this life; George W.; Mary J., the wife of Aaron Long, of this city; and Mrs. Isadore King, now living in Toledo.

George W. Bailey acquired his education in the public schools of this city and entered upon his business career as an employe of the firm of Trip, Ailes & Price, molders and machinists, whose foundry was located on West Huron street. He represented that firm for twelve years, thoroughly learning the machinist's trade and becoming an expert workman in the various departments of the business. He was a trusted employe as was indicated by his long continuation with one house. On leaving that firm he traveled extensively and was employed in the line of his trade in Detroit, Jackson and other cities. In 1880 he established his present business at No. 121 Liberty street, East, under the firm style of Bailey & Edmunds. They carry all kinds of sporting goods, guns, ammunition and fishing tackle and also have a room well equipped for doing repair work of all kinds in connection with the business. A liberal patronage is accorded them and their store would be creditable to a city of much larger size than Ann Arbor.

In 1867 Mr. Bailey was united in marriage to Miss Ellen King, of Salem, Washtenaw county, and they had five children, of whom three are living: Charles E. M., who is in the employ of Dean & Company, of Ann Arbor; Byron E. B., a mason contractor of Ann Arbor; and Hazel L., who is living with her parents. They have a beautiful home in the second ward and are prominent socially. Mr. Bailey is a member of the

Golden Rule lodge of Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and attends the Episcopal church. Much of his life has been passed in Washtenaw county and his business career has been marked by consecutive advancement. He had no special advantages at the outset of his business life but his persistency of purpose, untiring labor and capable management have stood him in stead of capital and he has now become a prosperous and leading merchant of Ann Arbor.

FRANK MARION ROOT.

Frank Marion Root, proprietor of a fine music store in Ann Arbor, is a native of Shiawassee county, Michigan, his birth having occurred March 8, 1864, near Owosso, on the homestead farm of his father, Ira Root, who came to this state from Syracuse, New York, and took up his abode in Shiawassee county, where he followed farming in pioneer times. Subsequently he removed to this county taking up his abode in Salem township, in 1866. Throughout his entire life he was closely connected with agricultural pursuits and developed his land into a very productive farm, gathering therefrom rich crops, which annually brought him a good financial income as a reward for his labor. He died in the year 1898, while his wife, who bore the maiden name of Caroline Matilda Shankland, passed away in 1902.

Frank Marion Root acquired his early education in the district school of Salem and continued his studies in the State Normal School and Cleary Business College of Ypsilanti. Subsequent to his graduation from that institution he was engaged as teacher in the college for three years and he likewise taught in the Cleary Business College, at Toledo, Ohio, for one year and for one year in the commercial department of the Ann Arbor high school. For some time he continued his work in Detroit and for four years had charge of the commercial and English departments of the Alpena high school. Afterwards, for four years, he had charge of the music and military departments of the Boys' Industrial

School at Lansing. As an educator he was capable, having clear insight into the nature of his pupils so that he was enabled to plan for their best advancement and growth in the work which they were pursuing. He became a factor in commercial circles in Ann Arbor when, on the 19th of January, 1901, he established a music store at No. 116 East Liberty street, where he has built up an immense trade. He is a representative of the finest makes of pianos and organs, carrying an immense stock of all kinds of large and small musical instruments and supplies, together with a full line of standard sheet and folio music and all of the latest society airs. He has lately removed to a new building especially erected for this purpose at the corner of Liberty street and Fourth avenue, where he occupies two entire floors. The Root music house is thoroughly reliable and enjoys the unqualified confidence and patronage of the best people of Washtenaw county, the trade having long since reached extensive and profitable proportions.

On the 31st of December, 1890, Mr. Root was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Maes, a native of New Boston, Wayne county, Michigan, and a daughter of Jotham W. Maes, who was born in Ohio. He married Amanda Janet Barlow, a native of Michigan, and both Mr. and Mrs. Maes accompanied their parents in childhood days to Wayne county, Michigan, where their families were prosperous farming people. Mr. Maes is now engaged in the insurance business, in which he has a good clientage. He and his wife are still living in New Boston, where were born unto them five children, but three of the number died in youth. The surviving son, William L. Maes, of Gladwin, Michigan, is now express messenger on the Michigan Central Railroad. In political circles in Wayne county Jotham W. Maes is prominent, exercising considerable influence in the local councils of the republican party. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church, with which he has long held membership. As a citizen he is patriotic and public spirited and at the time of the Civil war he manifested his loyalty to the country by four years' service with the Union army. As a youth he ran away from home in order to enlist, joining the command at Flat Rock, Michigan, but

was transferred to the Forty-seventh Ohio Infantry. He participated in many important engagements which contributed to the victorious result of the Union armies and for nine months he was a prisoner of war at Andersonville. He is likewise a survivor of the great steamboat disaster of the Sultana. Mrs. Root was reared and educated in New Boston and having mastered the branches of learning that constituted the curriculum of the public schools at that place, in the fall of 1885 she entered the Ypsilanti Normal. She is an active woman of good business ability, assisting her husband in his business interests. Mr. Root is very prominent in musical circles, being himself an accomplished musician and is the leader of a fine orchestra of Ann Arbor. While he has the legitimate purpose of gaining a good competence from his business at the same time his musical talent enables him to assist his patrons in their purchases of musical instruments because of his personal ability and his judgment concerning musical questions is accurate and reliable, his knowledge being comprehensive.

ARNOLD H. KUHLM

As the name indicates Arnold H. Kuhl is among the citizens of Washtenaw county that the fatherland has furnished to the new world. He was born in Prussia in 1843, a son of John and Adelheit (Tasche) Kuhl, who were likewise natives of Prussia. The father died in Germany during the boyhood days of his son Arnold when fifty-six years of age, and the mother passed away in 1894, at the very advanced age of eighty-eight years. In their family were seven children, namely: Anna Adelheit; John, deceased; Arnold H.; George, deceased; Ellen, the widow of John P. Buss, of Freedom, Michigan; Mary, who has passed away; and one who died in infancy.

In his native country Arnold H. Kuhl spent the days of his boyhood and acquired his education. When he attained his majority in 1864 he bade adieu to friends and native country and sailed for the new world, joining his uncle, Gerhard

Kuhl, in Freedom township, Washtenaw county, Michigan. Here he worked for two seasons by the month, after which he was joined by his mother, who on coming to the new world purchased the farm upon which our subject now resides on section 1, Sharon township. Here he has since lived and he is today the owner of two hundred and four acres of very rich and productive land. This constitutes one of the best farms of the county because of the fertility of the soil and the splendid improvements which have been placed upon the farm, for he has erected here a fine residence, large barns and other buildings for the shelter of grain and stock. He is one of the most practical as well as one of the most progressive agriculturists of the county and in addition to the tilling of the soil he is engaged quite extensively in raising sheep and cattle, which he finds to be a profitable source of income. He is also one of the stockholders and directors in the Manchester Union Bank and is its vice president.

In 1867 Mr. Kuhl was married to Miss Rickie Hartbeck, who was born in Germany in 1844 and was brought to the United States in 1846 by her parents, John B. and Anna (Marshall) Hartbeck. The father settled in Freedom township, Washtenaw county, for a short time and then purchased a farm in Sharon township. They had eight children: Lambert, who served in the Civil war and died in 1871; Bernhard, Henry and John, all deceased; Mrs. Kuhl; Caroline, the widow of John Kofberger; Sarah, deceased; and Mary, the wife of Herman Ortbring, of Freedom township.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Kuhl has been blessed with eleven children: Sarah and Amelia, who have passed away; August, who is living in Sharon township; Clara, the wife of Edwin Kuhl, of Freedom township; Emma, the wife of Gotfrey Fitzmeyer, of Sylvan township; Martha, who is teaching school; Bertha; Louis; Theodore; and two who died in infancy. The parents are members of St. Johns Evangelical Lutheran church and take an active and helpful part in its work. Mr. Kuhl votes with the democracy and has served as justice of the peace but his ambitions do not lie in the sense of office seeking and he has refused to accept various public positions although frequently solicited by his friends

to do so. He feels that he has made no mistake in coming to the new world, for here he has directed his efforts so as to win success, proving that in this country effort may gain prosperity, for individual labor is not here hampered by caste or class.

PROFESSOR DANIEL PUTNAM.

In that galaxy of illustrious names, destined to shed an imperishable lustre upon Michigan's State Normal School, few will go down to posterity with a more enduring fame than that of Professor Daniel Putnam. This, it may be well to state, will be due not only to his labors in the field of education, but also to his untiring activity as a public spirited citizen of the state of his adoption.

The founder of the Putnam family in the United States was John, a native of England, who settled in that part of Salem, Massachusetts, now called Danvers, about the year 1640. In later years some members of the family moved to Lyndboro, New Hampshire. Here, on January 8, 1824, Professor Putnam was born, his father, Israel Putnam, being seventh in descent from John Putnam and a relative of the Revolutionary general of that name. Israel Putnam's first wife, the mother of Daniel, was Ruth Sargent. Of this union were also born William R., Israel, Sumner Sargent, Mary A. and Hannah D. After the death of his first wife, Israel Putnam married again and by his second wife had two daughters.

The future professor spent his early years on the farm, in a lumber mill and in a carpenter shop, attending the district school at the same time. From his twelfth to his twentieth year he attended school only in the winter seasons, during which period in his career he derived considerable advantage from a kind of lyceum which was organized in connection with the district schools in the country.

With the money earned through manual labor, and by teaching school in the winter, he was enabled to prepare himself for college. He took his

preparatory course at an academy at New Hampton, New Hampshire, from which he went to Dartmouth College, graduating in 1851. After graduating he taught school for some time at New Hampton and later for a year in Vermont.

Coming to Michigan in 1854, he assumed the professorship of the Latin language and literature in Kalamazoo College, where he remained for five years. He left the college to take charge of the public schools in Kalamazoo, in which capacity his labors were marked with the highest success. In 1865 he returned to the college, laboring two or three years under the direction of Dr. John M. Gregory. After the resignation of President Gregory he was acting executive of the college for one year. In 1867 he was elected superintendent of the schools of Kalamazoo county. This position he resigned to accept a professorship in the State Normal School, assuming his duties at the opening of the school year, 1868-9. As a tribute to his worth and ability, Professor Putnam was in 1897 given the degree of LL. D., by the University of Michigan.

The field of his labors has been by no means confined to that of learning. He has always taken an active part in the affairs of his community, having served two years as alderman and two years as mayor of the city of Ypsilanti, of whose welfare and prosperity he has been one of the foremost advocates. Joining the Baptist church more than fifty years ago, he has ever since been an earnest worker in the cause of religion. Although not an ordained minister, he has filled pulpits on several occasions during his career. For many years he has been a member of the Baptist convention of Michigan; was one year its president, and ten years its treasurer. For over a quarter of a century he filled the office of chaplain for the insane at Kalamazoo.

During his busy career Professor Putnam has published the following works: "Sunbeams Through Clouds," in 1871 (a little manual for the insane); "A Geography of Michigan," 1877 (published with Colton's Geography); "A Sketch of Michigan State Teachers' Association," 1877 (published by the association); "Outline of the Theory and Art of Teaching," 1883; "A series of School Readers," 1882-3 (in connection with

another gentleman); "Twenty-five Years with the Insane," 1885; "Elementary Psychology," 1889; "A Primary of Pedagogy," 1890; "Manual of Pedagogies," 1895; "History of the State Normal School," 1894; "Development of Primary and Secondary Education in Michigan," 1904.

Professor Putnam married, July 27, 1852, Sarah E. Smith, daughter of Dr. E. B. Smith, at New Hampton, New Hampshire. Their children are: Mrs. Alice M. Kimball; Mary B.; Arthur S.; Ruth S. and William S. Arthur resides at Manistique, is president of a national bank, and senior member of a firm engaged in the drug and jewelry business. William is an attorney-at-law. The daughters are all teachers. Mary is a graduate of the University of Michigan, the other two of the Normal College.

The human side of Professor Putnam's character could not be better described than in the following words of a life-long acquaintance:

"As a man Professor Putnam is unassuming and retiring, but positive in his opinions and firm in his convictions of duty in all the relations of life. As a teacher he appeals to the student's sense of honor and seeks to develop the higher and nobler elements of his character. He seeks to make of his pupils men and women of the best kind rather than simply scholars and teachers. That nobleness of spirit which shines out through all his life and teaching has shed a strong but quiet influence upon the lives of scores of young man and women. Many a former normal student, now at work in the schools of the state, declares that the calm sincerity of Professor Putnam's life and character goes with him as an inspiration in all his work. But the true dignity and purity of his life can be best understood by those who have come into close association with him as he has gone in and out in his daily labors. His deeds are as lighthouses, 'they do not ring bells or fire cannon to call attention to their shining—they just shine.'"

In politics he is an independent republican. In 1903 Professor Putnam retired from the field of most of his active labors on a small yearly salary from the Normal College, and lives at his beautiful residence, No. 314 Forest Grove avenue, in the city of Ypsilanti. Although in retirement,

he has never ceased to take an active interest in everything appertaining to educational and public matters in general. Of course it is hardly necessary to state that a man of such sterling worth and native virtues is respected and beloved by the whole community in which he resides, and by everybody whose good fortune it has been to make his acquaintance.

CLYDE C. KERR.

Clyde C. Kerr, a representative of the Athens Press of Ann Arbor, is a native son of Washtenaw county, his birth having occurred in Foster township about three miles west of the county seat in 1868. His father, Alexander William Kerr, was born in the highlands of Scotland and coming to America was for many years a spinner in Cornwell's mills in this county. His death occurred in 1879. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Abbie Slatford, was first married to William Hurrell, of Owosso, Michigan, and after his death became the wife of Alexander William Kerr. She still survives and is now living in Ann Arbor. By her first marriage she had two children: George Hurrell, a carpenter living in this city; and Carrie, the wife of A. C. Richards, also of Ann Arbor.

Clyde C. Kerr acquired his education in the public schools of Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti, continuing his studies until sixteen years of age, when he began learning the printing business as an employee in the office of the Daily News, the first daily paper ever published in this city. There he remained for two years, on the expiration of which period he secured a position in the Ann Arbor Courier, where he completed his trade as a compositor, his connection with that paper continuing for six years. In 1900, in partnership with Messrs. Scheirer and Goetz, he established the printing office of the Athens Press located on North Main street and has since been thus connected with the business, which has had a prosperous growth and has long since become a profitable investment.

Mr. Kerr was married on Thanksgiving day of 1890 to Miss Emily C. Rayer, a daughter of

William and Minnie Rayer, and they now have two living children, Vernie R. and Harry A. W., aged respectively twelve and six years. They also lost one child, Ernest, who died in infancy. Mr. Kerr belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Typographical Union and his church relation is with the English Lutheran denomination. His entire life has been passed in Ann Arbor and this vicinity and he now occupies a pleasant home at 518 Krause street.

JAMES H. WEBB.

James H. Webb, who for many years has resided upon his present farm in Pittsfield township, was born April 14, 1848, within the boundaries of this township on the old family homestead belonging to his father, Dr. Nathan Webb. The latter was born in Rushville, New York, January 25, 1808, while the grandfather, Nathan Webb, was born in January, 1768, and died in Middlesex, New York, September 26, 1807,—before the birth of his son Nathan. The latter reached the ripe old age of seventy-six years, passing away on the 3d of December, 1884. He acquired a common-school education and subsequently continued his studies in Syracuse College. He prepared for the practice of medicine as a representative of the regular or allopathic school and in 1846 he removed to Michigan. While still in the east, however, he was married to Miss Louranda Enos, who was born February 12, 1812, and was a daughter of John Enos, who took up his abode at Niles, Cass county, Michigan, at an early period in the development of this state. Mr. and Mrs. Webb became the parents of six children: Georgiana, the wife of Dr. F. K. Owen, a practicing physician of Ypsilanti, by whom she has two children: Harriet, the wife of Norman Redner, of Augusta township, by whom she has three children; Frederick, who was a member of Company E, Seventeenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry and was shot at the battle of Antietam; Hiram H., who was also a member of Company E, Seventeenth Michigan Volunteers and married

Della Begole, by whom he has one son; James H., of this review; and Catherine, the wife of Omer Case, by whom she has two children.

Dr. Nathan Webb, the father, following his removal to Michigan, practiced all through this section of the state and was an honored and worthy pioneer physician, whose devotion to his profession was of the utmost good to his fellowmen but involved many hardships for himself, as he traveled over poorly improved roads under the hot summer sun or through the winter's cold. As the country was but sparsely settled it was necessary for him to take long rides in order to render professional aid to those in need of medical service. He owned one hundred and eighty acres of land, which he personally superintended. At the time of the Civil war he acted for a year as assistant surgeon in Convent Hospital at Frederick City, Maryland. Prominent and influential in public life, he was twice elected supervisor of his township and was also called to represent his district in the state legislature, being elected on the republican ticket, for he was a stalwart advocate of the party which stood as the champion of the Union during the Civil war. His church membership was with the Presbyterian denomination.

James H. Webb, reared upon his father's farm in Pittsfield township, acquired his early education in the common schools and subsequently attended the high school at Ypsilanti, Michigan. Aroused by a spirit of patriotism he responded to his country's call during the Civil war, enlisting as a member of Company K, Twenty-fourth Michigan Infantry, with which he was connected until the close of hostilities. He then returned to the home farm and aided in its improvement until twenty-two years of age.

At that time Mr. Webb was married to Miss Emma Marriott, who was born July 20, 1846, upon the farm where she yet lives. Her father, Joseph Marriott, was a native of England and became an influential and representative agriculturist of Washtenaw county. He was also recognized as one of the most stalwart advocates of the republican party in this section of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Webb began their domestic life upon the farm where they have since resided and into them has been born a son, Joseph F., whose birth



JAMES H. WEBB AND SON, JOSEPH.

occurred on the 22d of April, 1871, and he was married on the 27th of July, 1894, to Miss Cynthia Hurd, who died September 4, 1900. In 1902 he was again married, his second union being with Miss Cora Bussy, and they have one child. At the time of the Spanish-American war Joseph Webb enlisted in the Thirty-first Michigan Infantry and did active service in Cuba.

James H. Webb is the owner of one hundred and ten acres of land devoted to general farming and stock-raising. He has a well improved property on which are good modern buildings and everything about the place is kept in excellent repair, bespeaking the thrift of an industrious and painstaking owner. He is watchful of every detail of his business and of every indication pointing to success and as the years have gone by has prospered in his undertakings. Politically a republican, he has served for many years as town clerk and is at present justice of the peace. He has also been school commissioner and drainage commissioner and the various duties that have devolved upon him in these official connections have been promptly and faithfully performed. In all life's relations he has made a creditable record and is a worthy representative of one of the honored pioneer families of Washtenaw county.

GEORGE H. FISCHER.

George H. Fischer, conducting as a member of the firm of Fischer & Finnell an extensive grocery business in Ann Arbor and also well known in the city as a leading republican and valued representative of various fraternal organizations, was born here on the 21st of November, 1868. His father, Henry Fischer, was a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and remained in that country until sixteen years of age, when, crossing the Atlantic to the new world, he made his way to Ann Arbor and soon afterward became a factor in the industrial life of the city. He has engaged for a number of years in the operation of a saw-mill and his energy and carefully directed labors have made him prominent in business circles. He married Sophia Fuchs, also a native of Hesse-

Darmstadt, and they have reared a family of ten children, of whom George H. is the eldest, the others being: Gustave A., a builder of Ann Arbor; Frank, who is living in Detroit; Louis, who is employed in his brother's grocery store; Lydia, the wife of John W. Hermann, of this city; Henry, a resident of Detroit; and four now deceased.

At the usual age of six years George H. Fischer entered the public schools of Ann Arbor, wherein he continued his studies until fourteen years of age, when he put aside his text-books in order to enter business life and provide for his own support. He secured a position in the store of Dean & Company, merchants on Main street, with whom he continued for fourteen years, during which time he learned every detail of the business and worked his way steadily upward from one responsibility to another, enjoying in high measure the confidence and trust of those whom he represented. Earnest, conscientious and diligent in the performance of his duties, his worth in commercial circles became recognized and proved the means of winning for him a good patronage when he embarked in business on his own account. Three years ago, in 1902, he established a large general grocery store at 701-703 Packard street in the midst of the finest residence district of this city and he now has a splendid trade from the best families of this locality. He is the senior partner of the firm of Fischer & Finnell and they carry only high grade goods, having a well appointed store and neat and tasteful in its arrangement. The business has constantly grown in volume and importance during the years in which the firm has had an existence and the trade now returns to them an excellent profit annually.

In 1888 Mr. Fischer was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Finnell, a sister of his partner and a representative of one of the old families of Ann Arbor. They had two children, but Luella, a beautiful girl of fifteen years, died in 1905, and was laid to rest in the Ann Arbor cemetery. The surviving daughter, Gertrude, twelve years of age, is now a student in the public schools of this city. Theirs is a beautiful home at No. 814 South State street in the best residence portion of the

city and it is justly celebrated for its gracious hospitality, both Mr. and Mrs. Fischer occupying an enviable position in social circles.

His activity in business life would alone entitle him to representation in this volume with the leading men of Ann Arbor of the past and present, but chapters in his record are also notable. He has been alderman of the seventh ward for six years, elected on the republican ticket, and has labored untiringly and effectively for the best interests of the city at large, exercising his official prerogatives in support of many measures that have contributed to the general good. He is also one of the county auditors and as a member of the council has served on the finance and other committees. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, having in the latter served at various times as president, vice president, secretary and treasurer. A communicant of the Catholic church, he is loyal to its teachings, while in political and business circles he has made an enviable name and won a gratifying success.

GERHARD JOSENHANS.

Among the representatives of the German-American citizens of Ann Arbor is numbered Gerhard Josenhans, whose birth occurred in Leonberg, on the 5th of January, 1855. His parents, Jonathan and Charlotta (Weigle) Josenhans, were natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, and in the fall of 1855 they crossed the briny deep to the new world and made their way into the interior of the country, settling at Ann Arbor, where they spent the winter. In the following spring they took up their abode on a farm just west of the city, now belonging to the Fritz estate, where they lived until 1865, when the father sold his property and bought a farm west of Saline, in the township of Saline. There he lived for some time, when he again sold out and invested in a tract of land in York township. In his native land he had engaged in the manufacture of cloth and dress goods but after reaching the new world turned his attention to agricultural pursuits

which he followed continuously for many years. When his work had brought him a sufficient capital he retired from active business and for twenty years enjoyed the fruits of his former labor in a well earned ease. He died in May, 1902, and was survived for only a brief period by his wife, who passed away in September of the same year. They were the parents of twelve children and there has been no death among this number. The family record is as follows: Johanna became the wife of Rev. J. G. Hildner, and their son is Professor J. A. C. Hildner of the University of Michigan. Mrs. Cornelia Reimold is living in Salina, Kansas. Leonard makes his home on the old farm in York. Gotthold is engaged in the dry-goods business at Blissfield, Michigan. Samuel follows blacksmithing in Saline, Michigan. Agatha is living in York. Frederick follows farming in Kansas. Theodore makes his home in York township. Timothy is an architect of Seattle, Washington. Gerhard is the next of the family. Augusta and Fredreka are living upon the home farm in York township.

Gerhard Josenhans spent the first sixteen years of his life on his father's farm in this county, having been brought to America when but a few months old. At the usual age he began his education in the public schools and on the 21st of August, 1871, he came to Ann Arbor, where entered the employ of Mack & Schmid in the humble capacity of an errand or utility boy. He has been with that house continuously since, winning promotion through ability and loyalty until he was made manager of the dress goods department and then floor-walker. This is the largest department store in Ann Arbor and is an unusually fine enterprise of this character for a city of its size, an immense trade being conducted. The firm is now Mack & Company, and the house is located at No. 222-224 Main street.

In 1881 Mr. Josenhans was married to Miss Rosena Bross, a native of Ann Arbor, and they have two children: Alma, who at the age of twenty years is in charge of the sub-postal station in the store of Mack & Company; and Milda, who at the age of fifteen years is attending school. Mrs. Josenhans was a daughter of Jacob and Anna Marie Bross, old residents of Ann Arbor,

her father conducting for many years a wagon shop on South Main street. Mr. and Mrs. Josenhans have a beautiful home at No. 602 East Ann street and it is noted for its hospitality, being the center of a cultured society circle. In social and business life Mr. Josenhans has gained a host of friends, who esteem him highly for his sterling qualities and unfailing courtesy. His success has been so marked that his business methods are of interest to the general public and in an analyzation of his life work it will be found that his advancement has come to him by reason of his fidelity, his unswerving integrity and his unabating industry.

JOHN AUGUST ALBER.

John August Alber, who, as a member of the firm of Stadel & Alber, is conducting a large business as a contractor and builder in Ann Arbor, was born in Lodi township, Washtenaw county, August 24, 1855, his parents being John George and Margarita (Metzger) Alber, both of whom were natives of Germany, born in Wurtemberg. The father was one of the oldest settlers in this county, having crossed the Atlantic to the United States and made his way westward to Michigan at an early period in the development of this part of the state. A farmer by occupation, he became the owner of eighty acres of land, and as his financial resources increased he added to the property until he had one hundred and sixty acres. His death occurred in Lodi in 1893, when he was sixty-three years of age, while his wife passed away in 1898, at the age of sixty-seven years. The member of their family were as follows: John August, of this review; Charles Michael, a resident farmer of Saline township; Erhardt Frederick, who follows farming in Perry county, Michigan; William Henry, a farmer of Lodi township; Gottlieb Emanuel, a painter of Lodi; John Christian, a farmer living in Saline, and Erhardt A., proprietor of the St. James Hotel at Ann Arbor.

At the usual age John August Alber entered the district schools of Lodi township, where he continued his studies until sixteen years old. When a young man of eighteen years he began

learning the carpenter's and builder's trade, and previous to this he assisted his father in the work of the home farm, early becoming familiar with the duties of field and meadow. For two years he served as an apprentice to a contractor in Lodi. He built George Page's barn, forty by seventy feet, one of the largest in the county, and in 1888 he came to Ann Arbor, where he worked at his trade in the employ of others until the spring of 1895, when he entered into partnership with Samuel Stadel. He has since been engaged in house building in this city and in surrounding districts and has been accorded a number of important contracts, while on all sides are seen evidences of his handiwork and skill in the substantial homes of Ann Arbor. He is thoroughly conversant with the builder's art, both in principle and detail, is prompt and faithful in the execution of a contract, and his honorable methods have brought to him a liberal patronage.

On the 30th of April, 1880, Mr. Alber was united in marriage to Miss Jacobina Blumhardt, a daughter of John G. and Wilhelmina Blumhardt, natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Alber now have three children: Wilhelmina, born April 9, 1884; Christian William, born April 6, 1888; and Gertrude Elsie, born September 26, 1893. The parents hold membership in Zion Lutheran church, and they occupy a magnificent new residence which Mr. Alber has recently completed at No. 552 Third street.

SUMNER BUSH, M. D.

Dr. Sumner Bush, engaged successfully in the practice of medicine and surgery in Chelsea, was born in Gaines, Michigan, in October, 1871, his parents being James E. and Delia (Bird) Bush. The father was a farmer of Gaines, Genesee county, and came to Michigan from the state of New York. He is still living upon the old homestead, devoting his time and energies to general agricultural pursuits. He has a family of five children: Alfred, who is a minister of the gospel; Clara; Fred, who is engaged in bookkeeping; Mary and Sumner.

The last named was at one time a student in St. Louis, Michigan, and pursued a high school course there. Having acquired a good literary knowledge to serve as the foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of professional learning he entered the Michigan University and was graduated from the medical department with the class of 1896. He was afterward interne in a hospital in 1896-7, and then located for practice in Chelsea, where he has since made his home. Here he became recognized as a leading representative of the profession, keeping in touch with the progress and advanced thought of the medical fraternity, nor caring to venture beyond the region of a general practice, for he finds in this ample scope for the exercise of his native talents and energies. He is a member of the State Medical Society and is a conscientious practitioner, who closely adheres to a high standard of professional ethics.

Dr. Bush was married to Miss Nettie R. Lane, a daughter of F. D. Lane, of Michigan, and in 1904 was called upon to mourn the death of his wife. His fraternal relations are with Olive lodge, No. 156, A. F. & A. M., and Olive chapter, No. 140, R. A. M. In his political views he has ever been a republican, but is without aspiration for office, preferring to give his undivided attention to his practice, which is constantly growing in volume and importance. He has long since demonstrated his ability to cope with the intricate problems that continually confront the physician and he ever has deep interest in any question which tends to bring to man the key to that complex mystery which we call life.

COMSTOCK F. HILL.

Mr. Hill was born near the site of the now famous Mt. Holyoke Seminary in Massachusetts, on the 27th of June, 1835. His father, Fitch Hill, was a carpenter and joiner by trade, but became the owner of a farm which he personally managed. He moved to Michigan and settled near Ann Arbor on the Liberty street road, where for some time he conducted a mill, while later he engaged

in farming. There were three children in his family: James, deceased; Mrs. Eliza Kerr, of Cooperstown, North Dakota; and Comstock F., of this review.

Comstock F. Hill was twice married. In 1866 he married Lydia Bentin, of Lodi Plains, where they lived on a farm which he managed with other business interests until 1899, when he moved to Ann Arbor. Three children were born to them: Ernest C., who married Nina Wells, of Vermontville, Michigan, and they have one son, Lawrence; Ada B., of Ann Arbor; and Theodore R., living on the home farm, married Anna Fellows, of Saline, in 1899, and they have one daughter, Ruth. Following the death of his first wife in 1875, Mr. Hill married her sister, Emily Bentin, in 1881. They lived together until November 25, 1899, when she was called to her final rest.

PAUL KORZUCK.

Paul Korzuck, who is engaged in contracting and building in Ann Arbor, was born in Prussia, Germany, on the 22d of February, 1867, a son of Frank and Albertina Korzuck. In the year 1889 the parents came to the United States and in 1890 took up their abode in Ann Arbor. The father is a carpenter, still following that trade but the mother has departed this life. In their family were three sons, Paul, Albert and Richard, all of whom are residents of this city.

Paul Korzuck pursued his education in the public schools of Germany and after putting aside his text-books prepared for the practical duties of life by learning the carpenter's trade and has since been connected with this line of activity. He was employed by others for some time and then embarked in contracting and building on his own account, in which connection he has been a representative of industrial life of Ann Arbor for many years. Some good contracts have been awarded him and he receives a liberal share of the public patronage which comes to him in recognition of his skill and capability and his interest in all of his business relations.

In 1900 Mr. Korzuck was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Reddeman and they now have two interesting little daughters, Lucile and Leona, aged respectively five and three years. Mr. Korzuck is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and also of the Methodist Episcopal church, while in his political views he is a republican. He stands as an advocate of all that tends to advance the welfare of his community along material, social, political, intellectual and moral lines and is a worthy representative of the German citizenship of Ann Arbor—which has been a most important element in the development and upbuilding of the city.

FRANK JOSLYN.

Frank Joslyn is a leading member of the Ypsilanti bar, and his life record is in contradiction to the old adage that a prophet is never without honor save in his own country, for he has so directed his efforts and energies that at the bar he has made a name and gained success second to none of the lawyers of the city. He was born November 25, 1843, a son of the late Judge Chauncey Joslyn, whose birth occurred in the Empire state, and who died in Ann Arbor in October, 1889. The father pursued his education in the schools of New York, and after completing his literary education, took up the study of law, following which he was admitted to the bar. In 1833 he came to Michigan and cast in his lot with the pioneer settlers of Ypsilanti. Here he opened a law office and practiced for four or five years, after which he engaged for a short time in the milling business. In 1880 he was elected circuit court judge, and held the office until succeeded by Judge Kinne. He was also at one time probate judge of Washtenaw county, and was a worthy representative of the profession which stands as the conservator of personal right, liberty and justice. He became a factor in the public life of the state, and was influential in molding thought and opinion. He was twice married, his first union being with Caroline Comstock, who died when the subject of this review

was about six years of age. They had three children: Fred C., who is now living in Oakland, California; Frank, the subject of this review; and George, who died May 1, 1861. For his second wife Judge Joslyn wedded Sarah M. Silsby, now deceased, and they had three children: Alvira C., the wife of Charles R. Whitman, of Chicago; Ella and Benjamin F., both of whom are living in New York city.

Reared in Ypsilanti, Frank Joslyn entered the public schools at the usual age and passed through successive grades until he was graduated from the high school with the class of 1862, and entered the University of Michigan, but like many another college career, begun in those troublesome times, his course was cut short by his country's call for aid to preserve the Union. In the summer vacation following his matriculation in the university he enlisted as a member of Company B, Fifth Michigan Cavalry, and in the spring of 1863 was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant of the Ninth Michigan Cavalry, but never obtained his commission on account of the ill feeling that existed between Governor Blair and his father, Judge Joslyn. He then remained at home until March, 1865, when he again joined the army as a member of the Twenty-fourth Michigan Infantry, remaining at Camp Cutler, in Jackson, until the close of the war.

Returning to his home in Ypsilanti, Mr. Joslyn was, for two years, employed as a clerk in a mercantile establishment, and later spent two years as bookkeeper in a Detroit house. Again coming to his native city he took up the study of law in the office of Joslyn & Blodgett, of which his father was the senior partner. There he remained until the election of Judge Joslyn to the circuit bench. In 1881 Frank Joslyn was admitted to the bar, and has since been active in the practice of law. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have several times called him to office, and, for seventeen years, he filled the position of city clerk, a record unequalled, perhaps, in the history of the state. In 1885 he was elected justice of the peace for the second district of his city, and served thus until 1891, when he resigned and removed to Muskegon, Michigan. After six years' residence there he

returned to Ypsilanti and was once more chosen justice of the peace, being retained in the office up to the present time. His political allegiance has ever been given to the democracy, and he is fearless in the defense of his honest convictions.

In 1871 Judge Joslyn was married to Miss Kate Beach and they have a son and two daughters. Walter B., the eldest, is now an electrician residing in Stockton, California. Kate B. and Fannie B., twins, are at home. Judge Joslyn is quite prominent in fraternal circles. He belongs to Phoenix lodge, No. 13, A. F. & A. M. and to the order of the Eastern Star. He is likewise a member of Ann Arbor lodge of Elks, the Independent Order of Foresters, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and its Ladies' Auxiliary, the Maccabees, the Royal Arcanum and the Columbian League. Socially he possesses those qualities which render him popular; and he is a favorite, not only in fraternal circles, but throughout Ypsilanti and wherever known. He possesses a jovial, genial disposition, spreading around him much of the sunshine of life. In his profession he has long been recognized as an able practitioner with a comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence, and is seldom at error in the slightest degree in the correctness of his application of a legal principle to the points in litigation.

JAMES LELAND BABCOCK.

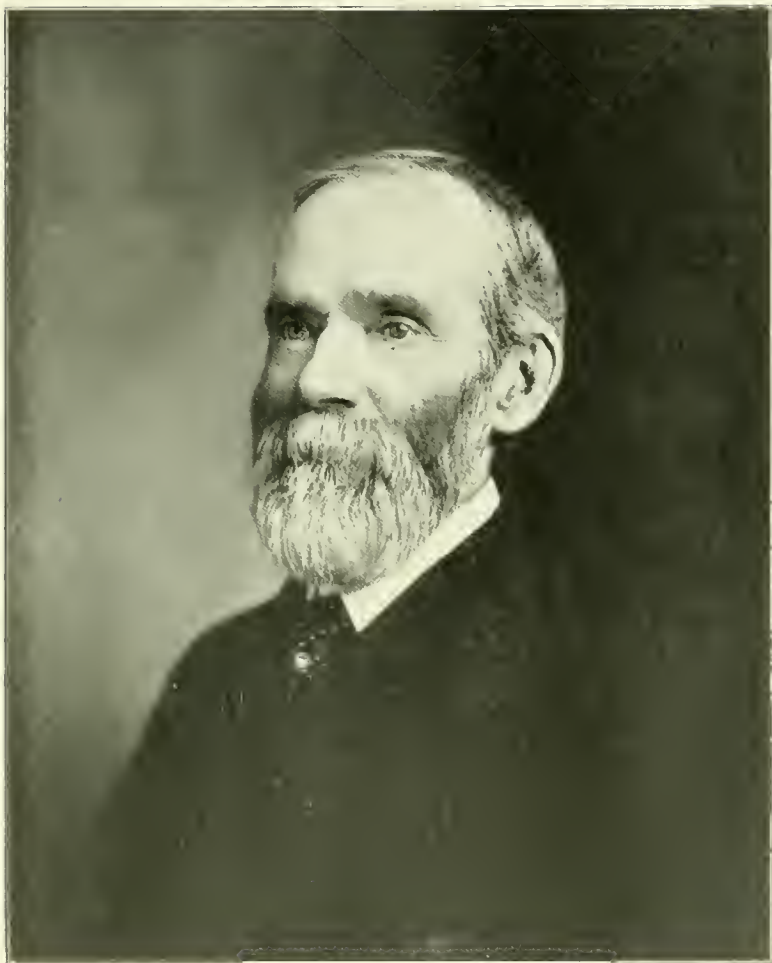
James Leland Babcock, one of Ann Arbor's most prominent citizens, is the eldest son of Dr. Leland Babcock and Elizabeth (James) Babcock, and was born in Goshen, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, February 10, 1840. He is a descendant of the Pilgrim Fathers through his mother, who was the daughter of Captain Malachi and Elizabeth (Lyman) James.

Captain Malachi James was a descendant of John James, the elder of three brothers, all of whom came to America about the time the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth Rock. John James married Deborah Bates, of Pembroke, Massachusetts, and had six children, of whom

John James, Jr., was the eldest. John James, Jr., was born in 1744, married Lois Beals, of Cohasset, Massachusetts, April 4, 1765, and died July 11, 1804. Malachi, his son, was born July 9, 1767, and was married to Elizabeth Lyman, of Northampton, Massachusetts, February 18, 1790, and died August 24, 1849. He was an aide to General Mattoon in Shay's rebellion and had eleven children, of whom Mrs. Elizabeth Babcock, the mother of the subject of our sketch, was one. Mrs. Elizabeth Babcock died in Ann Arbor, August 16, 1898. Others who became residents of Washtenaw county were Luther James, who came here in 1835, engaged largely in wool buying and amassed a large fortune by it. He it was who donated to the county the courthouse clock. He died in Ann Arbor July 25, 1888, aged eighty-five years. Enoch James died in Ann Arbor February 28, 1867. Lewis L. James died in Dexter, August 17, 1880, and Mrs. Sophia Sears died in Lima, January 16, 1879.

Mr. Babcock's father, Dr. Leland Babcock, was the son of Amos Babcock and was born in Petersburg, New York, April 29, 1818, and died in Chicago, Illinois, November 28, 1893. He was a physician of much note. Amos Babcock was born April 28, 1767, and died in 1846 at Petersburg, New York. He was a lineal descendant of James Babcock who was born in Essex county, England, in 1612 and emigrated to Rhode Island previous to 1640. This branch of the Babcock family in England had a coat of arms, and an older brother was a knight. Mr. Babcock's ancestors saw service among the patriots of the Revolutionary war as did the ancestors of his wife.

James L. Babcock was educated in the common schools of Goshen and at the academy at Northampton, Massachusetts. For ten years he was engaged in the mercantile business in Lake street, Chicago, until the great fire of 1871. Coming to Ann Arbor in 1871, he joined his uncle, Luther James, and took care of much of his extensive business. On the death of his uncle, he succeeded to the greater part of his large fortune. He purchased the Dr. Wells homestead on the corner of Division and Ann streets and entirely



JAMES L. BABCOCK.

remodeled it, making it one of the handsomest homes in the state.

Mr. Babcock was married September 29, 1892, to Miss Ella Stanley Butler, of Waukesha, Wisconsin, daughter of Walter C. and Cynthia (Stanley) Butler. Mrs. Babcock is a talented woman, a fine musician and conversationalist. She was educated at her early home, New Haven, Connecticut.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Babcock spend much time in traveling and divide their time largely between Ann Arbor, Waukesha, Wisconsin, Connecticut and Massachusetts, but they have visited many other parts of the country and enjoy the otium cum dignatiti which their means entitle them to. They entertain a great deal and their receptions are looked forward to as among the greatest society events of the season. Mr. Babcock is public spirited, liberal but unostentatious. He has given to many things of a public nature. He is a director in the First National Bank of Ann Arbor. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, having joined the chapter in Detroit, there being no chapter in Ann Arbor. Mrs. Babcock is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and was one of the twelve founders of the Sarah Caswell Angell chapter at Ann Arbor.

GEORGE H. POND.

George H. Pond, postmaster of Ann Arbor, was born in Putnam, Livingston county, Michigan, on the 16th of June, 1846, and is one of a family of eight children, and the only surviving son of Nathan and Rutilla (Mead) Pond. The father was a native of Vermont and was a son of Hon. Benjamin Pond, who was a member of congress during the second war with Great Britain and who voted to declare and sustain that struggle. Nathan Pond was a soldier during the war of 1812, serving with a New York regiment, which took an active part in the battle of Plattsburg. Mr. Pond traces his family history in this country back to 1630 on his father's side, the progenitor of the family coming from England during that year with Governor Winthrop. On his mother's side

also the Mead family, from which he descends, were among the very first permanent emigrants that came to America. On leaving the east his father came to Michigan in 1832, making his way to Ann Arbor, and residing at Dixboro for three or four years, which place at that time bid fair to become prominent. Ann Arbor was then a small village, and the country but sparsely settled, while the work of improvement and progress seemed scarcely begun. About 1836 he removed to Livingston county, where he took up his abode upon a farm and where he lived for many years. He married Miss Rutilla Mead, a native of Vermont, born July 5, 1820, and they became the parents of eight children, of whom but two are now living. The daughter, Miss Abbie A. Pond, resides in Detroit and was for over twenty years a prominent and capable teacher in the Ann Arbor public schools.

George H. Pond spent the days of his childhood and youth upon his father's farm in Livingston county and pursued his education there in the district schools and later at Ann Arbor. He entered upon newspaper work in 1869, as an employe in the office of the Ann Arbor Argus, receiving his early instruction in journalism from that able editor, Elihu B. Pond. A few years later he became publisher and editor of the Tuscola County Advertiser, at Caro, Michigan. In 1883, however, he returned to this city in the employ of Julius E. Beal, in the publication of the Courier, with which he retained his connection for fourteen years, becoming one of the well known journalists of the state. Mr. Pond has also rendered valuable service to his city and county in public office, and the trust reposed in him has been worthily placed, for his official career has been actuated by patriotic and public-spirited service. He filled the position of city treasurer for two terms, and for four years was a member of the county board of school examiners. His first public service in office was that of city recorder, retaining the incumbency for three terms, having been elected on the republican ticket at a time when the democrats had a large majority in the city. He likewise acted as supervisor of the fourth ward for two terms, and in each office he has studied the duties that have devolved upon him, and the extent of

his official prerogatives, and has so labored as to produce excellent results for the city and county. In 1889 he was appointed a member of the city board of fire commissioners, and served in that capacity four years, helping to organize the present efficient fire department. June 1, 1898, he was appointed postmaster of Ann Arbor by President William McKinley, and received reappointment from President Roosevelt in 1902, so that he is at present administering the duties of the office, which for a city of this size transacts an unusual amount of business and handles a vast amount of mail. The service for the past seven years, during which time solid rural free delivery has been successfully introduced and the city service greatly extended, has been efficient and satisfactory, largely due to the untiring efforts and personal attention given it by Mr. Pond. He has thoroughly systematized the work of the office, so that the best possible results are obtained. During his incumbency the receipts of the office have risen from thirty-four thousand one hundred and ten dollars and four cents in 1897, to fifty-four thousand five hundred and twenty dollars and fifty-eight cents in 1904, and the office has been advanced from the second to the first class.

In 1872 Mr. Pond was united in marriage to Miss Nellie J. Carman, of Flint, Michigan, who died April 8, 1887. They were the parents of four children, of whom Llewellyn and Lilian, the first and third members of the family are now deceased. Harry E., who served in the Spanish-American war as a corporal in Company A, Thirty-first Michigan Infantry regiment, is now in San Gabriel, California, while Elisabeth Pearl, the youngest, lives at home with her father.

On September 1, 1890, Mr. Pond was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Mabel Bushnell Keith, of Ann Arbor, who had one child by her former marriage, Kenneth B. Keith, who is now seventeen years old and a student at the Ann Arbor high school.

Mr. Pond is a member of Fraternity lodge, F. & A. M., and also of Washtenaw chapter, R. A. M., and belongs to Arbor tent, K. O. T. M. He was for several years a vestryman and junior warden of St. Andrew's Episcopal church, of which his entire family are communicants. That

Mr. Pond's life has been a busy one can be judged from the fact that besides his other activities he found time to serve for several years as secretary of the Washtenaw County Fair Association; was also the first president of the Ann Arbor Press Club, which at the time was quite an active organization, and for several years a director of the Y. M. C. A. during its early period, helping to lay the foundation for its years of later success. There has scarcely been a time in the past twenty years that he has not been chairman or secretary of some important committee of the republican party in the city or county.

Since age gave him the right of franchise he has never faltered in his allegiance to the principles of the republican party, but has always stood by the organization which has been the champion of reform progress and beneficial constructive legislation. Having for many years resided in Ann Arbor, as a representative of journalistic and political interests, he has become widely known. In all things he is eminently practical, so that his efforts are resultant factors in whatever he undertakes, and his official record has won him high encomiums because of the fidelity and ability with which he has discharged his duties.

JACOB F. WURSTER.

Jacob F. Wurster, conducting a profitable dairy business in Ann Arbor, was born in Simmersfeld, Wurtemberg, Germany, March 3, 1877. His father, George Frederick Wurster, a farmer by occupation, is now living in Northfield township, as is the mother, who in her maidenhood bore the name of Regina Gunther. The brothers of our subject are: George Frederick, a dairyman residing in Northfield township; Martin and John, who are resident farmers of Ann Arbor township; Adam, who was drowned in Huron river between Ann Arbor and Geddes in April, 1904; and Regina, the wife of Edward Danner, of Northfield township.

Mr. Wurster acquired his early education in Wurtemberg, pursuing his studies there until ten years of age, when he came with his father's

family to the new world in 1887, the family home being established in Ann Arbor. After six months they removed to a farm in Northfield township, and through the succeeding five years Mr. Wurster, of this review, was a student in the district schools. In 1900 he began business as a dealer in milk and owner of a dairy in Ann Arbor, and is still engaged in this line with a patronage that makes his work very profitable.

In 1903 Mr. Wurster was united in marriage to Miss Emma Helber, a daughter of John and Mary Helber, of Ann Arbor, both of whom were born in Wurtemberg, Germany. They have a beautiful home at No. 913 Main street, South, and are popular in this city, with a circle of friends that is almost co-extensive with the circle of their acquaintance. Mr. Wurster is a member of the Modern Woodmen camp and also the Home Guards of America and he belongs to the Zion Lutheran church. He is yet a young man, but has already attained success that many an older man might well envy, and in an analyzation of his life work it will be seen that industry and perseverance have been the salient features in his career and constitute the source of his present creditable financial position.

CARL F. BRAUN.

Carl F. Braun, assistant cashier of the Ann Arbor Savings Bank, was born January 26, 1873, in Ann Arbor township, this county. His grandfather, John Braun, was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and came to Washtenaw county, Michigan, in early life. In his family were eight children: Micheal, a farmer residing on the Whitmore Lake road; Charles, who is farming in the same locality; Henry, who carries on agricultural pursuits on the Dixboro road; Christian, deceased; Mrs. Christine Kirm, of Ann Arbor; Mrs. Caddie Stein, who is living in Ann Arbor township; Simon, deceased; and Frederick B., the father of our subject.

Frederick B. Braun was a native of Washtenaw county, born in October, 1840, and spent his entire life here. His father purchased the Vogel farm

west of Ann Arbor when he was twelve years of age, and on selling that property bought a farm on the Whitmore Lake road. In 1869 Frederick B. Braun bought the farm on the Dixboro road, which was his home up to the time of his death. He became recognized as one of the influential and leading business men of the county and was president of the Washtenaw Mutual Fire Insurance Company at the time of his death, which occurred in December, 1902. His success was marked and attributable entirely to his well directed efforts. He was a man of unassailable integrity in his business affairs, was highly respected in all of life's relations, and by his courtesy and kindness he won hosts of friends who hold his memory sacred. He was a republican in his political views, very prominent in the ranks of the party, and held almost every township office. He belonged to the Zion Lutheran church and was a man of upright life and of marked influence, leaving the impress of his individuality for good upon many public movements. He married Regina Kirm, also a native of Michigan, and to them were born three children: Carl F.; Benjamin N., who is senior engineer in the University of Michigan; and Caddie M., who died in 1887.

Reared in the county of his nativity and educated in the public schools, Carl F. Braun is a graduate of the Ann Arbor high school of the class of 1892. He continued to assist his father in carrying on general agricultural pursuits until January, 1894, when he entered the Ann Arbor Savings Bank in the position of collector. He has been successively promoted to bookkeeper, teller and assistant cashier, filling the latter position at the present writing. This bank stands first in Michigan in point of surplus to capital, with total resources of over two million dollars. Mr. Braun has become interested in other business enterprises, being now a director in the Crescent works, where corsets, waists and skirts are extensively manufactured. He and his brother still retain the ownership of the homestead property, which is a fine dairy farm, comprising one hundred sixty-three and a half acres of land.

In October, 1899, Mr. Braun was united in marriage to Miss Marie C. Knapp, of Chicago, and they have one son, Roger K., who is five years

of age. Mr. Braun is an independent republican in his political views. For about ten years he has been one of the directors of the Alumni Association and has also been treasurer during that entire time. He is a young man of excellent business ability, who is steadily working his way upward, realizing that capability and close application constitute the basis of all success.

BYRON C. WHITAKER.

Byron C. Whitaker, who, retired from agricultural life, has for many years been a resident of Dexter, where for some time he was connected with commercial interests, was born in Benton, Yates county, New York, May 30, 1835. His parents were Isaac J. and Achsah (Cushman) Whitaker. The father was born in Barnards township, Somerset county, New Jersey, on the 16th of January, 1792, and died in April, 1855, upon the old homestead in Lima township. His wife, who was born in Kent, Putnam county, New York, on the 11th of July, 1796, passed away in 1883. When Isaac Whitaker came to Michigan the state had not been admitted into the Union and he was one of the pioneer settlers of Lima township who aided in laying the foundation for its present development and prosperity. He bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, the greater part of which was covered with timber. A small clearing had been made and a little log cabin built and in this primitive home he continued to reside until 1849, when he built a more modern and commodious residence. Subsequently he purchased another tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres that had been improved to some extent. He largely engaged in raising wheat and his market was on the Huron river at Dexter. Not only was he active in business life but took a helpful part in community affairs and for many years capably and efficiently served as road commissioner. He attended church at Lima Center and was one of the worthy pioneer citizens of the county. In the family were seven children: Charles, Stephen D., Phebe C., Isaac M., Matilda J., Anna S., and Byron C.

The last named is the only surviving member of the family. He was brought by his parents to this county in the fall of 1836, arriving in the month of October. He pursued his early education in the district schools and afterward continued his studies in Ypsilanti. Upon the old homestead he was reared amid the scenes of pioneer life and shared with the family in the hardships of a frontier existence as well as in its pleasures. He was early trained to the work of the farm, taking his place in the fields almost as soon as old enough to reach the plow handles. Eventually he assumed the management of the old homestead and became its owner, retaining his residence there until 1876, when he removed to Dexter, where he now resides. He and his brother Isaac purchased the interest of the other heirs in the old homestead and he was actively engaged in farming until 1876, when, as stated, he took up his abode in Dexter, where he embarked in the lumber and hardware business in 1881, continuing in that line of trade for about eight years. He next went upon the road selling reapers, mowers and binders and spent six years as a traveling salesman.

It was on the 17th of December, 1862, that Mr. Whitaker was united in marriage to Miss Lucinda Holmes, a daughter of Rosencrans and Salone (Wakeman) Holmes, who resided at Northville, Wayne county, Michigan, and were pioneer farming people of that locality. Both have passed away but six of their children are yet living, as follows: Alfred; Hiram; George L.; Sarah, the wife Robert Yerkes; Lobisa, the wife of Henry W. Norton; and Dorinda, the wife of Samuel Bassett. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Whitaker have been born two daughters, but the elder, Ada M., died in infancy. Anna M., is now the wife of Alfred E. Phelps, who resides in Dexter.

Mr. Whitaker has been active and influential in community affairs and has been called by his fellow townsmen to several positions of public trust. He was supervisor of Lima township for one term, also supervisor of Scio township for nine years and has served as justice of the peace and township treasurer. From 1901 until 1903 he represented his district in the state legislature and this high honor was well bestowed, for he proved

a capable member of the house, unfaltering in his advocacy of any measure which he believed would benefit the commonwealth. He was made a Mason in 1858 and is now the oldest member of Washtenaw lodge, No. 65, A. F. & A. M., of Dexter. His daughter, Mrs. Phelps, is a member of Eastern Star lodge, No. 302. Few residents of the county have longer resided within its borders than has Mr. Whitaker, who for seventy years has made his home in Washtenaw county. Great indeed have been the changes which have been wrought in this time as time and man have worked the transformation that seems almost magical. He has seen the forests replaced by waving fields of grain, in the midst of which towns and villages have sprung up with important industrial and commercial interests. Churches and schoolhouses have been built and progress has been made along all lines conserving modern civilization. Mr. Whitaker has been an interested witness of all this and his work has not been an unessential factor in the general development here.

MINNIE MINTON DAVIS.

Minnie Minton Davis, who since 1901 has been a member of the piano faculty of the University of Michigan, is a native of Ann Arbor. Her father, George Van Rensselaer Davis, one of the most prominent contractors and builders of this city at an early day, was born on Long Island on the 10th of December, 1822, and was descended from Welsh ancestry that intermarried with the famous Holland Dutch family of Van Rensselaer in New York.

Mr. Davis remained a resident of the Empire state until his removal to Michigan in 1859, in which year he left Poughkeepsie and made his way westward to Ann Arbor. Here he soon became known as a leading contractor and builder and erected many of the finest structures of the city at an early day, including the old Masonic Temple and the principal parts of the First National Bank building. He also built the tower on the First Presbyterian church, the Winchell resi-

dence on North University avenue, which has recently been demolished to make way for more modern buildings, and also Professor Frieze's residence on Cornwell Place. Mr. Davis was the first man to introduce ornamental stucco work on the ceilings of Ann Arbor and was ever in the advance as a contractor and builder and was therefore accorded a foremost place among the representatives of this industrial art in Washtenaw county.

On the 9th of July, 1867, Mr. Davis was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Smith, a native of Rochester, New York, born in 1844. She came to Ann Arbor in 1858, when a maiden of fourteen years with her mother's sister, Mrs. John P. Andross, from Brockport, New York, she being for many years a well known society leader of this city. John Andross served under General Washington in the Revolutionary war and took part in the battle of Bunker Hill. Mrs. Davis was also related to the well known Page family of this county. From her girlhood she displayed much literary skill and talent and was a contributor to many leading papers and periodicals. Many of her writings were published by Robert Bonner and other noted publishers of the country. After traveling life's journey together for about twenty-three years Mr. and Mrs. Davis were separated by the death of the former in 1890.

They had a son and two daughters, the former being Rice Beal Davis, who is now foreman of the Sidney Millard printing establishment of Ann Arbor. He is a very prominent Mason and is an active member of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Typographical Union and the Sinfonia, a national musical fraternity. Beulah Benton Davis is a graduate of the Ann Arbor high school and is now private stenographer to President Angell, of the University of Michigan.

Minnie Minton Davis, who completes the family, began to study the piano at the age of five years and made her debut in a public performance when only seven years of age. She continued her musical education under Professor F. H. Pease, of the State Normal School of Ypsilanti; under J. H. Hahn, of Detroit; and Professor F. L. Yorke, director of the Detroit Conservatory.

She was also a pupil of Albert Lockwood, who is at the head of the piano department of the University School of Music, and was graduated from the University School of Music in June, 1901. Since that year she has been a member of the piano faculty of the school and spent the summer of 1905 in Paris as a student of Harold Bauer, the famous pianist and teacher. Miss Davis has exceptional talent and skill and has received favorable criticism from prominent representatives of the art both at home and abroad. Her qualities as a teacher are indicated by the fact that she has for four years been retained as a member of the musical faculty of the State University. She is a member of the Alpha chapter of the Sigma Alpha Iota, a Greek sorority, and also of the Ladies' Musical Club of Ann Arbor, being its present vice president. Together with her brother and sister she is a member of the Eastern Star and they are all members of St. Andrew's church. The mother also attended that church, although not a member of the same. In early life the father belonged to the Presbyterian church of Poughkeepsie, New York, but after coming west he joined no religious organization, though he continued to attend the services of the Presbyterian church. He was also a member of the Odd Fellows lodge in the east but never affiliated with the order here.

MOSES SEABOLT.

Moses Seabolt, starting out in life for himself at the early age of twelve years, is now after long and active connection with business interests, enabled to enjoy rest from further labor save that he is financially connected with a number of the corporate interests of Ann Arbor. His is a notable career, containing lessons worthy of emulation to those who have regard for the successes of life and the sure rewards of character. A native of Baden, Germany, he was born on the 15th of January, 1837, and when only six months old was brought to America by his parents, Joseph and Madeline (Bumgardner) Seabolt, who were likewise natives of the fatherland, in which country

they were married. They brought with them their four children, Moses being the youngest.

Joseph Seabolt came direct to Ann Arbor, Michigan, settling on the north side of the city in what was then designated as Lower Town. He was a mason by trade and followed that pursuit for a number of years. His death occurred when he had reached the age of sixty-eight years, and his wife passed away at the age of eighty-two years. They had seven children born in this country, so that their family numbered altogether eleven children. Of these four are yet living: Jacob, a resident of Ann Arbor; Moses; Mrs. Eliza Eisle; and Martin M.

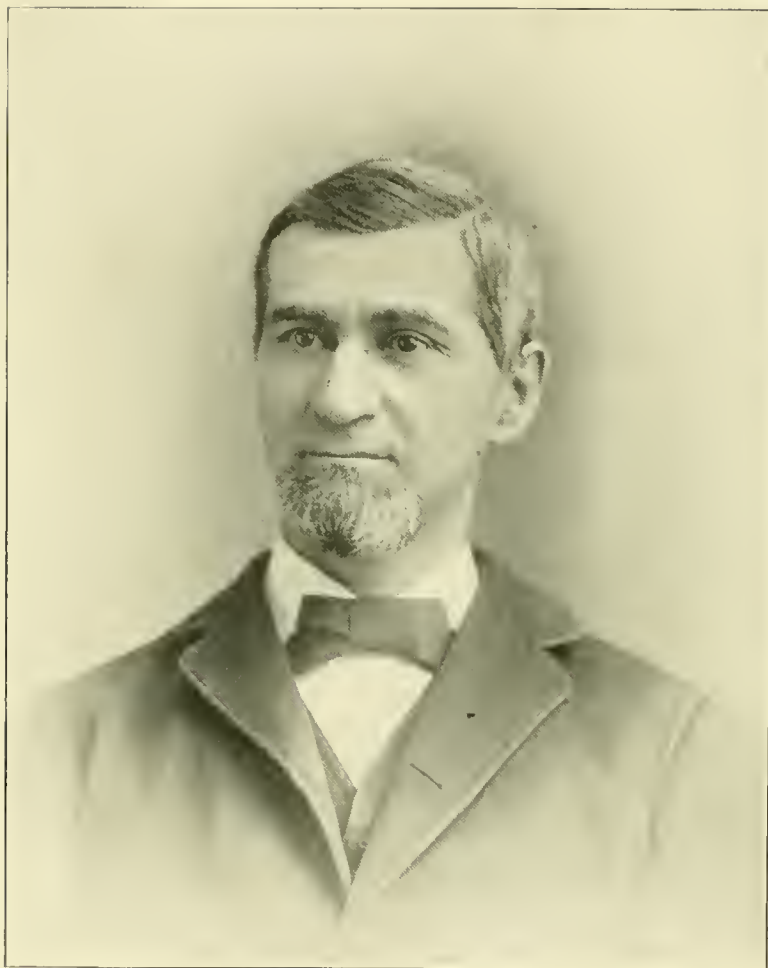
Moses Seabolt began the mastery of the common branches of English learning in a little log schoolhouse on the north side of Ann Arbor, but his privileges in that direction were somewhat meager as it was necessary that he earn his own living from the age of twelve years, at which time he secured employment in a flour mill, beginning there at fitting barrels. Gradually, however, he mastered the trade and later became a miller on his own account, following the business with success for fourteen years. The capital thus acquired permitted his entrance into mercantile life and he established a grocery and bakery business as a member of the firm of Rinsey & Seabolt, a relation that was maintained for thirty-four years with mutual pleasure and profit. Throughout that entire period the house sustained an unassailable reputation in business circles and enjoyed a constantly growing patronage so that the members of the firm realized a handsome return from their investment. When more than a third of a century had passed Mr. Seabolt sold his interest to his son and the business is still conducted under the old style, while the subject of this review is now living retired.

"How blest is he

Who crowns in shades like these

A youth of labor with an age of ease."

As Mr. Seabolt prospered here he made investment in a number of paying business enterprises of the city and is now a director in the First National Bank, also in the Ann Arbor Gas Company, the Michigan Furniture Company and the Ann



MOSES SEABOLT.



MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH SEABOLT.

Arbor Organ Company, all of which are paying business concerns, contributing not only to individual success but also promoting the general prosperity of the city.

Mr. Seabolt's advancement in business life here alone entitles him to representation with the leading residents of Washtenaw county, but his activity in other lines are also worthy of public recognition. He has been one of the fire commissioners of the city for the past eighteen years and is called the father of the fire department of Ann Arbor. He joined the volunteer fire department fifty years ago when the services of its members was a matter of patriotism. He was little more than a boy at that time and it was during the period when the company had only hand engines. He acted as chief and he has grown up with the department, taking an interest in its development and its efficiency, and doing everything in his power to make its service such as reflects credit upon the city. He is director in the Forest Hill Cemetery Association and for three years was a member of the school board, retiring from the office in the fall of 1904. He was a vestryman of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal church and of the moral welfare of Ann Arbor he has not been unmindful. In politics, an unswerving democrat, he was a member of the city council for four years and gave proof of his devotion to general good by a tangible support of many helpful aldermanic measures.

On the 1st of October, 1864, Moses Seabolt was married in Ann Arbor to Miss Mary E. Stocking, who was born in Saginaw, Michigan, and died in 1885, at the age of forty-three years. They have become the parents of five children: Morris M., born July 25, 1865, married Gertrude Clute, of Three Rivers, Michigan, and has one daughter, Ruth Ellen; Grace E., born in 1867, is the wife of Dr. William Saunders and has two children, William and Mary E.; Walter T., born October 26, 1870, married Nellie Kyer and has one child; Dean M., born in 1873, married Elizabeth Covert and has two children; and Joseph C., born in 1876, married Blanche Doane.

It is always a matter of satisfaction to the historian to record a life record of usefulness and activity such as Mr. Seabolt has made. He is in-

deed a self-made man, owing his progress and prosperity entirely to his own labors and while he has attained a gratifying measure of success he has not concentrated his efforts alone upon business affairs, for the city has felt the stimulus of his diligence and co-operation in the approval of many of its leading interests. He has watched its development almost from its infancy and may justly be numbered among its founders and promoters.

DEAN M. TYLER, M. D.

In a history of the men past and present who have been prominent representatives of the medical profession in Ann Arbor it is imperative that mention be made of Dr. Tyler, whose skill and ability and personal qualities gave him high standing in his profession. A native of Watertown, New York, he came with his parents to Michigan, his father owning and cultivating a farm at Grass Lake. He entered the University of Michigan in order to prepare for the practice of medicine, which he had determined upon as a life work and he completed the course in the medical department with the class of 1859. Later he again entered his alma mater as a student in the law department and was graduated therefrom in 1875.

Leaving this city Dr. Tyler removed to Kalamazoo, Michigan, where for seven years he remained as an official of the state insane asylum but owing to failing health he resigned that position and returned to Ann Arbor, where he afterward made his home.

Dr. Tyler married Miss Nellie L. Matthewson, of Pulaski, Oswego county, New York, who survives him. She was a daughter of Charles A. and Ruth H. (Torrey) Matthewson and is now living in Ann Arbor. She is an accomplished pianist and has had a notable career in music, being for many years a member of the choir of St. Andrew's Episcopal church. She possesses a fine contralto voice and is always a welcome addition to musical circles. She is now an officer of the Order of the Eastern Star and is lieutenant commander of the Ladies of the Modern Maccabees.

of the World. She was leader of an orchestra for many years and is now assisting Ross Granger, of Ann Arbor, in his school of dancing.

Dr. Tyler held membership in the Episcopal church and was a man highly respected both in public and private life for his high attainments and personal qualities. He held membership in the Washtenaw county bar and was thoroughly familiar with both the principles of medical and legal science. Dr. Tyler remained a resident of Ann Arbor up to the time of his death and his prominence here was the result of an irreproachable private life, of his professional acquirements and skill and of his devotion to the general welfare and he left behind him an honorable name.

RODNEY A. SNYDER.

Rodney A. Snyder, who is engaged in the commission business largely handling onions and beans and is also engaged in raising those products, is a native son of Washtenaw county, born on the 5th of September, 1858. His father, Alexander Snyder, removed from the state of New York to Michigan at an early day. He was a son of Robert M. Snyder, who was born in Warren county, New York, January 8, 1806, while his father was a native of Germany, and in 1775 came to America. He served his country as a soldier of the war of 1812, and reared his family in the Empire state. His son, Robert M. Snyder, was married on the 24th of July, 1830, to Miss Mary Hart, and they became the parents of fourteen children. The mother died in 1873, and in 1874 the father was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Harriett Wheeler. He was a farmer by occupation, and following his removal to Michigan, settled in Webster township, Washtenaw county, where he owned and operated a farm of two hundred acres of land.

Upon the old homestead farm there Alexander Snyder was reared, remaining under the parental roof until twenty-one years of age, when he started out upon an independent business career, becoming a partner in a paper store in Detroit, owned by the firm of Cornwell Brothers, and in

the re-organization of the business the firm became Cornwell, Snyder & Van Cleve. Later, Mr. Snyder sold his interest and became a dry goods merchant at Ypsilanti, Michigan, in partnership with Jerome B. Cross. He thus continued for several years, on the expiration of which period, he sold out and went upon the road as a traveling salesman, representing a grocery house. For twenty years he continued in that line of business and was a popular salesman, having a good patronage, and thus making money, both for himself, and the house he represented. He married Miss Adelaide Cornwell, and his death occurred in 1900, while his wife passed away in 1904. They were the parents of three children: Frank, who is living in Philadelphia; Louis, deceased; and Rodney A.

In his early youth Rodney A. Snyder was a student in the schools of Ypsilanti, and afterward attended the Normal Institute and the public schools at Ann Arbor. His education being completed and his text-books laid aside, he secured employment in the Cornwell Brothers paper mills at Foster Station, where he remained for ten years. On the expiration of that period he came to Chelsea, where he embarked in business as a dealer in meats and groceries, boots and shoes. He continued in this line until 1895, when he sold out and bought a fine farm of one hundred and twenty acres adjoining the corporation limits of the village, but continued to make his home within the boundary lines of Chelsea. After purchasing this property Mr. Snyder began raising onions and beans, and to these crops has since given his attention. In the year 1905 he had forty acres planted to onions and twenty-five acres to beans. He is also engaged in the commission business, in buying and storing onions, and has a warehouse with a capacity of twenty-five thousand bushels of onions. He employs from ten to twenty-five people in this place during the season, and spends thirty-five hundred dollars annually in wages alone. He has found this a profitable source of income, and his business is now extensively and successfully conducted.

In 1878 Mr. Snyder was united in marriage to Miss Libbie Warren, a daughter of George Warren, and a representative of one of the old fami-

lies of Washtenaw county, her people having come from Oneida county, New York, to Michigan in 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder have five children, Addie, Clara, Mary, Burt and Raymond. Mr. Snyder has erected a fine residence in Chelsea at a cost of four thousand dollars, and upon this place are large barns, sheds and other equipments. In politics he is a stalwart republican, and fraternally is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of the Maccabees. In his business he is enterprising and progressive and has based his actions upon business principles which neither seek nor require disguise.

JOHN M. NAYLOR.

John M. Naylor, a capitalist of Ann Arbor, whose important and extensive investments claim the greater part of his attention in their supervision, was born in Salem township, Washtenaw county, on the 25th of December, 1865. His father, George Naylor, was a native of the state of New York, and came to Washtenaw county about 1838, when only three years old. He married Jerusha Minoek, a native of Michigan, who is now living in Northville, Wayne county, this state. The father lived with a daughter in Northville for three years prior to his demise, passing away February 3, 1900. In their family were the following named: John M.; Mrs. Effie Simpson, who is now living in Mecosta county, Iowa; Leroy, a farmer, residing in Wayne county, Michigan; and Mrs. Nora Vennetta, of Northville, this county.

John M. Naylor acquired his early education in the Stafford schoolhouse in Superior township, and he afterward attended school in Northville. Later he spent some time on a farm, devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits with constantly growing success, and in 1896 he came to Ann Arbor, where he has since made his home. He is now interested in a large clothing house in Chicago and he has extensive realty holdings in Rochester, New York, in Washtenaw county and elsewhere, including his beautiful residence at No. 120 West Ann street.

In 1893 Mr. Naylor was married to Loretta Knight, of Rochester, New York, whose father, Michael Knight, is proprietor of a large hotel in Rochester, where both he and his wife, Mrs. Eliza Knight, are still living. There were nine children in the Knight family, while Mr. and Mrs. Naylor have three interesting sons, John Earl, Joseph George and Francis Cecil, aged respectively eleven, eight and seven years, and now students in the public schools of Ann Arbor. The family are communicants of the Catholic church, and in his political affiliation Mr. Naylor is a democrat. He served as supervisor of Ann Arbor in 1900, but has never been an aspirant for public office, content to do his duty to the city as a private citizen. He is, however, public spirited in an eminent degree and his co-operation has been a potent factor in general progress here. He is a man of sound business judgment, keen discernment and sagacity and has the determined force and enterprise which enables him to reach the objective point in a business deal.

JUNIUS EMERY BEAL.

Hon. Junius Emery Beal, member of the state legislature from the first district of Washtenaw county, whose life has been a factor in the material progress and political interests of Michigan for two decades, stands today as a typical representative of the spirit of the times, closely in touch with the world's progress, possessing an intellectual force that enables him to understand existing conditions, to correctly value possibilities and utilize opportunities, not only in the field of commerce and finance but also in political matters, where the general interests of society are affected. He was born in Port Huron, Michigan, February 23, 1860, a son of James E. Field, but his mother died in his infancy and at the age of eleven months he was adopted by his uncle and aunt, Rice A. and Phebe (Beers) Beal. The ancestors of the Beal and Field families both came to New England in 1637 and Junius E. Beal is descended from the famous astronomer of Queen Elizabeth's time, Sir John Field.

Junius E. Beal resided in Dexter, Michigan, until 1866, since which time he has made his home in Ann Arbor. His early education was supplemented by study in the Ann Arbor high school and in the Michigan University, from which he was graduated as a member of the literary class of 1882. His periods of vacation were spent in his father's printing office, working at the case and on the press and thus becoming familiar with the mechanical part of the business. He has since been connected to a greater or less extent with journalism and the publishing business. Following his graduation he became editor of the Ann Arbor Weekly Courier and Daily Times and upon the death of Rice A. Beal in 1883 he took up his work and became interested in book as well as newspaper publication, being thus associated with the "art preservative" for twenty years, when he sold out. He was the publisher of Dr. Chase's Recipe Book, which had a circulation of a million and a quarter copies, and other large orders were also executed in his establishment. Under his guidance the business rapidly developed along substantial lines and yet the extent of this business did not deter him from entering other fields of activity. He is now a member of the board of directors of the Farmers & Mechanics Bank of Ann Arbor; a director of the Detroit Fire & Marine Insurance Company; director of the Peninsular Paper Company and for twelve years manager, secretary and treasurer of the Ann Arbor Electric Light Company, but he has now disposed of his holdings in the last named. He was one of the prime movers in building the suburban road between Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti in 1890 and was president of the company. This was the beginning of the now big electric road running between Ann Arbor, Detroit and Jackson. At first a small steam dummy was used but later electric power was adopted.

Aside from business affairs Mr. Beal's life has been characterized by activity, as he has been identified with movements and events relative to the promotion and conservation of the material, social, intellectual and moral progress of the city. He is president of the Wesleyan Guild and of the board of trustees of the First Methodist Episco-

pal church of Ann Arbor; is treasurer of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity of Michigan; president of the High School Alumni Association; and for twenty-one years a member of the school board of the city. He is likewise a trustee of the Ann Arbor Golf Club and was president of the Michigan Press Association in 1893.

His political service has also broadened his reputation, for in republican circles he exercises influence and has been a forceful factor in shaping the policy of the party and winning its successes. He was presidential elector in 1888; president of the Michigan League of Republican Clubs in 1889-90, and on the 8th of November, 1904, he was elected to the state legislature by a good majority over two opponents. He was appointed to the most important committee, that of ways and means, which passed upon all the state expenditures. To illustrate the work the committee had to do, the budget contained expense accounts to the sum of eleven million dollars, but after hearing all of the boards of the state institutions and the state officials, this was cut down to eight and a half million dollars by the committee. Mr. Beal did other important service while a member of the legislature. He introduced and secured the passage of two important bills, one to correct many abuses of the pharmacy law regarding the sales of poisons and liquors and another in behalf of the millers legalizing warehouse receipts. He was likewise instrumental in securing a new charter for Ann Arbor, establishing the park board. Close and discriminating study of the issues of the day has qualified him for leadership together with a well balanced judgment that enables him, while working toward ideals, to utilize in practical manner the forces at hand.

Mr. Beal's fraternal relations are with the followers of the craft. He is a member of Fraternity lodge, No. 262, A. F. & A. M.; Washtenaw chapter, No. 6, R. A. M.; Ann Arbor commandery, No. 13, K. T.; Michigan consistory, S. P. R. S. of Detroit; and Moslem Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Beal was married on Thanksgiving day of 1889 to Miss Ella Travis, of Cooper, Kalamazoo county, Michigan, a daughter of Daniel D. Travis, of that town, now deceased. Her mother

now makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Beal and the other members of the household are their two children: Travis, born September 3, 1894; and Loretta, born April 16, 1897.

Mr. Beal has for years been gathering a library and today has a valuable collection of the best works in literature and many volumes on early Michigan history. In 1889 he spent about eight months abroad and covered over two thousand miles on a bicycle in foreign countries. He has been and is distinctively a man of affairs and has wielded a wide influence. The interests which have made claim upon his time and attention have been varied, for anything which tends to the betterment of conditions for mankind, for the stimulus of material progress or the improvement of his city, receives his endorsement and assistance. The virile strength of the west and the dominant spirit of enterprise, so characteristic of this section of the country, find exemplification in his career.

WALLACE W. BLISS.

Wallace W. Bliss, deceased, who for many years was engaged in the cigar and tobacco business in Ann Arbor and belonged to one of the pioneer families of the city, was born here, his parents being Dr. Daniel W. and Lucia (Scoville) Bliss, both of whom were natives of the Empire state. Removing westward at an early day, they settled in Ann Arbor when there were only a few houses in this city. His brother, Calvin, came with him and thus the family became well known in Washtenaw county in pioneer times. The father had some knowledge of medicine and practiced to some extent after locating here, but later entered into partnership with his brother Calvin in the ownership and conduct of a general mercantile store on Main street. They continued in business together for several years, at the end of which time Daniel W. Bliss formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Munson Wheeler, and engaged in the bakery business for a few years. On the expiration of that period Daniel W. Bliss gave up all active business interests and

lived retired until his death, both he and his wife passing away in Ann Arbor.

Wallace W. Bliss acquired a public-school education in Ann Arbor, and afterward learned the jeweler's trade under the direction of his uncle, who was then engaged in that business here. Later he established a similar business on his own account with a small stock, but after a brief period he turned his attention to the cigar and tobacco trade, in which he continued for many years. He was thus engaged when the Civil war was inaugurated, and in 1862 he enlisted as a drummer boy of Company D, Twentieth Michigan Infantry, with which he remained until discharged at Alexandria, Virginia, in 1863. He then returned to Ann Arbor, where he again began dealing in cigars and tobacco, his store being located on Main street. He did a large business and continued in that line until his later years, when he sold out and lived retired. He was well known in business circles in Ann Arbor and was accorded a liberal patronage, his sales reaching a large annual figure.

Mr. Bliss was married in Iowa to Miss Mary Conn, a native of Canada, and a daughter of John Conn, who was a stone mason and builder by trade, and resided in Canada for several years, after which he removed to Keokuk, Iowa, where he worked at his trade until the time of his death. Five children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Bliss, of whom three are living. George E., who married Jessie Nelson and resides with his mother, is train baggageman for the Michigan Central Railroad, and has a regular run between Detroit and Chicago. He has been in the employ of that company for many years. Mamie Gertrude is the wife of Adelbert G. Merriman, and they reside in Kenton, Ohio, where he is engaged in business with his father, a real estate dealer, and the wealthiest man of the town. Ida Louise is the wife of Dorr I. Gasser and resides in Paulding, Ohio, where he is superintendent of the gas works. Those deceased are: Edgar Herbert, who died in 1860 at the age of three months; and Clarence D., who died in 1871, at the age of five years.

Mr. Bliss departed this life March 12, 1894. He was a very stanch advocate of republican principles, and took an active interest in the work of

the party, keeping well informed on the questions and issues of the day. He was a member of the Grand Army Post at Ann Arbor, and attended the Congregational church, as do his wife and children. His business life was characterized by that steady progress which ultimately reaches the objective point. He was painstaking in his management, exercised due care in his purchases and sales, and won success by his persevering and honorable efforts. Mr. Bliss owns a fine large residence at No. 310 South William street, where she is living with her son and his wife.

DANIEL L. QUIRK, JR.

Daniel L. Quirk, Jr., who since 1898 has been cashier of the First National Bank of Ypsilanti, an institution which has had an unparalleled record for its conservatism, its reliability and its steady progress, was born in this city on the 26th of February, 1871, and is a son of Daniel L. Quirk, Sr., the venerable and honored president of the bank, whose name is inseparably interwoven with the history of Michigan, with the development of its railroad interests and with the great packing industries of the country as well. Further mention of him is made on another page of this work.

Having mastered the branches taught in the public schools, Daniel L. Quirk, Jr., became a student in the literary department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated with the class of 1893, while in 1894 he took one year in the law course. He has since been associated with his father to a greater or less extent in the management of the First National Bank as its cashier. He has displayed many of the strong and sterling traits manifested by his father and bids fair to become his worthy successor in the extent and importance of his business operations. For five years he has been the secretary and general manager of the Peninsular Paper Company, one of the strongest productive industries of this part of the state. Other enterprises and business concerns have felt the stimulus of his energy and active co-operation and have benefited by his

sound judgment and wise counsel. He was also the builder of the Quirk Block, the finest office building in Ypsilanti, which was completed in February, 1904. It is a two story structure, modern in every particular, lighted by electricity and heated by steam.

In 1901 Mr. Quirk was united in marriage in Detroit, Michigan, to Miss Julia A. Trowbridge, a daughter of General L. S. Trowbridge, of that city, and they now have two interesting children, Daniel Trowbridge and Alexander Buell, both of whom were born in Ypsilanti.

While the extent of his business interests alone would entitle Mr. Quirk to distinction as a representative citizen of Washtenaw county he has moreover been an active and helpful factor in official life here and in 1904 was chosen to represent the first ward in the city council to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of George Palmer. In May, 1905, he was re-elected to that office on the democratic ticket and is now serving on the board of aldermen. He is naturally a close observer, reasons from what he sees, and the soundness of his views backed by his intellectual vigor and strong personality have brought him into prominence in both local and political circles, and as a leader in public affairs outside of office as well as in business life. His varied interests indicate a mental alertness and he has gained a liberal breadth of mind and ease of self-possession which mark a man of wide acquaintance and varied experience.

EARL WARE.

Earl Ware, a carrier in the mail service at Ann Arbor, and a man of considerable local influence in the ranks of the republican party in this city, was born in Rochester, New York, January 26, 1854. His father, Murrine Ware, was also a native of New York, where he engaged in business as a shoe merchant. About 1868 he left the Empire state and came with his family to Michigan, settling at Pine Run. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary Eliza Yout, and both have passed away, the death of Mr. Ware occurring in Au-



DANIEL L. QUIRK, JR.

gust, 1892, while his wife died in 1864. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and he kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day. In the family were eight children, six of whom survive, including Earl Ware, who is the oldest. The others are: Mrs. Mary Teller, Mrs. Martha Leonard and Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, all of whom are living in the state of New York; Viola, the wife of E. S. Perry, of Ann Arbor; and Morris, who resides at Hope, Michigan.

Earl Ware spent the first fourteen years of his life in the place of his nativity and acquired his early education in the schools of Rochester, continuing his studies, however, in Pine Run after the removal of the family to Michigan. When he had put aside his text-books he engaged in the shingle business at Pine Run, and afterward at various places in Michigan, continuing in that line of business activity for five years, the splendid forests of the state offering excellent opportunities to the lumberman. When he severed his connection with that trade he accepted a position in charge of the Michigan Central Railroad yards, acting in that capacity for ten years. He came to Ann Arbor in 1880, and his present position is that of carrier in connection with the Ann Arbor postoffice. He is very active in public affairs of the city and has accomplished effective and beneficial service for his home ward, the fifth, which he represented on the city council as alderman for six years, from 1886 until 1892. There he supported each measure that he believed would contribute to the general good, and was active in instituting constructive measures which have been beneficial in their effect.

In 1880 Mr. Ware was united in marriage to Miss Mina Bodine, of Flint, Michigan, and they have two children, Mildred L. and Thornton, aged twenty-three and eight years respectfully. The daughter is a graduate of the Ann Arbor high school, and is a trained nurse, but is now in California with her mother for her health. The family have an attractive home at No. 1305 Broadway, and the good cheer and hospitality which there abound make it a favorite resort of their many friends. Mr. Ware assisted in founding and building the beautiful North Side Union

church in his ward. He is intensely patriotic and public spirited in all that he does for the city, and is well known here by reason of his excellent service and his genuine personal worth, which has endeared him to many with whom he has been brought in contact.

WILLIAM MERRITT OSBAND.

William Merritt Osband, who since 1887 has been interested in The Ypsilantian and since 1893 has been sole owner and editor, was born in Newark, Wayne county, New York, June 25, 1836. His father, Wilson Osband, was for many years a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Susanna Sherman, who was of New England descent. The ancestry of the Osband family can be traced back to Weaver Osband, an officer of the Revolutionary war. In the maternal line Mr. Osband is descended from two prominent families, the Shermans and the Lawtons, conspicuous among the Rhode Island troops in the Revolutionary war. The ancestral line of the Sherman family has been traced back to Suffolk, England, where representatives of the name were prominent and influential and their coat of arms shows that they won renown in the crusades.

William Merritt Osband was reared on a farm and was a student in the district schools of Arcadia, Wayne county, New York, and afterward a public-school student in Newark, that state. His more advanced educational work was done in Genesee College, now Syracuse University, in which he completed the classical course and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts on the 25th of June, 1861. He then entered upon an era of educational work, which won him more than local renown as an instructor. In August following his graduation he became professor of mathematics and natural science in Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary, at Gouverneur, St. Lawrence county, New York, and in 1864 he was tendered and accepted the professorship of mathematics in Alberta University at Bellville, Ontario. In 1865, desiring to settle in the west, he came to Michigan and organized the graded schools at

Northville, subsequent to which time he settled in Ypsilanti in the autumn of 1867, but returned to Northville in 1868. He had charge of the schools of Chelsea in 1870-1 and in the autumn of the latter year was elected principal of the preparatory department and associate professor of chemistry of Olivet College. In 1872 he was chosen professor of natural science in Albion College, where he remained until February, 1878, when through the failure of his health he was obliged to give up his educational work and return to Ypsilanti. His ability to impart clearly, readily and concisely to others the knowledge that he had acquired, his personal interest in his pupils and his effective and earnest efforts for their advancement won him wide reputation and made his labors most effective in the promotion of educational progress in Michigan.

Partially recovering his health Mr. Osband engaged to travel for the Globe Furniture Company of Northville, of which he was a director and continued to represent that house until 1886. In December, 1887, he purchased the interest of Perry F. Powers in *The Ypsilantian* and in 1893 became the sole owner of the paper by purchasing the interest of George C. Smith, since which time he has been editor and proprietor. This paper is an excellent representative of the journalism of Michigan and is accorded a liberal patronage, so that the circulation is large, making the paper as well an excellent advertising medium. Mr. Osband put forth his first political efforts in the Fremont campaign and has held his connection steadily with the republican party since 1854. He has never desired office as a reward for party fealty and yet has labored earnestly and effectively for the welfare of the republican organization and the principles which it promulgates. He twice served as chairman of the republican committee of Washtenaw county. His interest in the cause of education has been continuous and his efforts in its behalf have been effective and far-reaching. He was for six years a member of the board of education in Ypsilanti and for many years was a member of the board of trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church. He became a member of this organization in 1854 and in 1892 he was active in the erection of the new house of worship in

Ypsilanti. His labors and influence have ever been on the side of public improvement and substantial and permanent progress and he assisted materially in securing Prospect Park for the city and of other movements that have been of direct benefit to Ypsilanti.

On the 7th of August, 1861, Mr. Osband was married to Miss Lucy Aldrich in Newark, Wayne county, New York, who was one of his college classmates and afterward taught in the same schools. Following their return to Ypsilanti in 1878 Mrs. Osband was for twelve years head of the natural science department of the State Normal School of this city. They have one daughter, Marna Ruth Osband. Many men who have attained distinguished and honorable positions in the various walks of life and who in their earlier years were pupils of Professor Osband unite in bearing testimony of his high moral worth and the stimulus which he gave to the efforts of his pupils not only toward the acquirement of broad and thorough education but also the development of high and honorable character.

The following is a just tribute paid to him by J. C. Camburn, of Chicago, "I knew Professor Osband when he was professor of natural science at Albion. He made each of his students feel that he was his personal friend, ready to do him a favor. In his teaching his expert knowledge of all the details of the subject made the students wish to have a like knowledge and were willing to spend the time and labor necessary. He saw that dullness meant darkness, and that light was needed for sight. He made the successive steps of scientific reasoning clear and showed how one rested on the other. His plan of training in the mental athletics of school life followed the trails of the great men who have lifted the curtain from nature's stage. He felt that the student must walk in the footprints of the discoverer, and that in both the student and the discoverer, the same motive power—the imagination—must outline the form of hidden things, unveil the mystery and locate the gold of knowledge by the certainty of how and why it was there. He made study like an attractive excursion, in which the getting of knowledge was changed from duty to pleasure. The study of science under his leadership was like a

voyage, in which the captain of the ship taught the student crew to sail the craft across the sea of original investigation to the lands of discovery and invention. The captain's example made many of the crew wish to be captains. The majority of students under his care were so liberal of the time and attention given to the work in his department that he was often accused by other professors of taking more of the students' time than belonged to him. His interest in the individual work of the students made demands on his time and attention that were too great for his physical strength. The natural result was a breakdown, which terminated his teaching work. It was a source of great regret among all his students that his illness compelled him to cease work and devote himself to the payment of his overdraft on nature and select a calling that was not so great a tax on his generosity."

GEORGE W. WEEKS.

George W. Weeks, for a quarter of a century a resident of Ann Arbor, where he is now conducting a profitable coal and wood business, is numbered among Michigan's native sons, and the fact that many of her native born people have retained their residence here from childhood to the present time, is an indication of the excellent advantages which she offers to those who remain within her borders. George Weeks was born in Monroe county, December 6, 1854, his parents being Elijah and Elizabeth (Kirkland) Weeks, both of whom were natives of the Empire state. The father, however, came to Michigan when thirteen years of age, and took up his abode in Monroe county, where he eventually began farming on his own account, and for a number of years was classed with the prosperous agriculturists of that locality. He is still living at Samaria, Monroe county, Michigan. The following is a record of the eight children born unto him and his wife: Samuel M., deceased; George W., of this review; Mrs. Gertrude Dodge, who died December 3, 1905, at her home in Hamilton, Ohio; Mrs. Cora Hartz, of Wolcottsville, Indi-

ana; Phoebe, the wife of J. M. Borough, of Marshall, Michigan; Blanche, the wife of E. Hubbard, of Monroe county; Hattie, who is living in Kalamazoo, this state; and Issie, wife of Ira Osborn, of Samaria, Monroe county, Michigan.

George W. Weeks spent his early school life in the county of his nativity, and was a young man, when, in March, 1881, he established his home in Ann Arbor, where he has since remained. He located at No. 1540 Broadway, where he has a place of twelve acres, and is now extensively and profitably engaged in market gardening. The products of his place, always of excellent size and flavor, and moreover, having the advantage of freshness, being sent direct from the producer to the consumer, find a very ready market, many of his patrons having given him their business support through a long period. He also has other business interests, now conducting a large coal and wood yard at the corner of Madison and Fifth avenue.

Mr. Weeks was married on New Year's day of 1879 to Miss Lucy S. Harnden, of Samaria, Michigan. She was born in Cleveland, Ohio, and is a daughter of Enos H. and Lucy (Jones) Harnden, both of whom were natives of the Empire state, the father having been born in Port Byron, New York, while the mother's birth occurred in Watertown. Mr. Harnden became a millwright by trade, and on removing to the west he took up government land in Allegan county, Michigan, after which he removed to Dundee, Monroe county, this state. Subsequently he went to Samaria, where he died in 1890, and his wife passed away in 1895. In their family were three children: Mrs. Weeks; Enos S., who is a traveling man, making his home in Washington, D. C.; and Walter W., who is a seed man of Kansas City, Missouri. Mrs. Weeks is a lady of superior culture and innate refinement, and has gained broad literary knowledge through extensive reading. Prior to her marriage, she was a capable teacher. Three children have been born to this union: Walter S., who is now teaching in the Military Institute of Germantown, Ohio; George W., who was married June 7, 1905, to Miss A. Zoe Be Gole, of Chelsea, Michigan, and

is clerking in Ann Arbor; and Carl H., who is a student living at home.

The family have a very attractive residence which is situated just on the outskirts of Ann Arbor, but within the corporation limits. It stands on a hill overlooking the valley in which Ann Arbor lies and commands a beautiful view of the city and surrounding country. Mr. Weeks and his family are members of the Christian church, and in politics he is a democrat, who is now serving as supervisor of the fifth ward. During a long residence in this city he has so lived as to command the respect and esteem of his fellow townsmen, his personal and business worth being widely recognized.

EDMUND A. CARPENTER.

Edmund A. Carpenter, proprietor of a hardware store in Ypsilanti, was born in Auburn, New York, December 31, 1860, and was one of the six children born unto Charles and Jane V. (Hicks) Carpenter. The father was a hatter and furrier of Auburn, conducting a business which was established in 1821, and is still in existence. For many years he was an active factor in commercial circles in that city, and there he died in the year 1888. In his religious faith he was a Presbyterian, active in the work of the church, and was also a stalwart supporter of the republican party. His wife, who was a native of New York city, died on the 23d of May, 1905. Of their family of six children, three are yet living: Franklyn L., a resident of Baltimore, Maryland, where he is engaged in the manufacture of fishermen's supplies; and Julia A. and Edmund A., who are living in Ypsilanti.

Edmund A. Carpenter spent his early school life in Auburn, and subsequently continued his studies in Aurora, New York, and at Cayuga Lake Academy, thus being provided with superior advantages which well qualified him for life's practical and responsible duties. He entered upon his business career as an employe of the firm of Dunning & Company, wholesale hardware merchants of Auburn and subsequently spent a number of

years with the prominent and well known hardware house of Erastus Corning in Albany. On severing his connection with that establishment he came to the west, settling at Detroit, where he secured a position as traveling salesman, and for three years represented the firm of Standard Brothers upon the road. He was afterward with the Fletcher Hardware Company of Detroit for fifteen years, and his long connection therewith stands in incontrovertible evidence of his capability and the trust reposed in him by the house. On the 17th of October, 1904, he came to Ypsilanti, Michigan, and purchased the hardware store located at No. 124 Congress street, which for many years had been owned and managed by his brother. This is the leading hardware store of the city, and he carries a very extensive line of shelf and general hardware, stoves, etc.

Mr. Carpenter is a member of Phoenix lodge, No. 123, A. F. & A. M., and of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, and he is likewise belongs to the Episcopal church. He is unmarried and his sister is acting as housekeeper for him in their pleasant home on West Congress street. They expect soon, however, to occupy one of the new apartments just being built opposite Cleary's Business College on Congress street. While a resident of Ypsilanti for only a year, Mr. Carpenter has made many warm personal and business friends by reason of his genial personality, his unfailing courtesy and his high business integrity. When he arrived in this city he entered upon a field of business activity with which he was thoroughly familiar, and has met with gratifying success in its conduct, winning the good will and trust of the general public by reason of his close adherence to a high standard of commercial ethics.

LOREN BABCOCK.

Loren Babcock, who after many years of active connection with business interests is now living retired in the enjoyment of a well earned ease and has now passed the eighty-third milestone on life's journey, was born in Wayne county, New

York, August 4, 1822. His parents were Moses and Abigail (Van Surdan) Babcock. The father was a soldier of the war of 1812 and was a carpenter and joiner by trade. He came to Michigan in 1833, when the state was still under territorial government and the work of improvement and progress had scarcely begun. He took up his abode in Putnam, Livingston county, at a place now known as Reeves Mill, there purchasing a farm which his sons operated while he continued to work at his trade. He cut down the timber and the farm was cleared and placed under cultivation. The father was closely connected with the early development and progress of this part of the state until his death, which occurred in 1866, while his wife died about 1855. In their family were eleven children, all of whom have now passed away with the exception of Loren Babcock, who was the fifth in order of birth and upon the old homestead farm the subject of this review was reared, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He continued to assist his father in the cultivation of the home place until his marriage, which was celebrated on the 1st of January, 1845, Miss Elizabeth Green becoming his wife. They traveled life's journey together for about fifteen years, when, in 1860, Mrs. Babcock was called to her final rest. In 1862 he wedded Miss Kate Oxtoby. By his first marriage he had four children, all of whom died in childhood with the exception of Colin E. Babcock, of Grass Lake, Michigan, where he conducts a branch store for W. P. Schank, and is a partner in the enterprise.

Following his marriage Mr. Babcock took up his abode in Chelsea and became a factor in the commercial life of the village as a dealer in dry goods and general merchandise. His labors in this direction were attended with a gratifying measure of success and he was awarded a liberal patronage. He also engaged in buying wheat and wool for thirty years, from 1861 until 1891, during which period business was conducted first under the firm style of Babcock & Company, and after under the firm name of Babcock & Gilbert, his partner being James Gilbert. In 1891 Mr. Babcock sold out and is now living retired but is

still the owner of a farm of eighty acres on Cavanaugh Lake, which is devoted to horticultural pursuits, being largely planted to pears, peaches and apples. He also has property in Chelsea, including stores and residences and these bring to him a good rental.

Since the organization of the republican party Mr. Babcock has been one of its advocates and staunch supporters. Previously he was a whig and democrat at different times. For a half century he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and his life has ever been honorable and upright. He is a man of enterprise, positive character, indomitable energy, strict integrity and liberal views and has been fully identified with the growth and prosperity of Chelsea. He has now advanced far on life's journey and his record is exemplary in many respects so that he has gained the esteem of his friends and confidence of those who have had business relations with him.

WILLIAM W. TUTTLE.

William W. Tuttle, representing the commercial interests of Ann Arbor as proprietor of a restaurant and confectionery store at No. 338 South State street, was born at Blue Point, Long Island, on the 3d of February, 1833. His father was Joshua Tuttle, also a native of Blue Point, and a farmer by occupation. He married Joanna Hudson, and in the year 1837 they became residents of Michigan, the father's death occurring in Jackson county in 1854, while the mother passed away in 1840. He had been married previously. The children of his first wife were Mrs. Avery, Humphrey A., Josiah, Joshua B. and Susan, all now deceased with the exception of the first named. The children of the second marriage are: William W., of Ann Arbor; Daniel R., who is living in Perry, Michigan, and Charles C., who resides in Shaftsbury, this state.

William W. Tuttle, spending his boyhood and youth in Jackson county, attended the public schools and afterward entered Ypsilanti Normal School, from which he was graduated. Later he devoted his time and energies to teaching for

a number of terms and then conducted a general store at Norwell, Michigan, where he also acted as postmaster for fourteen years. He had a good trade at that place but seeking a broader field of labor came to Ann Arbor in 1880, and for eight years was upon the road as a traveling salesman in the ladies' furnishing line of trade. He has since been proprietor of a restaurant and confectionery store and is now doing a good business at No. 338 South State street. Realizing that labor is the basis of all success and that close application and unremitting diligence are concomitants of every record of prosperity Mr. Tuttle has directed his efforts along such lines and is now meeting with the just reward of his persistent purpose and indefatigable energy.

In 1865 Mr. Tuttle was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Moon, of Napoleon, Michigan, and died in 1893. They had two sons: Charles S., who is married and is now living in Chicago, where he is engaged in the real estate business, and Victor E., who died in 1905. In his social relations Mr. Tuttle is a Mason. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party but has never been an aspirant for office, although he served as postmaster at Norwell. Other than this he has held no position of political preferment, as he has desired to give his attention to his business interests.

MRS. ELIZA COUSINS BROGAN.

Mrs. Eliza Cousins Brogan, who is connected with business interests in Ann Arbor, was born in Barry county, Michigan, on the 17th of May, 1857. Her father, John H. Hall, a native of England, died during the early girlhood of his daughter, while the mother, Mrs. Harriet Hall, now resides in Ann Arbor with Mrs. Brogan.

Mrs. Brogan acquired her education in the district schools of her native town and was carefully trained in the duties of the household, so that she was well equipped to take care of her own home at the time of her marriage. In 1873 she gave her hand in marriage to William Cousins and they traveled life's journey happily together for about

seventeen years, when they were separated by the death of Mr. Cousins in 1890. There were two children by that marriage: John William Cousins, who died in childhood; and Miss Lillian Eliza Cousins, who lives with her mother and assists her in the florist's business. In 1895 Mrs. Cousins was again married, her second union being with Thomas P. Brogan.

In the early '70s Mrs. Brogan came to Ann Arbor and in the early '80s established business as a florist, in which enterprise she is now associated with her brother, John H. Hall and her daughter Lillian. They have a well equipped establishment, handling potted plants, shrubs and cut flowers, and their business has become quite extensive, a liberal patronage being accorded them by reason of their earnest desire to please their customers, their reasonable prices and honorable dealing. Mrs. Brogan has thus become well known in business circles of Ann Arbor and she has won the respect of all and the friendship of many with whom she has been brought in contact.

AUGUST WILLIAM DOROW.

August William Dorow, one of the young and energetic business men of Ann Arbor, being the senior partner in the firm of Dorow & Rockol, proprietors of a large grocery and meat market at No. 1001 Broadway, was born in Germany on the 21st of November, 1879, his parents being William John and Bertha (Vrook) Dorow, who are yet residents of this city. The father was for a number of years engaged in farming in Ann Arbor township and later was associated with the Ann Arbor Railroad Company as road builder, having come to Washtenaw county in 1882, in which year he crossed the Atlantic from the fatherland to the new world. In his family are three children: Mrs. Frances Ludwig, a resident of Ann Arbor; August W., of this review, and Louisa, also residing in Ann Arbor.

August W. Dorow was not yet three years of age when his parents came to the new world and chose Washtenaw county as the place of their abode. He is indebted to the public school sys-



MRS. ELIZA COUSINS BROGAN.

tem for the educational privileges he enjoyed and through his active business career he has been connected with the grocery and meat trade of Ann Arbor, having in 1904 established a large store and market, which has been conducted under the firm style of Dorow & Rockol, at No. 1001 Broadway, in the same building in which Dean & Company of Ann Arbor conducted business fifty-seven years ago. They have a large and growing trade, have developed a splendid delivery system and are very attentive to the wishes of their patrons, doing all in their power to please, securing thereby a liberal patronage. Mr. Dorow is quite well known in fraternal circles as a member of the Odd Fellows lodge and of the Maccabees tent, while his political affiliation connects him with the republican party and he has won notable success in his business career, having attained prosperity that many a much older man might well envy.

PATRICK McKERNAN.

Patrick McKernan, deceased, was a representative of a pioneer family of Washtenaw county, his parents having settled here about 1830. He was a son of Thomas and Ann (McDermott) McKernan, both of whom were natives of Ireland, whence they emigrated to America at an early day, settling in Orange county, New York, where the father engaged in farming until 1830. In that year he came to Washtenaw county, Michigan, taking up his abode in Northfield township, where he purchased a tract of land, giving his attention to general agricultural pursuits throughout his remaining days. Both he and his wife died upon that farm. Of their children only three are now living: James, who is engaged in farming on the old homestead in Northfield township; John, a retired farmer living at No. 533 North Main street in Ann Arbor; and Caroline, living with John.

Patrick McKernan was born in Northfield township, January 24, 1833, and acquired a good education, first attending the old Webster school in Northfield township, after which he came to the

city of Ann Arbor and attended the private school of General Van Cleve. He was next a student in the Union school in this city, after which he went to Ypsilanti, where he attended the seminary. Returning to Ann Arbor he matriculated in the state university and pursued a complete course in the law department, from which he was graduated in March, 1863. Between the periods of his student life he engaged in teaching school in Northfield township.

Following his graduation Mr. McKernan became a law student in different law offices of Ann Arbor and after spending several years in that way entered upon the active practice of law in this city. He was accorded a liberal clientage that connected him with much important litigation tried in the courts of his district and his trial of a case showed a thorough understanding of legal principles, logical reasoning and great strength of argument.

Mr. McKernan was united in marriage to Mrs. Mary L. Boximer, a daughter of Bernard Slamon, of Ireland, who came to America and died in the west. She first married Dr. Leonard Boximer, who was a graduate of one of the leading schools of Berlin, and who after crossing the Atlantic made his way to Ann Arbor, where he became a student in the medical department of the State University. He then engaged in practice here for a few years but became ill and died of heart failure July 8, 1861, when a comparatively young man. Mr. and Mrs. Boximer had no children, nor were any born of her second marriage.

While attending the school in Ann Arbor Mr. McKernan was chosen supervisor of Northfield township and occupied that position for several years. In Ann Arbor he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, in which capacity he served for eight years, his decisions being strictly fair and impartial. For fourteen years he served as circuit court commissioner. His political allegiance was given to the democracy and he took a very active and helpful part in the local work of the organization, always serving as a delegate to the county conventions of his party and doing everything in his power to promote its growth and insure its success. In 1897 he became ill and abandoned his practice, after which he lived

retired, being an invalid for five years. He passed away August 10, 1902, in the faith of the Catholic church, of which he had been a devoted communicant. His wife also belongs to the Catholic church of Ann Arbor. Mr. McKernan was quite successful in his law practice and lived a very busy and useful life up to the time of his illness. When not in his office he was at home working in the garden or around the house. He had many friends here and during the five years of his invalidism some of them were always at his bedside. Mrs. McKernan still resides at the old home place, where her husband died at No. 346 South Ashley street. In addition to this she owns residence property on both North and South Fourth avenue, which brings to her a good rental. She usually spends the winter months with her niece, Mrs. Laura Graves, who resides in Parsons, Kansas.

Mrs. McKernan is a niece of James Gaynor, who was one of the pioneer settlers of Ann Arbor. He had few business interests here, living retired, for he was quite wealthy. He set out the trees that now adorn the courthouse yard and he gave the bell to the Catholic church and also the grounds for the Catholic cemetery. He was a very prominent man here at an early day and made his home in Ann Arbor up to the time of his demise.

FRANK STAFFAN.

Frank Staffan, who is now engaged in the undertaking business and has at various times been connected with other business enterprises that have contributed to the substantial improvement of Chelsea, was born in 1832 in what is now the province of Lorraine, Germany, but was then a part of France. His parents were Frank and Margaret (Stebish) Staffan. The father came to America in 1847, hoping that he might benefit his financial condition in the new world with its broader business opportunities, its livelier competition and advancement more quickly secured. He had followed the butcher's trade in his native land and after reaching Michigan he settled in Lyndon township, Washtenaw county, where

he purchased a farm of eighty acres. To this he afterward added another eighty-acre tract, thus becoming owner of one hundred and sixty acres on section 5. He died upon the farm in 1875, and was survived by his wife, who passed away at the age of eighty-four years. In the family were three sons and three daughters, of whom four are now living, Michael, Frank, Sarah and Della, while Jacob, the second in order of birth, and Katherine, the fourth of the family, are now deceased.

Frank Staffan began his education in the public schools of his native country, and when a youth of fifteen years was brought by his parents to America, where he was employed as a farm hand for some time, and even after his marriage attended an English school for two terms. In 1858 he was united in marriage to Miss Lena Keusch, and subsequent to this event, turned his attention to carpentering, and eventually began contracting on his own account. In 1862 he engaged in the undertaking business, which he followed in connection with contracting, and his building operations connected him with the substantial improvement of his locality, evidences of his skill and handiwork being seen in some of the best structures of Chelsea. He built most of the brick store buildings here, and also two churches, but he has now retired from contracting. He was also in the ice business for a time, and he purchased a tract of land of about thirty-five acres in the southern part of Chelsea, of which fifteen acres was peat bog. This he sold, and there has now been erected a factory for the manufacture of peat for the market. Much of the remainder of the land has been laid off in village lots and has brought Mr. Staffan a good profit upon his investment.

Unto our subject and his wife have been born the following children: Edwin and Louis, both deceased; Amelia, the wife of M. Foster, of Grass Lake; Margaret, now the wife of Henry Fenn, a druggist of Chelsea; Katie, who married Edwin McKine; and George, who embarked in business with his father in 1900, but for the past year has been a resident of Detroit.

In politics Mr. Staffan is a democrat, and for several years served on the city council, giving

public spirited and progressive service to his town as the champion of many measures for reform, progress and improvement here. He has also been highway commissioner of the township and drainage commissioner. His success is due to the economy and prudence, and his career forcibly illustrates what may be accomplished by determination and energy, in a land where opportunity is open and exertion is untrammelled.

ISAAC L. SHERK.

Isaac L. Sherk, although one of the more recent additions to business circles of Ann Arbor, has made for himself a creditable position as a representative of industrial interests here being in charge of the Argo mill owned by the Michigan Milling Company. A Canadian by birth, the place of his nativity was Aylmer, Ontario, and his natal day February 25, 1859. His father, Isaac Sherk, was a native of Sugarloaf, Ontario, and having arrived at years of maturity was married in that country to Miss Sarah Walker, whose birth occurred in Dorchester, Ontario. Given his attention to agricultural pursuits, he became the owner of a fine, extensive and well improved farm near Aylmer, which he supplied with modern equipments and successfully cultivated until his death, which occurred in 1884. His wife survived him for only a brief period, passing away in 1885. In their family were five children: Mrs. Catherine Dean, who is now living in Brown City, Michigan; Mrs. Mary Tilden, of Blytheswood, Canada; Susan, who is the widow of Hopkins Dean and makes her home in Brown City, this state; William, who died in youth, and Isaac L., of this review.

In taking up the personal history of Isaac L. Sherk we find that in his youth he was a student in the public schools at Avon, Ontario, and that he left school at an early age in order to earn his own living. He secured employment on a farm at Harriettsville, Ontario, where he remained until seventeen years of age, when he went to Aylmer and there entered upon an apprenticeship to the miller's trade. When he had thoroughly mastered

the business he removed to Lapeer City, Michigan, in December, 1877, spending two years as a miller at that place, after which he located in Flint, Michigan, where he devoted his time and energies to the milling business for five years. His next place of residence was at Milford, Michigan, where he lived for seven years, having charge of the mills there. In February, 1894, he came to Ann Arbor to take charge of the Argo mill of the Michigan Milling Company, located on the Huron river, with a fine water power. The plant has an extensive capacity, manufacturing as high as three hundred barrels of flour per day. The company owns mills in Owosso, Delhi, Ann Arbor and other places and not only manufacture a very high grade of flour but also handle feed, grain, beans and seeds. Mr. Sherk is a miller of long experience and capability and is well qualified to discharge the honors and responsibilities that devolve upon him in his present position.

On the 12th of February, 1889, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Sherk and Miss Ester Ploof, of Flint, Michigan, and unto them have been born eight children: Charles C., who is engaged in the insurance business in Toledo, Ohio, and Clara, Florence, Frances, Ester, Rosa, Wellman and Edward, all in school. Mr. Sherk and his family attend the Methodist church and contribute to its support. He is a staunch republican, who keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day and is thus enabled to support his position by intelligent argument. Upon that ticket he was elected alderman from the fifth ward, although the ward usually gives a democrat majority. He was chosen in April, 1904, and is the present incumbent in the office.

ANDREW D. JACKSON.

Andrew D. Jackson, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits in York township and was formerly identified with building operations in this part of the county, was born in Seneca, Ontario county, New York, July 14, 1841, a son of Charles and Clarisse (Owen) Jackson. The father came to York township in 1853 and was a farmer

by occupation, owning, occupying and operating eighty acres of land. He died in the '60s, while his wife, who was a native of the state of Connecticut, passed away on the 27th of January, 1879. Their sons were: William J.; Andrew D.; John A., a mechanic of Milan; and Charles M., who is living in Virginia, Minnesota. The daughters of the family are: Mrs. Mary J. Stimpson, the wife of Oscar Stimpson, of Saline; Arabelle, the wife of James McMillan; Alice, the deceased wife of Richard Gamblett, of Detroit; Mrs. Sylvia C. Blackmer, of Saline, now deceased; Harriet A., the deceased wife of George Nason, of Saginaw, Michigan; Annie, the deceased wife of Spencer R. Rogers, of Pittsfield, Michigan; Eliza J., the deceased wife of James LeBarron, of York township, Washtenaw county; and Isabelle, now deceased.

Andrew D. Jackson was educated in the public schools of York township, which he attended until eighteen years of age, when he began farming on his own account. In 1884 he entered industrial circles as a carpenter and joiner and continued his building operations until 1900. He resumed farming in York township in 1904 and now devotes his energies to general agricultural pursuits, having a good tract of land which responds readily to the care and cultivation he bestows upon it. His business career, however, was interrupted by his service as a soldier of the Civil war, for on the 30th of August, 1862, he responded to his country's call for aid, enlisting as a private of Company G, Sixth Michigan Cavalry. He participated in the hard fought engagements of Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, Winchester and Cedar Creek and altogether was in over fifty cavalry engagements, being discharged with the rank of corporal on the 5th of December, 1865.

On the 18th of November, 1869, Mr. Jackson was married to Miss Frances A. Richards, a daughter of William and Elizabeth Richards, of York township, who were natives of England. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson have an adopted son, Frank D. In 1904 Mr. Jackson was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 12th of April after an illness of two years, her remains being interred in York cemetery, where her parents and other relatives were also buried. She

was a loving wife and a devout Christian woman and her loss was deeply deplored by many friends as well as her immediate family.

Mr. Jackson exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party and has been chosen to several offices. He was justice of the peace for one term, township clerk for three terms and president of the corporation of Milan village for one term. He was also councilman for three terms and assessor for one term and the duties thus devolving upon him were faithfully and promptly discharged. He is a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic and he belongs to the Baptist church.

GEORGE L. SWEET.

George L. Sweet, manager of the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Ann Arbor, is a native of Indiana, his birth having occurred in LaGrange county on the 25th of October 1872. His father, Hiram A. Sweet, was born in Ohio and following his removal to Indiana was for many years a publisher of the LaGrange Independent. He then went to Sturgis, Michigan, where continued his journalistic work as publisher of the Times and Journal for twelve years and about nineteen years ago he came to Ann Arbor, where he has since been connected with newspaper work, being now with the Daily Times of this city. He married Miss Celia A. Morse, a native of Indiana, who died in December, 1904.

George L. Sweet pursued his primary and grammar school education in Sturgis, Michigan, and following the removal of the family to Ann Arbor continued his studies as a high school student here. In 1889, when seventeen years of age, he entered the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, where he became an operator and when he had thoroughly mastered the business he accepted the position of manager of the Postal Telegraph Company's office in this city, acting in that capacity for seven years. He was afterward assistant manager of the Athens Theatre of Ann Arbor and later he became manager

of the office of the Postal Telegraph Company at Salem, Ohio, where he continued for two years, but on the expiration of that period he returned to this city in the fall of 1904 to accept the position of manager of the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which is his present business relation here. He is an expert operator and thereby well qualified for the duties that devolve upon him in this connection.

Mr. Sweet has membership relations with the Golden Rule lodge of Masons in Ann Arbor and in life exemplifies the beneficent spirit of the craft. In politics he is a republican, keeping well informed on the questions and issues of the day. Every step that he has made in his business career has been one in advance and he is now a most capable manager and operator, and is destined to win still greater success in his business career, while in the city in which he has made his home almost continuously for sixteen years he has a wide and favorable acquaintance, his fidelity to principle, social nature, kindness, geniality and deference for the opinions of others winning him warm personal regard.

GEORGE J. MANN.

George J. Mann, who has been prominent in political circles in Washtenaw county as the champion of the democracy, was born in the township of Freedom on the 23d of January, 1858, and represents one of the pioneer families here, his father, Conrad Mann, having become an early settler of the county, where in the midst of the forest he hewed out and developed a farm, becoming a prominent, successful and influential agriculturist and man of affairs. He was a native of Germany and enjoyed the highest regard of the German-American citizens of this part of the state. He married Christina Rehns and they had three children, the eldest being G. C. Mann, who is now living on the old homestead farm which originally comprised one hundred and thirty-eight acres, but which at the present time covers an extensive tract of land of three hundred and four acres. It is equipped with fine farm buildings, also a saw

mill and threshing machine, and it was the Mann family who had the first steam thresher in the county. The daughter, Margaret, is the wife of C. Rentshler, a resident farmer of Lodi township, Washtenaw county; while George J. Mann is the youngest of the family. The father departed this life in 1879, having for several years survived his wife, who died in December, 1868.

George J. Mann acquired his early education in the district schools and for three years was a student in the Union school at Saline, this county, and for two years in Parsons Commercial College at Kalamazoo, Michigan. He was reared to the occupation of farming, early becoming familiar with the best methods of caring for the fields by the assistance which he rendered to his father in his boyhood days. When twenty-one years of age he began farming on his own account and followed that pursuit until 1904, when he put aside the active work of the fields and established his present business as a member of the firm of Mann & Zebe, dealers in agricultural implements at No. 210 South Ashley street, Ann Arbor. They also carry the Milburn wagon and conduct quite an extensive business as dealers in hay and grain. They have secured a liberal and constantly growing patronage that renders their enterprise a gratifying source of income and in connection with his mercantile interests Mr. Mann is identified with business affairs of this city as a stockholder in the new German American Bank.

He has figured quite prominently in local political circles, being elected in the spring of 1879, when but twenty-one years of age, to the office of township treasurer as the candidate of the democratic party. At the end of that year he removed from the township and purchased a farm in Lodi township, where he was afterward elected township treasurer and also justice of the peace, acting in the latter capacity for thirteen consecutive years, his "even handed justice" . . . "winning him golden opinions from all sorts of people." Still higher political honors awaited him, for in the fall of 1898 he was elected county treasurer and after filling the position for two years he was re-elected for a second term, retiring from the office in 1902 as he had entered it, with the confidence and good will of the general public.

In the spring of 1899 he removed to Ann Arbor in order to administer the duties of the position and has since made his home in this city.

Mr. Mann was married in 1882 to Miss R. Walker, of Lodi township, a daughter of Frederick Walker, whose farm he purchased. He was quite successful as an agriculturist and in his present line of business is meeting with gratifying prosperity. Moreover, his official career has been such as commands the respect of people of all parties, for over the record of his public life there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil.

MICHAEL FINKBEINER.

Michael Finkbeiner, senior member of the firm of Finkbeiner & Arnold, mason contractors of Ann Arbor, and now engaged in the cut stone work on the largest university buildings as well as many important structures in the city, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, February 10, 1865, his parents being John and Dora Finkbeiner, who were likewise natives of Germany, where they spent their entire lives. The father was a stone contractor and died in the land of his birth in 1878, while his wife survived until 1881. In their family were seven children, but Michael Finkbeiner is the only one now surviving.

The years of his boyhood and youth up to his eighteenth year were spent in his native country, during which period he acquired a fair education in the German schools, and also learned the trade of a stone mason there. In 1883 he came to the United States, hoping to improve his financial condition by a utilization of the better business opportunities of the new world, where competition is more lively and advancement is more quickly secured. He resided in the state of New York for a time, and while there began business as a stone contractor. For five years he continued in a similar enterprise in Detroit and then came to Ann Arbor in 1903, entering into the cut stone contracting business in this city as a partner of Valentine Arnold under the firm style of Finkbeiner & Arnold. They are in con-

trol of the largest business of the kind in Ann Arbor, and at the present writing are executing important contracts in stone work on the largest of the university buildings and various city buildings.

In 1892 Mr. Finkbeiner was united in marriage to Miss Julia Honer, of Detroit, and they have a daughter, Hilda, who at the age of eleven years is attending school. Mr. Finkbeiner is a member of the Protracted Homestead and of the Bethlehem Lutheran church, while his political allegiance is given to the republican party. He is without aspiration for office, his important business interests leaving him no time for active connection with political affairs; and yet he is never remiss in the duties of citizenship, and has ever manifested a loyalty to his adopted land that has found exemplification in his co-operation in many measures for the general good. He conducts his business on a large scale at No. 213 East Ann street, and from a humble beginning in the world of trade, has gradually worked his way upward until he is now in control of extensive business interests that make him a leading representative of industrial life in Ann Arbor.

MORRIS F. LANTZ.

Morris F. Lantz, proprietor of a steam laundry in Ann Arbor, was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, June 4, 1867. His father was Paulus Lantz, a native of Canada, and a blacksmith by trade. He followed that business for a long period but died about twenty years ago. His wife bore the maiden name of Eliza Weber, and passed away about nine years ago. In their family were a son and daughter, the latter being Minnie, the wife of Dr. Stoddard. Morris F. Lantz pursued his education in the schools of Halifax, and in 1882 came to Ann Arbor, being at that time a youth of fifteen years. Here he entered upon his business career as an employe of the firm of Schlairer & Millen, proprietors of a large dry goods house, with whom he remained for seventeen years, during which time he won steady advancement by reason of his diligence, his capability and his



MICHAEL FINKBEINER.

trustworthiness. On the expiration of that period he embarked in business on his own account through the establishment of a store at Whitmore Lake, Washtenaw county, and subsequently he went to Brighton, Michigan, where he embarked in the drug and grocery business. He next removed to Reed City, this state, where he conducted a laundry for two years, after which he returned to Ann Arbor and has since been engaged in the laundry business here as proprietor of the Ann Arbor Steam Laundry, in partnership with Clarence R. Snyder. Their plant is equipped with the latest improved machinery and is located at No. 331 Main street, South, where they are conducting an extensive business, the volume of their trade being an indication of excellent workmanship and reliable business methods.

In 1892 Mr. Lantz was united in marriage to Miss Julia Kennedy, of Ann Arbor, and they have two children, Robert and Gerald, aged respectively eleven and six years, and now students in the public schools of this city. Their home is at No. 505 Fourth avenue, North, and in addition to this property, Mr. Lantz is now erecting a new laundry building and two fine houses, being interested in real estate and other business enterprises here. He belongs to the Golden Rule lodge of Masons, in which he has been senior deacon and he has filled nearly all of the chairs in the subordinate organization of the Masonic fraternity, with which he has been identified for eighteen years. He is pre-eminently a business man, alert, enterprising and progressive, possessing the indomitable energy which has been the strong, potent force in the rapid upbuilding of the middle west.

HENRY J. SCHLEMMER.

Henry J. Schlemmer, manufacturer and inventor, now conducting an enterprise of considerable extent and importance under the firm name of the Ann Arbor Fluff Rug Company, was born in this city March 16, 1864, his parents being George J. and Katharine (Trautwein) Schlemmer, both

of whom were natives of Germany. The father, who was born in Hollbrun, a shoeman for many years and is now living at No. 908 Brown street, Ann Arbor, and although seventy-three years of age is still an active factor in business circles.

Henry J. Schlemmer attended the German and public schools of Ann Arbor and afterward spent one year on a farm, subsequent to which time he entered the large wagon manufactory of Wagner Brothers, of Ann Arbor, under whose direction he learned the trade, spending four years in their employ. He afterward worked for The A. P. Ferguson Cart Manufacturing Company of Ann Arbor and later spent some time in Manchester, Michigan, where he again worked at his trade. The succeeding year was passed with Staebler & Elmer, cart makers of Ann Arbor and he next went to Columbus, Ohio, where he worked at his trade until his return to Ann Arbor, where for two years he was employed at tool making by A. G. Schmidt. He was in the carpet cleaning business with E. J. Stillson on Detroit street, operating a steam plant there. On the expiration of that period he established the Ann Arbor Fluff Rug Company near the Cook House on East Huron street in small quarters, which the business soon outgrew, being then moved to Nos. 409-421 Huron street, West. This business is today the largest rug manufacturing plant in the United States, occupying an immense building which at one time was the largest pattern shop and foundry between Detroit and Chicago. The buildings stand on half an acre of ground and are fitted with the finest looms and mechanical devices for the manufacture of beautiful rugs from old ingrain and brussels carpets. The work is done at reasonable prices and the finished product is attractive in appearance and design. Employment is furnished to twenty-five skilled operatives and they also have fifty local agencies all over the United States, the product of the house being shipped to all parts of the country. Much of the machinery used in the plant has been invented by Mr. Schlemmer to meet the needs of the business. In this enterprise he is associated with D. R. Shifferd, of Toledo, Ohio, but Mr. Schlemmer is the active manager and owns one-half of the stock of the company. They have taken first prize

at numerous fairs and the quality of their work is its best advertisement.

Mr. Schlemmer is a man of excellent business ability, keen discernment and strong executive force and is interested in various enterprises of Ann Arbor, his wife also being a valued factor in the successful conduct of the business concern here. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows and has attained high rank in the order and his religious connection is with the Bethlehem Evangelical church. Entering business life Mr. Selenmer has made consecutive advancement, each step being carefully and thoroughly made and his ambition and energy stand forth as the strong elements in his creditable career.

GEORGE W. MERRILL.

The student of history need not carry his investigations far into the annals of Washtenaw county before he learns that the Merrill family has from early pioneer times been represented in this part of the state. The subject of this review was born May 13, 1844, in Webster township, his parents being Winthrop and Mary (Haight) Merrill. The father was born in Canada, June 18, 1810, and when a boy went with his parents to the state of New York, where he was reared and educated. When twenty-three years of age he came to Michigan, arriving in 1833. He had previously learned the tailor's trade in New York, and had followed that pursuit until his removal to the west, at which time he located eighty acres of land in Webster township. He afterward returned to the Empire state, but in the spring of 1835 came again to Michigan, making the entire journey by team. When he arrived here with his wife and one child he built a log house and began clearing his land, which was covered with timber. As the trees were cut down and the stumps taken out he placed the fields under cultivation and later he purchased more land until he had about ninety or ninety-five acres. He was one of the first settlers of the township and was an industrious and hard working man, who bravely met the condi-

tions of pioneer life with all its hardships and disadvantages. In the '50s his log cabin was replaced by a frame residence, and he spent his remaining days upon the home farm. He acted as one of the school directors for twenty years or more and gave his political allegiance to the democratic party. His life was upright and honorable and he was respected by all who knew him. On the 13th of October, 1833, in Steuben county, New York, he had wedded Miss Mary Haight, who was born in Philadelphia, December 12, 1815. For almost sixty years they traveled life's journey together and were separated by the death of the wife on the 18th of August, 1893, while Mr. Merrill passed away on the 23d of November, 1894, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. In their family were nine children: Susan M., who was born September 16, 1834, and is now deceased; Stephen H., who died in infancy; Julia A., who was born October 17, 1837, and is the wife of Thomas A. Rutherford, of Chicago; Sarah D., who was born May 24, 1840, and died in infancy; George W.; Emily G., who was born October 26, 1847, and is the widow of Joseph Rutherford; Frances E., who was born April 4, 1851, and married Edgar Olsaver; Herbert L., who was born April 2, 1853, and is now superintendent of the D. V. Cameron school in Chicago; and Marian A., who was born August 25, 1856, and is the wife of John Lovett, of Chicago.

George W. Merrill, having mastered the branches of learning taught in the district schools of Webster township, afterward became a student in Bryant & Stratton Business College at Chicago, which he attended in 1868-9. He was reared to the occupation of farming and has always carried on agricultural pursuits. On the 26th of September, 1871, he was united in marriage to Miss Frances E. Ball, who died in May, 1881, and their only child, Donna, died in infancy. On the 30th of August, 1882, Mr. Merrill was again married, his second union being with Miss Marian Butler, a daughter of Harvey C. and Mary (Wadley) Butler. Her father was born March 19, 1810, in the Empire state, and died May 26, 1871, while his wife was born January 1, 1830, in Oswego, New York, and died August 6, 1905. They were married in 1848, and

after losing her first husband, Mrs. Butler became the wife of Amos Eggleston, who died in 1889. By her first marriage she had five children: Roxanna, who was born July 6, 1850, and is now the wife of Robert Dawson, of Hastings, Michigan; Mrs. Merrill, who was born October 19, 1852; Joseph W., who was born in 1854 and died in infancy; Harvey A., who was born September 7, 1857, and died at the age of four years; and Anna May, who was born on Christmas day of 1859 and died when about two years of age. Mr. Butler, the father, became a resident of Hamburg township, Livingston county, Michigan, at a nearly day, accompanying his parents on their removal to the west. They were pioneer settlers of this portion of the state, and on taking up their abode here, Mr. Butler, father of Mrs. Merrill, began working for himself. He was then about twenty-six years of age, and he purchased a farm in Woodland, Berry county, where he lived for about four or five years. He then sold that property and bought a farm where the city of Hastings now stands, making his home thereon throughout his remaining days. During the early period of his residence in this state Indians were still seen in the neighborhood and considerable wild game was to be had until the '50s. Mr. Butler never cared for public office, but was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Hastings.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Merrill have been born four children, but the eldest died in infancy. The others are: Mary Belle, who was born April 12, 1887, and is now attending Michigan Agricultural College in Lansing; George R., born December 9, 1886; and Hazel G., born August 28, 1892.

Mr. Merrill resided upon the old homestead until 1872, when he purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty-three acres and afterward added to this until he now owns two hundred and six acres of good land under a high state of cultivation. In addition to the raising of cereals he has also devoted considerable attention to improving the grade of Shropshire sheep in this county, and he keeps on his farm from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty head. He also feeds every year about one hundred lambs, some

of which he buys for feeding purposes. He also raises from fifteen to twenty head of cattle and from fifty to sixty hogs each year. All of his stock is fed for the market. He also raises White Leghorn chickens, having from two to four hundred fowls of this breed for sale each year. In his business interests he is careful, systematic and industrious, and has met with gratifying success as the years have gone by. He now has a modern home in the rear of which are good barns and other outbuildings and everything about his place is kept in first class condition. That he is deeply interested in agricultural development, not only for the sake of his own interests, but also for the benefit of the community, is indicated by the fact that he has capably served for twelve or thirteen years as president of the Webster Farmers Club.

Mr. Merrill has filled the office of township clerk and superintendent of schools. He is a member of Hamburg lodge, No. 438, I. O. O. F., and was initiated into this order in Huron lodge, No. 30, at Dexter, in 1881. In politics he is a democrat and is a member of the Congregational church of Webster township, of which he has been one of the trustees. He has always lived in this county, and therefore for more than six decades has been a witness of its improvement and of the many changes which have been wrought as a forest region has been converted into a rich agricultural district in the midst of which are splendid cities and towns.

WALTER ALLEN KLOPFENSTEIN, M. D.

Dr. Walter Allen Klopfenstein, a practitioner of the homeopathic school in Manchester, was born in Bowling Green, Ohio, April 26, 1876, a son of George and Direxa (Craw) Klopfenstein, who were also natives of Bowling Green. There they yet reside, the father devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits. His political support is given to the republican party.

Dr. Klopfenstein, their only child, was a public school student in his native town, and after completing his literary course, he began prepara-

tion for the practice of medicine as a student in the office and under the direction of Dr. E. P. Thomas of that place. He entered the Chicago Homeopathic College in 1894 and was graduated in 1899. In the summer of that year he entered upon active practice in Manchester, where he has since remained, meeting with deserved success. He pursued a post graduate course in 1903 in the New York Homeopathic College in general practice, and the same year took a special course in the Illinois School of Electro-Therapeutics. He has a large clientele in Manchester and the surrounding country and is serving as health officer of the village.

Dr. Klopfenstein was married September 16, 1901, to Miss Ruth Goodenough, who was born in Bowling Green, Ohio, in 1877, a daughter of Henry and Mary (Coen) Goodenough, the former a farmer by occupation.

Dr. Klopfenstein is a Mason and finds ample opportunity in his practice to exemplify the spirit of the craft. His political views are in accord with the republican principles, and he is interested in the success of the party, but without aspiration for office himself, preferring to give his attention to his professional duties. He is, however, serving as health officer—a work largely in the line of his chosen profession.

ANDREW R. SCHMIDT.

Andrew R. Schmidt was born in Ann Arbor, September 18, 1843. His father, Adam Schmidt, a native of Bavaria, Germany, became a locksmith by trade, learning the business in Basel, Switzerland, whence he came to the United States with the Rev. Frederick Smith, the first Lutheran minister in the territory of Michigan. He located first at Reading, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in teaching school and eventually he came to Ann Arbor, where he secured a clerkship in the employ of William S. and Mosley Maynard, at the corner of Main and Ann streets. He later was manager of the Cook House, the leading hotel of the city, for a number of years, capably conducting that hostelry and making it a favorite re-

sort with the traveling public. He also assisted in surveying the territorial road from Ann Arbor to Jackson, in which he was associated with a Mr. Stratton, and he was likewise freight agent of the Michigan Central Railroad Company when its line was one of the old strap railroads and extended from Detroit to Ann Arbor. He was thus a prominent factor in various enterprises which contributed to the material progress, development and upbuilding of this portion of the state, and he passed away in the year 1879, his death being deeply regretted by many who knew him. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Wilhelmina Moeckel, has also passed away.

Andrew R. Schmidt acquired his education in the common schools of Ann Arbor and the high school academy, which he entered in 1849. He now lives in a building on Detroit street, which was used at that time for high school purposes and was known as the academy. His present connection with business interests in Ann Arbor is that of a carriage manufacturer, and he is also doing general repair work in his line. His business is located at No. 502 Detroit street, where he has been since he became a representative of industrial circles here. He learned the trade in early manhood, thoroughly mastering the work in principle and detail and as a carriage manufacturer has placed upon the market many fine vehicles, which because of durability, excellence of workmanship and superiority of finish have found a ready sale on the market.

In 1869 Mr. Schmidt was united in marriage to Miss Rosie Frank, a representative of one of the old families of Washtenaw county. He is a prominent Odd Fellow, having passed through all of the chairs of the lodge and is likewise connected with the encampment and has been representative to the grand lodge. For ten consecutive years he filled the position of right supporter to the noble grand and his identification with the order covers nearly four decades, during which time he has always been loyal to its tenets and teachings and in hearty sympathy with its basic principles. In politics he has been a stalwart republican since casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, whom he supported in 1864, having in that year attained the age of

twenty-one years. He belongs to the Bethlehem Evangelical church and has led an upright, honorable, useful and active life. He is one of the oldest native sons of the city, having for more than six decades been a witness of its growth and improvements as it has developed along modern business lines and in keeping with the advanced ideas of a twentieth century civilization.

FRANK W. WILKINSON.

The commercial interests of Ann Arbor are well represented by Frank W. Wilkinson, who is now proprietor of a large new and second-hand furniture and stove business and who, since entering business life at the age of sixteen years, has worked his way steadily upward undeterred by no obstacles that he has encountered, regarding these more as an impetus for renewed effort and more unflinching energy and determination. He was born in Ingham county, this state, November 4, 1875, and is a son of Walter Wilkinson, a native of England, who in his boyhood days came to America and settled upon a farm near Lansing. He continued a resident of Ingham county up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1877. He is still survived by his wife, who bore the maiden name of Fannie Tuttle, and is now living in Greenville, Michigan. In their family were three children: Mattie, the wife of Lewis Howard, who is a farmer of Oakland county; Jess, who carries on agricultural pursuits at Greenville, and Frank W.

In the schools of Greenville Frank W. Wilkinson acquired his education. Putting aside his text-books at the age of sixteen years to earn his own living he was first employed as a farm hand and later engaged in the business of buying butter and eggs for a commission man, Lloyd Satterlee, of Greenville, with whom he remained for two years. He afterward entered the Stevens hardware store of Greenville, where he continued for five years, during which time he became familiar with the business, gaining practical experience that has enabled him to carry his own enterprise successfully forward. In 1896 he arrived in Ann

Arbor and again sought and obtained a situation in a hardware store, being thus connected with commercial pursuits here until about four years ago, when he embarked in business on his own account at No. 325 South Main street, where he occupies a large three-story building with a stock of furniture and stoves, handling both new and second hand goods.

On the 23d of August, 1897, occurred the marriage of Mr. Wilkinson and Miss Anna E. Ware, of this city, a daughter of Morris and Ada (Worth) Ware, both of whom are living, the father devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson have become the parents of two daughters, Florence and Lucile, aged three and one years respectively. Mr. Wilkinson is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees and in his political views is a republican, interested in the success and growth of his party, yet without aspiration for office for himself. He has a pleasant home at No. 1121 Packard street—a new house which he has recently erected. He is an energetic young business man, wide-awake, persevering and determined, and all that he possesses has been gained through his enterprise and labor. He has made the most of his advantages, has utilized his opportunities and in the trade circles of Ann Arbor has become a prominent factor.

CLARENCE E. McQUILLAN.

Clarence E. McQuillan, manager of the Ann Arbor depot of the Detroit, Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor & Jackson Railway Company, was born in Rives Junction, Jackson county, Michigan, on the 28th of March, 1882. His father, John H. McQuillan, is a native of this state and still maintains his residence in Jackson, where he is now engaged in the coal and wood business, although in former years he carried on agricultural pursuits in Jackson county, having well developed business interests at the present time that are bringing him a good financial return. He married Alice Courtney, also living, and they have two daughters, Irene and Gertrude, who are with the parents in Jackson.

The only son, Clarence E. McQuillan, and the eldest of the family, pursued his education in St. Mary's Academy, in Jackson, Michigan, and entered the railway business in the employ of the Michigan Central Company. He has for the past four years been employed in the Ann Arbor depot for the Detroit, Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor & Jackson Railway Company, and was appointed manager of that point in the fall of 1904. He is a courteous and obliging official, always attentive to the patrons of the road, and at the same time carefully looking after the interests of the company.

In 1903 Mr. McQuillan was married to Miss Edna Jennings, of Jackson, Michigan. He is a communicant of the Catholic church, and in politics is independent. A young man, he has attained to the responsible, paying position, in which he is very efficient and he is also popular socially.

WILLIAM H. RICE.

William H. Rice, deceased, was a representative of one of the first families of Washtenaw county and for many years was identified with agricultural and stock-raising interests here. He was born in Ypsilanti township about seven miles east of the city of Ann Arbor October 28, 1838, his parents being Asa and Susanna (Smith) Rice, the latter a native of Dutchess county, New York, and the former of Warsaw, that state. With his family he came to Washtenaw county, Michigan, in 1826 and cast in his lot with the pioneer settlers, purchasing a farm in Ypsilanti township, two miles west of Ypsilanti. There in the midst of the forest he cleared and developed a tract of land which, responding readily to the labor he bestowed upon it, was converted into productive fields which yielded to him good harvests as he carried on farm work up to the time of his death. In the meantime, however, he had purchased a residence in Ypsilanti, intending to make his home there in the enjoyment of a well earned rest but death intervened. His widow, however, removed to Ypsilanti and Miss Lucy Rice resided with her up to the time of her death, which oc-

curred when she had reached the advanced age of eighty-six years. All but three of the children of that family have also passed away.

William H. Rice began his education in the common schools of this county and afterward attended the normal school at Ypsilanti, thus acquiring a good education. In his youth he assisted his father on the home farm and when he had finally saved from his earnings enough capital to justify the purchase of land he became the owner of a farm of his own about five miles northwest of Ypsilanti in Ann Arbor township. It was all covered with timber and with the aid of his father and two hired men he cleared this, built a house and began the further cultivation and development of his property. As the years passed he continued his farm work tilling the fields and harvesting good crops of the grain best adapted to soil and climate. He was also a lover of fine horses and engaged quite extensively in dealing in them and also raised horses to some extent. He continued his farming operations until 1888, when he removed to the city of Ann Arbor and there his wife purchased a residence which he made his home up to the time of his death, enjoying in well earned ease the fruits of his former toil.

William H. Rice was married March 24, 1863, in the village of Dixboro, this county, to Miss Sarah E. Clements, a daughter of James P. and Mary Ann (Finch) Clements, both of whom were natives of Saratoga county, New York, where they were married October 29, 1839. Soon afterward they came to the west, settling in this county among its pioneer residents. They took up their abode in the village of Dixboro in Superior township and the father purchased a farm in Ann Arbor township. He was also a photographer and conducted a gallery in the village, at the same time superintending his general agricultural pursuits. There he made his home until the time of his death. The heirs have since sold the property but most of the children still reside in the county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Rice were born four children. Fred R., who pursued a commercial course in the high school at Ann Arbor, now resides on the home farm five miles east of the city. He married Emily Helena Fleming and has six children: Roscoe William, Ernest J., Sarah E., Walter F.,



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM H. RICE.



MR. AND MRS. JAMES P. CLEMENTS.

LeRoy and Norman Clements. Hattie B. Rice, who pursued the English course in the high school, is now the wife of Charles M. Irwin and resides in Wichita, Kansas, where he is engaged in the practice of law and also conducts a real-estate business. They have one child, Lois Amanda. Bert C., who pursued the scientific course in the high school and also attended the University of Michigan for three years, is residing in Kansas City, Missouri, where he is engaged in the manufacture of crackers and confectionery, which he sells to the wholesale trade. He married Jessie Lehan and they have one child, William Joseph. James Finch Rice, the other member of the family, died at the age of nine months and twenty-one days.

The death of Mr. Rice occurred in Ann Arbor, November 14, 1890, and he was buried in Highland cemetery, Ypsilanti. He was never an office seeker but held several minor positions in his township and he gave an unfaltering support to the republican party, keeping well informed on the issues of the day. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a self-made man whose well directed business interests won him success. He realized the value of energy and diligence and upon those qualities as a foundation he builded his prosperity and moreover he won an honorable name as well as a comfortable competence. Mrs. Rice now owns a fine brick residence at No. 530 South Division street, where she has resided since coming to Ann Arbor. She also owns her dower right in the home farm of one hundred and forty-nine acres on sections 24 and 25, Ann Arbor township, the remainder being owned by her son, and has another farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 12, Ann Arbor township, about a half mile north of the village of Dixboro.

HENRY B. FELDKAMP.

Henry B. Feldkamp, who since 1880 has resided on his present farm in Ann Arbor township, was born in Freedom township, this county, in 1854. His parents were Lambert and Katherine Feld-

kamp, both natives of Germany. The mother came to Michigan with her parents in 1836 and the father arrived in this state about 1838. According to the laws of his native country he had rendered military service as a member of the German army for three years. On crossing the Atlantic he located first in the state of New York, whence he afterward came to Michigan and was employed as a farm hand for several years. When his labor had brought to him sufficient capital to justify his purchase of a farm he became owner of eighty acres of land in Freedom township, to which he afterward added a tract of forty acres. He then continued the further cultivation and improvement of his one hundred and twenty-acre farm until 1866, when he sold that property and removed to Saline township, where he bought two hundred and fifty acres. He had the usual experience of pioneer farming, but as the years passed brought his land up to a high state of cultivation and became one of the prosperous agriculturists of his community. He voted with the democracy and was quite active in support of the party. His death occurred in 1871, while his wife survived until 1896. In their family were seven children: Frederick; William; Carrie, the wife of W. M. Clements, of Lodi, Michigan; Henry B.; Sarah, the wife of Christian Weidmayer, of Lodi; Lydia, the wife of Frederick Brennon, also of Lodi; and Dinah, the wife of George Weidmayer, of Lodi.

Henry B. Feldkamp, of this review, pursued his early education at Rogers Corners and afterward continued his studies in Saline township. He remained upon the home farm until twenty-two years of age, during which time he became familiar with all the work that falls to the lot of the agriculturist. He was afterward employed as a farm hand for several years, and in 1880, with the money he had saved from his own earnings, he purchased one hundred and forty-five acres on section 11, Ann Arbor township. He added to this in 1890 a tract of one hundred and twenty-five acres and later bought eighty acres additional, so that he now has a valuable and extensive farm of three hundred and fifty acres, all in one body. In 1904 he built a fine home containing twelve rooms, at a cost of thirty-five hundred dollars. It

is finished in oak, which he sawed from timber on the farm, and it is one of the attractive residences of this part of the county. In 1888 he built a good barn thirty-four by one hundred and fourteen feet and he has a horse barn twenty-eight by thirty-eight feet. Here he carries on general farming, feeding all of his grain to his stock except his wheat crop. Two hundred and ninety acres of his land is improved, while sixty acres is covered with timber.

On the 30th of March, 1880, Mr. Feldkamp was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Bissinger, a daughter of Conrad Bissinger, of Scio township, who spent his last days in Ann Arbor, where he died at the venerable age of ninety-four years. Mr. and Mrs. Feldkamp have four children: Cora, Edwin, Emma and Edna. In politics Mr. Feldkamp is an earnest democrat, and his fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have frequently called him to public office. He has served on the school board, on the board of review and as road commissioner and justice of the peace and in all of these offices has discharged his duties with promptness and fidelity. He belongs to the Bethlehem Evangelical church and has lived an honorable and upright life. Moreover, he is entitled to praise for what he has accomplished. He started out for himself as a farm hand and has steadily worked his way upward, overcoming many difficulties and obstacles, yet persevering in his labor until he is now the owner of one of the finest farms of the county and is classed with the substantial citizens of Ann Arbor township.

HERBERT B. TENNY.

Herbert B. Tenny, proprietor of the Varsity Laundry of Ann Arbor, is a native of Ypsilanti, born on the 22d of October, 1872, his parents being Alfonzo and Kitty (Eaton) Tenny. The father is a native of this state, a molder by trade and now makes his home in Ypsilanti. His political views accord with the principles of the democracy and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist church. He was then called upon to mourn the loss of his

wife, who died about seven years ago and is survived by five of their six children, namely: Frances, who is the wife of Charles Closson, a resident farmer of Nebraska; Charles F., who is foreman of the Delivery Men's Trip Association at Ypsilanti; Herbert B., of this review; Mrs. Carrie Smith, who is living in Belleville, Michigan; and Leon, a resident of Detroit, who is with the firm of Dean & Company.

Reared in Ypsilanti, Herbert B. Tenny was a student in its public school and entering his business career, was connected with the White Laundry of that place for ten years, during which time he learned all the details of the business and the best methods of carrying on the work. His labors, however, were interrupted by military service, for at the time of the Spanish-American war he volunteered with the Thirty-first Michigan Infantry and went to Cuba in the capacity of bugler with his regiment. Later he was made orderly on the staff of Battalion Adjutant Fred Green. He made a creditable military record in the last war in which this country has engaged and which demonstrated as no other one thing has done that the United States deserves to be ranked with the great powers of the world. Following his return home, he soon afterward went to the Canadian Soo, where he was manager for the Pearl Steam Laundry Company, Limited, of that place.

In January, 1905, Mr. Tenny came to Ann Arbor, looked over the business situation and in February established his Varsity Laundry, one of the finest steam laundries in the state, being equipped with the most extensive and improved machinery for fine work and conducting a constantly growing business which has already reached immense proportions. The laundry is located at No. 217 South Fourth street and in this enterprise Mr. Tenny is associated with B. E. Cook, who, however, is away from the city most of the time, being engaged in other business pursuits, so that Mr. Tenny is manager of the business here, employment being furnished to sixteen operatives. The public are invited to visit and inspect this model plant, which is most interesting in its workings and the number of operatives employed indicates that the firm have

built up an extensive trade and are now conducting a profitable business.

On the 24th of December, 1904, Mr. Tenny was married to Miss Harriet O. Harris, and they now have a little son. His political views are in accord with republican principles and he has supported the party since age gave to him the right of franchise. In his religious views he is a Methodist. A typical representative of the business life of the day, alert and energetic and of pleasing personality, Mr. Tenny is welcomed to the ranks of the business men of Ann Arbor and has already attained success that many a man of much older years might well envy.

CHRISTIAN H. OVERBECK.

Christian H. Overbeck, senior partner of the firm of Overbeck & Klingler, dealers in groceries and meats in Ann Arbor, maintains a high standard of commercial ethics in his business relations and with a full realization of the value of energy and efficient service is conducting an enterprise that is bringing to him a gratifying measure of success. He was born in Toledo, Ohio, December 8, 1860, and is one of the seven children whose parents were Hermann H. and Mary Angell (Heager) Overbeck. The father, a native of Hanover, Germany, settled in Wood county, Ohio, upon coming to the United States, taking up his abode upon a farm of forty acres which borders the corporation limits of the city of Toledo. This was in the year 1854, and he continued to reside upon that farm for almost a half century, giving his time and energies to its cultivation and improvement. His death occurred in February, 1901, and he is still survived by his wife, who yet lives upon the old homestead. Six of their children are living, as follows: Hermann, a resident farmer of Woodville, Ohio; Christian H.; Mary, the wife of John Young, who is living in Millbury, Ohio; Sophia the wife of a Mr. Busdieker, of Toledo, Ohio; Mrs. Annie Ackerman, also of Millbury; and Henry, who is upon the homestead farm with his mother.

In his youthful days Christian H. Overbeck was a student in Olney School in Wood county, Ohio, and in the periods of vacation he assisted in the labors of the home farm and after putting aside his text-books his entire attention was given to farm work until twenty-two years of age, when, feeling that other occupation might prove more congenial, he abandoned the plow and turned his attention to the flour and feed business, dealing in those commodities in Toledo for two years. He arrived in Ann Arbor in 1886, at which time he entered the grocery trade and is now in conjunction with Mr. Klingler, proprietor of a large grocery and meat market at the corner of Liberty street and Fourth avenue. The firm carries an extensive line of staple and fancy groceries and good meats and the integrity of their business methods and their earnest desire to please their customers have secured them a patronage of considerable extent and importance, so that the business has for many years been one of the profitable enterprises of the city.

In 1892 Mr. Overbeck was married to Miss Mary Burkhardt, of Ann Arbor, and they have two children, Marguerite and Erwin, who at the ages of twelve and seven years, respectively, are students in the public schools here. Mr. Overbeck is a member of the Knights of the Macabees, the Woodmen of America, the D. O. H., a local German society, and of the Bethlehem German Evangelical church, while his political views accord with the principles of the republican party.

ANDREW JACKSON WARREN.

Andrew Jackson Warren, editor of the Saline Observer, was born in York township, Washtenaw county, January 7, 1856. His father, Aaron Warren, was a native of Deerfield, New York, born January 2, 1802, and was a great-nephew of General Joseph Warren, who commanded the American forces at the battle of Bunker Hill, and there gave his life on the altar of liberty. Aaron Warren was both a farmer and a carpenter and he died in the year 1860. His widow,

who bore the maiden name of Mary Ann Hart, was born in New Jersey June 12, 1825, and is now living in Saline, Michigan.

A. J. Warren of this review, an only child, pursued his education in the district schools and in Saline Union school. He was reared to the occupation of farming until seventeen years of age, when in 1876 he became connected with mercantile life as a partner of C. M. Webb, with whom he remained for two years. Through the succeeding two years he clerked in the dry goods store of C. Parsons and later he occupied a position as pharmacist and clerk for six years with Nichols Brothers, the following four years being spent in the agricultural business. In March, 1890, he purchased the Saline Observer, which he has since edited and published. It is an excellent country paper, devoted to the dissemination of local and general news, has a good advertising patronage and a large circulation list.

On the 23d of July, 1870, Mr. Warren was married to Miss Edith L. Parsons, a daughter of Cornelius and Mary A. (Rouse) Parsons, of Saline. He was born an Andrew Jackson democrat and has since affiliated with the party. On its ticket he has been elected to several local offices, serving as clerk and treasurer, both of the village and township, also ex-member of the village council, while at the present writing he is justice of the peace. For three years he was master of the Masonic lodge of Saline and is now serving for the third as worthy patron in the Order of the Eastern Star here. He likewise belongs to the Knights of the Maccabees and to the Foresters and since 1875 he has been a member of the Baptist church.

JAMES P. WOOD.

James P. Wood, a produce and commission merchant who has built and maintained a large warehouse for the storage of beans in Chelsea, was born in Putnam, Livingston county, Michigan, on the 7th of August, 1836, and is a son of Ira and Jane (Pullen) Wood. The father came to Michigan from Gorham, New York, in 1824.

He was a farmer by occupation and settled first in Washtenaw county, while later he removed to Livingston county. He owned a farm in the former county and later spent a few years in Livingston county, locating near Stockridge. He became owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land there, making his home thereon until 1865, when he sold that property and removed to Jackson county, where he bought a farm, residing thereon up to the time of his demise, which occurred on the 18th of October, 1882. His entire life was devoted to agricultural pursuits and he was a man of energy and persistency of purpose. He long survived his wife who passed away in 1847. In their family were seven children, Louisa, Marcia, Mary, John, Henry L. and Harvey.

James P. Wood, the other member of the family, pursued his education in the schools of Stockridge until sixteen years of age, when he continued his studies in the schools of Chelsea, with which he was connected until attaining his majority. In the meantime he learned the wagon-maker's trade and after permanently putting aside his text-books he embarked in the business of manufacturing wagons and carriages at this place, continuing therein until 1868, under the firm style of Wood Brothers. In the meantime he had responded to the country's call for troops during the Civil war, enlisting in 1862 as a member of the Twenty-fourth Michigan Infantry band. This was the brigade band and with it he served for a year and a half. He continued with the army until honorably discharged in July, 1865, when he returned home and assumed industrial interests as a member of the firm of Wood Brothers. They continued as carriage and wagon manufacturers until 1868, when they sold out and purchased a dry-goods store, in which they continued together until 1886, carrying a large and carefully selected line of general merchandise. In that year they disposed of their goods and for three years Mr. Wood of this review was not actively connected with business interests. In 1891, however, he turned his attention to the produce business, erected an elevator and has since been handling beans. He employs from forty to fifty people during the busy season, mostly girls, and his annual sales reach a large figure.

In 1858 Mr. Wood was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Freer, a daughter of A. Freer, of Lima township. They became the parents of three children but all have passed away, Edward dying at the age of four and a half years, Mildred at the age of three and a half years, while Frank reached the age of eighteen years. They now have an adopted daughter, Mary E., who is the wife of William Schmartman, of Chelsea.

Mr. Wood has voted with the prohibition party since 1882 for it embodies his ideas upon the temperance question which he regards of paramount issue before the people at the present time. Active and influential in community affairs his fellow townsmen recognizing his worth and ability have frequently called him to public office. He has served as president of the village for two terms, has for seven terms been a member of the board of trustees and for eighteen years has been a member of the school board. Since 1904 he has been justice of the peace and his decisions are strictly fair and impartial so that he has won "golden opinions" from all sorts of people. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is one of the trustees and he stands as a champion of social, material, intellectual and moral progress in his community, giving his support to many interests that have for their object the welfare, upbuilding and advancement of his fellowmen.

J. FREDERICH SCHAEBERLE.

J. Frederich Schaeberle, whose interpretation of music has made him a prominent factor in the art circles of Ann Arbor, was born November 27, 1844, in Oeschelbronn, Wurtemberg, Germany. His father, Anton Schaeberle, who was born in Germany in 1818, crossed the Atlantic to the new world in 1854 and became a resident of Ann Arbor in July of that year. He is a harness-maker by trade and throughout the years of active business he followed that pursuit. He still makes his home in this city at the venerable age of eighty-seven years and has long been a de-

voted member of the Bethlehem German Evangelical church, living a consistent Christian life. His wife bore the maiden name of Katherine Voegele. Unto this worthy couple were born six children but three have passed away, the others being J. Frederich, Mary C., who is acting as her father's housekeeper, and J. Martin, who is a distinguished astronomer residing in Ann Arbor.

J. Frederich Schaeberle, provided with excellent educational privileges, attended both the public and private schools of Ann Arbor, having been brought to America when a youth of nine years. At the age of eighteen years he entered the dry goods business with Christian Mack and subsequently he was for four years engaged in harness making in connection with his father. During all these years he devoted much of his leisure time to the study of music and in order to perfect himself in the art went to Chicago, where he continued his studies under some of the best masters of that city. He likewise benefited by instruction from noted teachers in Germany and following his stay abroad he returned to Ann Arbor, where for thirty years he was known as a most capable, efficient and prominent music teacher. In fact his name is inseparably associated with musical circles in this city and for eighteen years from 1877 until 1895, he was also a teacher in the famous Lindenhall Seminary at Lititz, Pennsylvania, a Moravian school which was founded more than one hundred and eleven years ago. In the year 1896 Mr. Schaeberle established a music store at No. 114 West Liberty street, Ann Arbor, where he handles all kinds of musical merchandise and pianos and organs manufactured by some of the best houses of the country. He also does piano tuning and his business has become extensive. He is himself an accomplished performer, with an understanding and love of the art that is characteristic of the German race. While still a young man he passed beyond the ranks of the amateur performer and gained distinction in musical circles, his reputation making him known far beyond the boundaries of Michigan.

Professor Schaeberle was married in 1873 to Miss Katherine Kemmler, a native of Germany,

and they have two sons and two daughters: Ernest A., who was graduated from the engineering department of the University of Michigan with the class of 1893; Mary J., a bookkeeper in her father's store; Fred M., a student in the university; and Katherine A., who is acting as bookkeeper for the firm of Hutzel & Company, of Ann Arbor. The family are identified with the Lutheran church, while politically Mr. Schaeberle is independent. With a love for and skill in music that enables him not only to interest but touch the heart strings of his hearers, Mr. Schaeberle has won a notable place in musical circles and his position is that which is accorded to one who has advanced far beyond mediocrity in the interpretation of the masters.

W. ALFRED HUTZEL.

W. Alfred Hutzel, one of the leading and prominent farmers, also well known in local political circles in Pittsfield township and Washtenaw county, was born in Lodi township, July 15, 1863. His father, J. George Hutzel, was a native of Germany, born in February, 1843, and in the year 1857, when a youth of fourteen summers, he crossed the Atlantic to the United States, landing at New York. He did not tarry in the eastern metropolis, however, but made his way at once to this county and secured employment in Lodi township, where he worked for several years until his labors had brought him sufficient capital to enable him to purchase a farm of his own. He then bought one hundred and twenty acres of land that is now the property of his son, Alfred, and Miss Elizabeth Hutzel, and at once began the cultivation and improvement of this place, which he transformed into a valuable farm. He married Miss Caroline Bach, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1851 and was educated there. Mr. Hutzel passed away about twelve years ago, while the mother of our subject died seven years ago.

In taking up the personal history of W. Alfred Hutzel, we present to our readers the life record of a farmer well known in this part of the

state. He acquired a good education in the district schools, in the high school of Ann Arbor, and the State University, being graduated on the completion of the chemical engineering course. He afterward followed that profession for three or four years, when, on account of the decline of his father's health, he was compelled to return to the farm, and has since made his home there. He has a fine home, his land being well improved and yielding good harvests in return for the care and labor bestowed upon it. There are large barns and cattle sheds upon the place, the latest improved machinery, and in fact, all the modern equipments that facilitate farm work. Mr. Hutzel carries on general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising, and both branches of his business are proving profitable. He has one hundred and twenty acres of land and lives upon the old homestead with his only sister, Miss Elizabeth.

In his political views Mr. Hutzel is an earnest republican, and has taken quite an active and helpful part in local political work. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have called him to office and he is now serving as supervisor of Pittsfield township, having filled the position for the past five years. He has also been town treasurer. Fraternally he is connected with the Gleaners, the Grange and the American Society of Equity, and he has gained many warm friends among his brethren of those orders. Miss Hutzel belongs to the Zion Lutheran church.

CORNELIUS L. TUOMY.

Cornelius L. Tuomy, who is engaged in dairying in Ann Arbor township with a business that is now yielding him a gratifying financial return, was born in Scio township, Washtenaw county, in 1843, his parents being Timothy and Johanna (Roach) Tuomy. The father came from Ireland on the 6th of June, 1835, and bought a farm of two hundred and eighty acres in Scio township, this county, to which he afterward added one hundred and twenty acres. He was one of the pioneer settlers of this portion of the state, for he found here a largely unimproved and undeveloped re-



J. GEORGE HUTZEL.

gion when he came but with characteristic energy he began the cultivation of his land and in the course of time had wrought a splendid transformation in the appearance of his farm, bringing the fields up to a high state of cultivation. He also erected a fine house and large barns and successfully carried on general farming. His death occurred in the year 1862, while his wife survived until 1879. In their family were ten children, as follows: William and John, both of whom have passed away; Margaret; Johanna; Patrick, who was killed in 1903; Ellen; Osborn; Mary; Cornelius L.; and Hanor, deceased.

Cornelius L. Tuomy entered the district schools of Scio township at the usual age and later attended the Ann Arbor high school for three years, therein mastering the branches of English learning usually taught in such institutions. He was reared upon the home farm in Scio township, working in the fields from the time that he was old enough to handle the plow and thus he gained good practical knowledge that enabled him to profitably carry on his own business interests when in 1874 he bought a farm of two hundred and twelve acres in Ann Arbor township. To this he added a fifteen-acre tract and he now owns two hundred and twenty-seven acres of fine land on section 34, Ann Arbor township. He carries on general farming, also feeds stock and in 1898 turned his attention to the dairy business, keeping on hand twenty-two head of milch cows for this purpose. He had a milk route in the city for the retail trade until 1904, since which time he has sold to the wholesale trade. In all of his business he is thorough and systematic and his farm gives every evidence of the careful supervision and progressive methods of the owner, who is classed with the leading agriculturists of this part of the county.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Tuomy have been born three children: Cornelius William, Catherine G. and Thomas Carney. The parents are communicants of St. Thomas Catholic church at Ann Arbor. In his political views Mr. Tuomy is an earnest democrat and for three terms served as supervisor, discharging the duties of the office in capable manner, which led to his re-election. His entire life has been passed in Washtenaw county

and his business interests have been crowned with success because of his practical methods and his untiring diligence. His farm is now a valuable property splendidly improved and is one of the attractive features in the landscape in Ann Arbor township.

FREDERICK J. WEISSINGER.

Frederick J. Weissinger, of Ann Arbor, was born in Tecumseh, Michigan, October 16, 1870, and comes of German lineage, for his father, Frederick J. Weissinger, is a native of Wurtemberg. In early life, however, he left the land of his birth and came to Michigan, settling in Tecumseh, where for many years he was actively engaged in business as a general merchant. He now resides in Saline, Washtenaw county, where he is conducting a furniture store and is regarded as one of the representative business men of that place. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the democracy and is a member of the German Lutheran church. He married Adelaide Howard, and they have become the parents of two sons and a daughter: Augustus, of this city; Frederick J.; and Donna, the wife of Homer B. Godfrey, of Ann Arbor.

Frederick J. Weissinger began his education in the graded schools of Saline and continued his studies there until he had completed a high school course by graduation. In his early business career he went to Chicago, where he learned the trade of sign painting in all its branches, being employed by large companies in that line in the metropolis. He continued there for four years, attaining skill and proficiency and later was upon the road for four years for a sign company. In 1895 he located in Ann Arbor in the business of sign painting, at No. 305 South Main street and he executes high grade work in the manufacture of wood, metal, glass and copper signs. He not only has a large patronage in Ann Arbor, but has many patrons out of town for whom he executes extensive orders. His work certainly approaches the artistic, displaying excellent coloring and design as well as a perfection of mechanical drawing.

In 1898 Mr. Weissinger was married to Miss Clara Kuster, of Ann Arbor, and their son, Floyd H., seven years of age, is attending school.

Mr. Weissinger is an Odd Fellow and is also a valued representative of other fraternal organizations, being now chief forester of the degree team in the Modern Woodmen camp and worthy chancellor of the Home Guards. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Baptist church.

WOODSON T. WILLS.

Woodson T. Wills, agent for the Ann Arbor Railway Company at Ann Arbor, is a representative of an old southern family. He was born in Mount Cove, West Virginia, on the 5th of May, 1861, and his parents, Dr. Joel B. and Martha C. (Tyree) Wills, were both natives of Virginia. The father, practicing medicine as a life work and rendering valuable service to his fellowmen by reason of his broad knowledge and his accuracy in the administration of medical principles to the needs of suffering humanity, made his home in Monroe county, West Virginia, until his death, which occurred in 1862. His widow long survived him and passed away in March, 1899. In their family were five children, of whom three are yet living: Lawrence P., residing at Mount Cove, West Virginia, where he follows farming; Otie B., who is traveling salesman, residing at Austed, West Virginia; and Woodson T.

The last mentioned was only a young lad at the time of his father's death, but spent his boyhood days in his mother's home and acquired his early education in district school No. 19, in Monroe county, West Virginia. He studied telegraphy in a school established for the teaching of that art in Oberlin, Ohio, and after mastering the business became operator on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad for fifteen years, acting as operator and station agent at various points on that line, including Covington and Charleston. At the last named he was also cashier for the company. He now makes his home in Ann Arbor and is filling his present position to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

On the 25th of September, 1888, Mr. Wills was

married to Miss Nina Blundon, of Charleston, West Virginia, a daughter of Edgar B. and Sarah F. (Young) Blundon, and a granddaughter in the maternal line of John V. Young, who was a captain in the Union army during the Civil war. In the paternal line she is a granddaughter of Mrs. Elizabeth (Micholson) Blundon, who was only two years old at the time the British entered Washington in the war of 1812. The archives were taken from the capitol and other public building to her father's house and the family home was used as a hospital. She lived to the very venerable age of ninety-five years, having passed away in 1904. Three of her sons were soldiers in the Civil war and her grandfather was one of the heroes of the Revolution.

Edgar B. Blundon father of Mrs. Wills, was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, identified with the West Virginia conference and his influence in behalf of the denomination was of no restricted order. He served his country as a loyal defender of the Union cause at the time of the Civil war and died in March, 1873, leaving behind him the influence of a noble life, whose efforts were far-reaching and beneficial. His widow still survives him and now makes her home in Charleston, West Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Wills have become the parents of two sons: Bernard Louis, who at the age of fourteen years is attended school, and Lawrence Blundon, five years of age. Mr. Wills became a Mason in Lafayette lodge, at Fayetteville, West Virginia, and has also affiliated with the Modern Woodmen, while his religious belief has caused him to become a member of the Methodist church.

GREGORY H. SCHARF.

Gregory H. Scharf is a typical representative of the spirit of the age—the spirit that has given America pre-eminence along its various business lines and the undaunted enterprise, indomitable perseverance and resolute purpose which have ever characterized him have been the means of raising him from a position of comparative obscurity to one of prominence in Washtenaw county, commanding the admiration of commer-

cial circles. His labors, too, have been of much benefit in the development and substantial progress of Ypsilanti, where since 1891 he has made his home. He was born in Toledo, Ohio, in 1856, a son of Nicholas Scharf, whose birth occurred in Baden, Germany, and who became a resident of Toledo in 1851. The father was the son of a linen weaver, and learning the trade he followed that pursuit in his native land. He was the inventor of the "Schnell Schusz," meaning quick-shot motion of the shuttle, and having about the time of his marriage removed to a different part of the town he became known there as "Schnell Schusz." This machine was a hand loom the adapting of which to machinery only being a short step easily and quickly accomplished by other minds. Mrs. Scharf, being a weaver's daughter and a weaver's wife, was privileged to attend the weavers' banquet in Germany, an annual affair at which only weavers were in attendance, there being only two women eligible when she was present. On coming to this country Mr. Scharf turned his attention to the tailor's trade and likewise engaged in the manufacture of carpet rugs in the latter part of his life.

Gregory H. Scharf had no special advantages in his youth but made the most of his opportunities and such a course has been characteristic of his entire life. When a young man he learned the trade of wood carving but, meeting with an accident, he was obliged to discontinue work in that line and accepted a clerkship in a dry-goods store in Toledo. He was the originator of the Scharf Tag & Label Company, which was organized in 1887 at Toledo and was there conducted by him as its general manager and the vice president of the company, which was incorporated at its organization. He continued in that line of business in Toledo until 1891, when the controlling stock was purchased by the Ypsilanti Paper Box Company of Ypsilanti. The enterprise had become a profitable one and when the transfer was made the two businesses were consolidated and the plant of the Scharf Tag & Label Company was brought to Ypsilanti. The business was merged under the firm name of the Scharf Tag, Label & Box Company and was incorporated in 1891. Mr. Scharf

still continuing as general manager and vice president, thus retaining his connection with the enterprise until 1897, when he sold his interest and resigned his position. The business, however, had become a profitable industry and its worth as a promoter of the business prosperity of the city was widely acknowledged. Mr. Scharf however, disposed of his interests in order to concentrate his energies upon other business enterprises. He had evolved, after much study and careful consideration of the question, ideas that took form in the invention of the Scharf smoke preventor and he organized a company for the manufacture of this device. In 1900 the business was incorporated under the name of the G. H. Scharf Company, Gregory H. Scharf vice president and manager. In this line Mr. Scharf has evolved a device of the greatest practical value and benefit. The secret and problem up to the time he placed his invention on the market were to get the igniting point down to the degree of heat found after firing. He solved this problem by introducing air and steam into the furnaces by automatic attachments. These formed with the hydro-carbons a water gas that burns at a low temperature. By this means the fuel that ordinarily goes up the smokestack heats the boiler. No other alleviator of the smoke nuisance approaches the degree of excellence of the Scharf smoke preventor. The device came into general favor and the company is now represented upon the road by several traveling salesmen and there is quite a large force of workmen employed in the operation of the plant in Ypsilanti. As a business proposition the smoke preventor recommends itself to the users of coal, careful tests showing that there is a saving of from ten to fifteen per cent. The following things are claimed: Prevents ninety per cent. of the smoke; makes perfect combustion; keeps the boiler tubes practically clean; increases the capacity and efficiency of the boiler plant; and decreases the fuel bills at least ten per cent. That all this is done is shown by upwards of twelve hundred machines now in operation throughout the country. The business has long since become a profitable investment and its patronage is constantly increasing.

Mr. Scharf was married to Miss Mary A. Reager, who was born in New York state and died in 1904. He is a member of the Catholic church and is connected with the Maccabees and the Woodmen, while in his political views he is a democrat. He has never sought or desired office but his value as a citizen is equal if not superior to that of many who fill positions of public trust and responsibility from the fact that he has fathered a number of interests that have been of great benefit to his adopted city and his co-operation is given to all measures for the general good. His advancement in life is not the outcome of propitious circumstances but the honest reward of labor, good management, ambition and energy, without which no man can win prosperity.

MARTIN J. SCHALLER.

Martin J. Schaller, whose record as a merchant of Ann Arbor dates from 1894 and is creditable because of his strict conformity to a high standard of commercial ethics, was born in Bavaria, Germany, January 14, 1870. His father, Anton Schaller, also a native of Germany, was for many years engaged in the manufacture of mirrors and he departed this life in 1895. His wife, Mrs. Walburga Schaller, died in 1876. They are survived by their six children: George, who is an artist of this city; Mrs. Bebby Veideman, of Ann Arbor; Kate, who married Dr. John L. Schmid and is living in Nuremburg, Germany; Mrs. Nina Stadler, whose home is at Leon, Saxony, Germany; Martin J., of this review; and Philip, a commercial traveler living at Ann Arbor.

Martin J. Schaller spent the first fifteen years of his life in the land of his nativity and his education which was gained there was completed in the schools of Ann Arbor, where he located in 1885. He afterward entered the employ of George Osius & Company, proprietors of a book store, in which he continued until 1889, when he went to New York city, where for three years he was connected with the well known firm of Rand, McNally & Company. On the expiration of that

period he went abroad, spending two years in his native land, where he renewed many of the associations of his early boyhood days. Coming again to the United States, he once more took up his abode in Ann Arbor, where in 1894 he embarked in business on his own account at No. 203 East Washington street, remaining there until 1897, when he removed to his present location at No. 116 South Main street, where he conducts an extensive book and news store, having one of the largest business interests of the kind in the city. His business affairs are carefully managed, for he is watchful of all the indications of the trade, earnestly desiring to please his patrons and by reasonable prices and honorable dealing has secured a constantly growing business.

In 1895 Mr. Schaller was married to Miss Bertha Weinman, of Ann Arbor, and they have two children, Clarence A., eight years old and Florence, about eight months old. Mr. Schaller is a Mason, his membership being with Golden Rule lodge, No. 159, A. F. & A. M., and Ann Arbor chapter, R. A. M. He also affiliates with the Woodmen of America and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, while his study of the political issues and questions of the day has led him to vote with the democratic party. He is also a member of the Zion Lutheran church. The business opportunities of the new world, wherein effort is not hampered by cast or class, have proved a profitable field of labor for Mr. Schaller, whose energy has enabled him to take advantage of business conditions and work his way upward until he is now recognized as one of the leading merchants of his adopted city.

REUBEN P. SCHLEMMER.

Reuben P. Schlemmer, who conducts the Ann Arbor Carpet Cleaning Works, is one of the young business men of the city who has already won a notable place in trade circles because of his close application and unfaltering energy. He was born in Ann Arbor, April 14, 1878, his parents being George and Katharine (Trautwein) Schlemmer, who are represented on another page

of this work in connection with the history of their son, Henry J. Schlemmer. Reared and educated in this city, he has always made his home here and for nine years was with the Pluff Rug Company. His business interests are now represented by the Ann Arbor Carpet Cleaning Works, his patronage having become extensive, so that he utilizes large floor space in an immense building. He employs the latest improved machinery for carpet cleaning and carpets are there cleaned, made over and laid.

In 1902 Mr. Schlemmer was married to Miss Elizabeth Gappa, of Manchester, Washtenaw county, and they have an interesting little daughter, Eva Henrietta, now in her second year. Mr. Schlemmer is a member of the Home Guards and of the Bethlehem German Lutheran church and for nine years he was a member of the Knights Templar band of Ann Arbor, which indicates his musical talent and his understanding of the art. He is well known in the city where his entire life has been passed and he is now recognized as a prosperous young business man, whose friends include many of his boyhood's acquaintances and those whom he has met in later years.

HON. ARTHUR J. WATERS.

Hon. Arthur J. Waters, representative from his district to the state legislature, wherein he has made a creditable record by his advocacy of reform movements and his opposition to misrule in public life, is a native son of Manchester, born in 1860. His father, John Waters, was born in Lincolnshire, England, and in 1848 came to the United States, settling in Manchester township, Washtenaw county, upon a farm. He was one of the pioneer residents of this locality and prospered in his business undertakings, leaving a large estate at the time of his death, which occurred in 1896, when he was seventy-four years of age. He landed in New York with one gold sovereign in his pocket but by industry and frugality became one of the solid moneyed men of his adopted county and was also influential and active in public affairs. He voted with the

republican party. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Jane Sutton, was born in Jackson county, Michigan, and died in October, 1903, at the age of fifty-six years. Her parents were Rev. Richard and Ann (Matthews) Sutton, her father a minister of the Freewill Baptist church. Unto Mr. and Mrs. John Waters were born three children: Nellie, now deceased; Arthur J.; and Belvia M., the wife of Ebon Horney, cashier of the Farmers' State Bank at Brooklyn, Jackson county, Michigan. By a previous marriage the father had four children: William, a farmer, of Leslie, this state; Editha, the wife of B. J. Guiett, a liveryman of Jackson, Michigan; Sarah Ann, the wife of Edwin Antcliff, a farmer of Livingston county, Michigan; and John, a real-estate dealer of Adrian, Michigan.

Reared in his parents' home, Arthur J. Waters, at the usual age, entered the schools of Manchester and passed through successive grades until he was graduated from the high school. He afterward engaged in teaching school for three terms and then in 1888 entered the law department of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, from which he was graduated in the class of 1890. He located for practice in his native village and has been very successful here in the conduct of his legal business, being accorded a large and distinctively representative clientage that has connected him with much of the important litigation tried in the courts of his district. He was also one of the organizers and is now a director of the Union Savings Bank of Manchester. He likewise owns three hundred acres of land constituting the old family homestead and other lands.

On the 9th of June, 1895, Mr. Waters was married to Miss Cora L. Halladay, a daughter of T. B. and Jennie Halladay and a native of Norvell, Jackson county, Michigan, born December 21, 1871. Her parents were natives of New York and at an early day came to Michigan, where the father followed the occupation of farming. Mrs. Halladay bore the maiden name of Jennie Blanchard and was of English descent. Mr. and Mrs. Waters have but one child, Gaita Louise. Mrs. Waters belongs to

the Baptist church and occupies a prominent position in social circles of the city. Mr. Waters holds membership relations with the Masons, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Brotherhood and is also a Granger. His political support is unfalteringly given to the republican party and he is recognized as one of its leaders in this part of the state, having made a thorough and comprehensive study of the issues of the day and his knowledge, added to his public spirited devotion to the general welfare, makes him well worthy of the trust that has been reposed in him through his election to various offices. He was village president for two terms and city attorney for six years and in 1904 was elected to the state legislature, becoming an active working member of the house. He is the author of a number of bills, including the primary reform bill, which he presented and valiantly supported. A bill was passed during that session which embodied certain features of Mr. Water's bill. He is a strong advocate of the election of United States senators by popular vote and is an orator of recognized ability, who has been heard upon many of the questions and issues of the day, his audiences listening to him with attentive interest. He possesses worthy ambitions, is recognized as an able lawyer, a fine speaker, a valued citizen and is well liked by friends and neighbors. He is a member of the republican central committee of Washtenaw county and has taken a most active and helpful part in the work of the party, frequently presiding at its conventions. Mr. Waters is a great lover of outdoor sports, finding much pleasure as well as rest from arduous professional and political labor in fishing and hunting.

JOHN M. BRAUN.

The attractiveness of Washtenaw county as a place of residence is indicated by the fact that many of its native sons have spent their entire lives here, content with its opportunities and privileges and enjoying the many advantages afforded in this part of the state. To this class belongs

John M. Braun. He was born in Ann Arbor, August 16, 1843, his parents being John and Anna Maria (Eberhardt) Braun. The father was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and came to America in 1836. By trade he was a mason and he worked in Ann Arbor in that line for fourteen years in partnership with a Mr. Shoemaker. They were contractors and erected many of the leading buildings of Ann Arbor at that day. In 1852, however, Mr. Braun withdrew from building operations and purchased eighty acres of land in Scio township, whereon he resided for eight years, when he sold that property and in 1860 became the owner of one hundred and eighty acres on section 5, Ann Arbor township. To that tract he afterward added sixty acres, so that he became the owner of two hundred and forty acres of rich and productive land. He was a prosperous agriculturist, carrying on general farming in a capable manner that resulted in the acquirement of a comfortable competence. He died January 9, 1876, while his wife, who had come from Germany to America in 1837, passed away March 11, 1894.

John M. Braun pursued his education in the schools of Ann Arbor and Scio township. He assisted his father in the operation of the home farm and there remained up to the time of his marriage, which was celebrated April 17, 1879, Miss Caroline R. Kapp becoming his wife. She was a daughter of Christian Kapp, of Northfield township. This marriage has been blessed with one child, Athniel J., who was born February 18, 1885, and is assisting his father in the farm work.

Mr. Braun purchased one hundred and forty acres of land on section 5, Ann Arbor township, in 1875, and as his financial resources increased he added to the property until he now owns two hundred acres, a small part of which lies across the boundary line in Northfield township. He has carried on general farming and feeds his grain to his stock. In 1893 he started his orchard and at the present time he has three thousand peach trees, eight hundred apple trees, one hundred pear trees and fifty cherry trees. His is a splendidly improved property. He has a fine residence upon the place and large barns, one of which is sixty-



J. M. BRAUN.

eight by thirty-eight feet and the other forty by twenty feet. He also has a shed eighty by twenty feet and there is a tenant's house upon the place, for he employs a man throughout the year to aid him in the work of the farm. In all that he undertakes he is thorough, systematic and practical and is recognized as one of the most successful farmers of the locality.

In his politics Mr. Braun is an earnest democrat, but liberal in his views, having given his support to that party since age gave to him the right of franchise. He has served as justice of the peace for sixteen years, filling the office at the present time for the fourth term. He has also been a member of the school board for eighteen years and is greatly interested in religious work, holding membership in the Zion Lutheran church of Ann Arbor, of which he is now one of the elders. His life has been honorable, his actions manly and sincere, and in the county where he has always lived he has won the favorable regard and friendship of many with whom he has come in contact.

JOHN W. ILLI.

It is a notable fact in the history of Ann Arbor and Washtenaw county that many of its representative citizens are of German birth or lineage and the material, intellectual and moral progress of this portion of the state is attributable in large measure to the representatives of the Teutonic race. To this class belongs Mr. Illi, who was born on the 9th of August, 1866, in Wurtemberg, his parents being George and Barbara (Stowf) Illi. In the year 1888 they bade adieu to friends in the fatherland and sailed for the new world, arriving here five years after their son John crossed the Atlantic. The father was a farmer by occupation, carrying on agricultural pursuits throughout his entire business career. His death occurred in December, 1896, while his widow is yet living, her home being in Ann Arbor. They became the parents of eight children and the family history is notable in that there has never been a death among the sons and daughters of this household. Paulina is now

Mrs. Kies. Gottlob, proprietor of a saloon, Mrs. Annie Yetter, William, a baker, Mrs. Carrie Feinkbeiner, Mrs. Mary Hettler and Mrs. Matilda Kurtz are all residents of Ann Arbor.

John W. Illi secured his education in the fatherland, where he remained until seventeen years of age, when in 1883 he came to the United States. The reports which he had heard concerning business opportunities were most favorable and he determined to enjoy the superior advantages afforded in America. Making his way to Ann Arbor, he entered the bakery of Mr. Hendrickson on State street and learned the trade and when he had thoroughly mastered the business and had secured funds by savings from his earnings sufficient to enable him to embark in business on his own account he established a large bakery at No. 116 West Washington street. Three years have since passed and his trade has constantly grown until he is now conducting a big business which is most satisfactory in its extent and profits.

In 1880 John W. Illi was married to Barbara Kraut and they have two daughters: Clara Anna, who is assisting her father in the business; and Ida, yet a student in school. The parents and their children are members of the Bethlehem German Evangelical church. Mr. Illi is independent politically, while socially he is connected with the Knights of the Maccabees and the Arbeiter Verein, a local German society. The hope that led him to seek a home in America has been more than realized. He found business conditions which have led him to success and has also gained here a large circle of friends, so that for many years he has had the deepest attachment for his adopted land, her institutions and her people.

J. GOTTFRIED BECK.

J. Gottfried Beck, deceased, was a representative of the old Beck family of Scio township and was born in that township March 18, 1839, his parents being Jacob and Catherine (Beck) Beck. The father with his parents and the other

members of the family emigrated to America about 1832 and made their way direct to Washtenaw county, where the grandfather of our subject purchased a farm lying in Scio township. It was all covered with timber which he cleared away and after preparing the land for the plow he engaged in general agricultural pursuits up to the time of his death. His son Jacob afterward took charge of the home farm and was thus actively identified with general agricultural pursuits in Scio township for many years. Eventually, however, he sold the farm to his son Gottfried and removed to the city of Ann Arbor, where he lived retired. He purchased twenty acres of land which was then at the edge of the city but is now on west Liberty street. There he built a large brick residence making it his home until the time of his demise, his wife also passing away there. While residing in Ann Arbor he had no business cares but enjoyed the rest which he had truly earned and richly deserved.

J. Gottfried Beck pursued his education in the country schools of Scio township and during the periods of vacation assisted in the labors of the home farm, early becoming familiar with the duties of field and meadow. He continued to assist his father until the latter's removal to Ann Arbor, when Mr. Beck, of this review, purchased the old homestead. He had been married to Miss Mary Dorothea Laubengayer, a native of this county and a daughter of John U. and Barbara (Hess) Laubengayer, both natives of Germany, whence they came to America about 1832, settling in Freedom township, this county. Here the father engaged in farming for a few years, after which he took up his abode in Scio township, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits until his death. His wife also died on that place. Mr. and Mrs. Beck became the parents of six children, but only two are now living: Armenia, the wife of Joseph Burkhardt, a farmer residing in Lodi township, this county; and Otilie, who has always made her home with her mother. Those deceased are: Herman Jacob, Annie Matilda, John Oscar David and Martha Dorothea.

After his marriage Mr. Beck resided upon the old homestead in Scio township and carried on the work of field and

meadow. He owned a large farm there which he brought to a high state of cultivation, so that he annually harvested good crops. He also owned a threshing machine which he operated throughout the county, doing a good business in that line. He continued upon the home farm until his death, passing away on the 19th of April, 1889, in the house in which he was born. He lived an upright, honorable life characterized by activity, industry and integrity and those who knew him respected him for his genuine worth. He held several minor township offices in Scio township and was a democrat in politics. His religious faith was indicated by his membership in the German Lutheran church of Scio township and his widow and daughter now belong to the German Lutheran church in Ann Arbor. Both the Beck and Laubengayer families are well known among the pioneer German residents of Washtenaw county. After the death of her husband Mrs. Beck resided upon the farm for a few years but in 1896 sold that property and removed to Ann Arbor, building her present residence at No. 532 South First street, where she and her daughter now make their home.

JOHN B. EIBLER.

John B. Eibler, whose jewelry establishment is one of the productive mercantile investments of Ann Arbor, claims the fatherland as his nativity, his birth having occurred in Wurtemberg, on the 19th of March, 1855. His parents were Joseph and Mary (Hukley) Eibler, and the father followed the occupation of farming. He died in the year 1876, and for some time was survived by his widow, who passed away in 1898. In their family were five children: George, Agatha, Anna and Joseph, all of whom are residents of Germany; and John B.

In accordance with the public-school system of his native land John B. Eibler acquired his education and later he learned the trade of a jeweler and watchmaker, becoming an expert in those lines. Crossing the Atlantic to America in 1883, when twenty-eight years of age, he took up his

abode in Ann Arbor and here secured a position in a jewelry store, where he remained for twenty years, a most trusted employe, whose capable service was entirely satisfactory to the house which he represented. He is now proprietor of a jewelry store at No. 109 West Liberty street, and carries a well selected line of goods and also does expert watch and jewelry repairing. He established the business about a year ago and many of the patrons of the house with which he was formerly connected have given him their trade because he had won their warm friendship and good will.

In 1884 Mr. Eibler was married to Miss Mary Schlenker, of Germany, and their children are four in number; Rudolph, who is associated in business with his father; Erwin, who is in school; Walter and Herbert. Mr. Eibler is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and has served as president, secretary and treasurer, of the Harugari society, while his political ballot supports the men and measures of the democracy. He has never had cause to regret his determination to seek a home in the new world and with local interets in his adopted land he is known here as a worthy citizen and has already made for himself a creditable name in his mercantile circles.

EMANUEL L. SCHNEIDER.

This is a utilitarian age—an era of business activity in which energy is directed toward the development of labor saving devices and of conveniences which add to the comforts of life. No country has made such rapid strides in invention as has the United States and Mr. Schneider has contributed to the sum total of American production along these lines. He has for the past eleven years conducted an extensive plumbing business at the corner of Third and Liberty streets under the name of the West Side Plumbing Shop, and in this connection he has perfected a number of inventions, the value of which is proven by a ready and extensive sale on the general market.

A native son of Ann Arbor, Mr. Schneider was born May 2, 1864. His father, John Schneider,

became a resident of Michigan in 1847, and removed to this city in 1852. He was of German birth and was a blacksmith by trade. He married Anna Maria Stein, who was brought to Ann Arbor in 1839, when only six years of age. John Schneider departed this life in January, 1902, in the faith of the Lutheran church, of which he had long been a member, and he is still survived by his wife, who yet makes her home in Ann Arbor. Mr. Schneider had ten children, the living members of the family being: John, Frederick, who is now living retired in Jackson, Michigan; Mrs. Elizabeth Attzenhofer, of Jackson; Jacob, a wagonmaker, of Ann Arbor; Emanuel L.; Pauline; William R., who is engaged in the plumbing business in this city; Mrs. Amelia Illi, of Ann Arbor; and Mrs. Bertha Hoefer, who also resides in Ann Arbor. Christine died November 7, 1905.

At the usual age Emanuel L. Schneider entered the public schools and passed successively through the different grades of the primary, grammar and high schools, thus acquiring a good practical education, after which he entered upon his business career as an employe of the firm of Hutzel & Company, plumbers of Ann Arbor, in whose service he remained for five years beginning in 1879. During that time he thoroughly mastered the trade in every department, becoming an expert workman; and he subsequently removed to Grand Rapids, Michigan, where for eight years he conducted business on his own account. Returning to this city in 1894, he established a large plumbing business at the corner of Third and Liberty streets, his establishment being known as the West Side Plumbing Shop. His patronage is extensive and well merited because of the excellence of workmanship and the honorable business methods of the proprietor. Mr. Schneider keeps in touch with the improvements that are continually being made in the line of plumbing, and is himself the inventor of several devices in the way of bath heaters. He has given to the world Schneider's Instantaneous Bath Heater whereby artificial or natural gas is used in the heating of water. A company has been organized for its manufacture under the name of the Schneider Closet & Heater

Company, and already the sale has reached large proportions, for the utility and value of this invention is easily demonstrated.

In 1887 Mr. Schneider was united in marriage to Miss Christine Stein, of Adrian, a daughter of Mathias Stein, a pioneer of Michigan, who died in 1882. Her mother, who bore the maiden name of Eva Mary Haist, is living in Grand Rapids, Michigan. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Schneider have been born three children: Leota, Hugo and Melita, aged nine, six and three years respectively. They have an attractive home which adjoins the large building that Mr. Schneider occupies for his business. He is a member of the Odd Fellows society and the D. O. H., Golden Rule lodge, No. 159, A. F. & A. M., and the Knights of the Maccabees, having become captain in the uniformed rank of the last named. He is likewise identified with several German societies, and with the Bethlehem Evangelical church, while in his political views he is a staunch democrat. In 1900 he was chosen supervisor of the second ward and served for one term. He has the qualities which make him popular with a large circle of friends, and is especially well known in German-American circles of the city. His devotion to the public welfare is manifest in his hearty and earnest co-operation in movements for the general good, but his chief interest centers upon his business, wherein he has made steady progress, his methods being in entire harmony with a high standard of commercial ethics.

PHILIP BLUM.

Philip Blum, an attorney practicing at the Ann Arbor bar, was born in Washtenaw county, June 7, 1862, his parents being Philip and Catherine Blum, both of whom were natives of Germany, whence they came to America in early life, about the year 1837, the former at the age of sixteen, the latter at the age of thirteen. Their respective families settled in Washtenaw county, and Philip Blum, Sr., having acquired a common-school education learned and followed the blacksmith's trade, as he preferred that to the butcher's trade,

which he had learned in Germany, making the occupation of a blacksmith his life work with the exception of the four years that he was county treasurer of Washtenaw. He died at the age of seventy-seven years, while his wife passed away at the age of fifty-six years.

They were the parents of five children, all yet living: Frank, a resident of Detroit; Mrs. Mary Geddes, of Lodi township, Washtenaw county; George, a resident of Ann Arbor; Mrs. Clara O'Hara, of Saline, Michigan; and Philip.

In the common schools Philip Blum began his education and after passing the examination which admitted him to the University of Michigan he became a student in the law department in 1895. He had perviously read law extensively under private tutelage and had thus mastered many of the principles which constitutes an important part of the curriculum. He was graduated in the class of 1896, after having completed the full course. In November of the same year he entered upon the duties of deputy county clerk for a term of four years, after which he was elected and served for two terms as county clerk of Washtenaw county. He retired from that office on the 31st of December, 1904, and on the 1st of January, 1905, he entered upon the private practice of law with an office in the Ann Arbor Savings Bank Building. His attention is now devoted exclusively to his legal interests and a liberal patronage has been accorded him with much of the important litigation tried in the courts of this district.

On the 15th of February, 1899, Mr. Blum was married to Miss Mabel E. Wallace, of Lodi, a daughter of Timothy Wallace, a farmer of Lodi township. Her mother bore the maiden name of Carrie Vreeland. Mr. Wallace was a native of Canada and when twelve years of age came to Washtenaw county with his parents, so that he was numbered among the pioneer settlers of this part of the state. His mother is yet living in Lodi at the advanced age of eighty-eight years but Mr. Wallace passed away at the age of forty-seven years, his remains being interred in Lodi cemetery. His widow still survives him and has now reached the age of fifty-nine. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace became the parents of seven children, of

whom three are living: Mabel E.; Mrs. Hope Taylor, of Chelsea; and Violet Wallace, living at Ann Arbor. Those deceased are Frederick, who died at the age of six months; Viola, at the age of twelve years; Faith, when eight years of age; and Charity, aged five. In early womanhood Mrs. Blum engaged in teaching in the schools of Washtenaw county for eight years, and for four years she acted as deputy county clerk under her husband.

Mr. Blum is a democrat in his political views but has never sought or desired office save that of county clerk. He is a valued member of various civic organizations, belonging to Fraternity lodge, No. 262, A. F. & A. M.; Washtenaw chapter, No. 6, R. A. M.; Union council, No. 11, R. S. M.; Ann Arbor commandery, No. 13, K. T.; and Moslem Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., at Detroit, Michigan; Ann Arbor chapter, No. 122, O. E. S. He is past master of Fraternity lodge, No. 262; the present high priest of the chapter; and junior warden of the commandery; and the present worthy patron of Ann Arbor chapter, O. E. S. He is also a member of the Maccabees, the Modern Woodmen and the American Insurance Union.

In March, 1905, Mr. Blum formed a law partnership with George W. Sample, under the firm name of Blum & Sample, attorneys at law. Mr. Blum's attention is now devoted exclusively to the practice of law and his life record is in contradistinction to the old adage that a prophet is never without honor save in his own country, for in the locality in which his entire life has been passed Mr. Blum has gained signal recognition as one of its leading citizens and representative lawyers having so directed his efforts and exercised his talents as to win creditable standing in professional circles and in citizenship.

ALFRED C. SCHAIRER.

Alfred C. Schairer, whose interest in the intellectual and moral as well as material development of Ann Arbor makes his a well rounded character, while his energy prompts his active co-operation in these various lines of ac-

tivity, was born in Scio township, Washington county, on the 25th of October, 1874. His father, John Schairer, was born in Germany and was only eight years of age when brought to Michigan. Reared to manhood in this state, he eventually began farming on his own account and owned and operated ninety acres of land on the Jackson territory road. He married Rose Meyer and both have now departed this life. In their family were eleven children, of whom nine are yet living: Frank, a farmer residing in Lima township; Mrs. William Stierle, whose husband is an agriculturist of Scio; Jacob and William, who follow farming in Scio township; Mrs. George Heppler, who is living in Ann Arbor township; Simon, a merchant of Dexter, Washtenaw county; Mattie, living in Ann Arbor; Alfred C., of this review; and Clara of this city.

Alfred C. Schairer at the usual age entered the district schools and was a student in Scio township until nine years of age, after which he continued his studies in Lima township until fifteen years of age. At that time he came to Ann Arbor and entered the city schools. His connection with the printing business began as an employe of the Inland Press, remaining with that house until about 1900, when in connection with Messrs. Gates & Kerr he established the Athens Press in the Athens Theatre building, just north of the Ann Arbor postoffice. The company has large quarters on the main floor, and are printers of general commercial and society work, pamphlets, booklets, etc. The Athens Press is noted for its high class work, its thorough reliability and its continuous progress in keeping with the most advanced ideas of the industrial art. Mr. Schairer has a thorough and practical understanding of the trade and in the development and growth of the enterprise he has put forth earnest purpose guided by laudable ambition and sound judgment.

On the 25th of August, 1898, Mr. Schairer was married to Miss Lydia Staebler, of Ann Arbor township, and they have a little daughter, Esther, who, at the age of six years, is now attending school.

Mr. Schairer takes a deep interest in those concerns which effect humanity and the betterment of the race. He has been corresponding secre-

tary of the local Young Men's Christian Association and for three years was one of its board of directors. The association has fine new quarters in a beautiful brick structure, and the organization has a large and growing membership. Mr. Schairer belongs to the Bethlehem church and has been a co-operate factor in many activities promoting the moral development of the community. He is a man of kindly sympathy, of ready charity and benevolent disposition, and while he is conducting a business of considerable extent and importance and meeting therein a justly merited and gratifying success, he is never so busy but that he can find time to devote to church or religious work. He is always willing to extend to any one the courtesy of an interview, and his ready sympathy has made him greatly beloved by many who have benefited by his assistance. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of America, while his political relation is with the republican party.

JABEZ BACON.

Jabez Bacon, president and general superintendent of the Bacon Co-operative Company at Chelsea, has made a record in keeping with modern ideas of commercialism and business enterprise. He was born in Somersetshire, England, in 1850, a son of John and Anne (Ford) Bacon. The father was a minister of the Methodist church, and both he and his wife have passed away. In his native country Jabez Bacon spent the period of his minority acquiring his education in the public schools and learning the lessons of life that have qualified him to meet practical duties and responsibilities in later years.

In August, 1871, he bade adieu to home and native land and sailed for the United States, believing that he might enjoy superior business advantages in this country. He came at once to Chelsea to visit an old friend here and soon afterward entered the employ of C. H. Kempf, with whom he continued for a year, when he became a partner in the firm of Kempf, Bacon & Company,

dealers in lumber and produce. That association was continued until 1879, when he became one of the organizers of the firm of J. Bacon & Company, dealers in hardware and farm implements on Middle street. Thus he carried on business until 1880, when he became a silent partner in the firm of Hoeg & Holmes, and thus still continued in the hardware business. He was connected with the trade under the style of the Hoeg-Holmes Company until 1902, when he withdrew and organized the Bacon Co-operative Company, of which he is the president and general superintendent. The other officers are: John J. Woods, vice-president, and Alvin D. Baldwin, secretary and treasurer. They handle hardware, crockery, furniture and farm implements and have a three-story business block, and also a warehouse for storing the farm machinery. The company was organized and the business instituted by Mr. Bacon, who has, however, since been joined by a number of farmers in a co-operative company.

In 1874 Mr. Bacon was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Hook, a daughter of Mrs. Mary Hook, a native of England. They have become the parents of twelve children: Anne, Benjamin F., Nellie J., Marie H., Edith C., Mabel E., George S., Grace P., Reynolds, Dorothy L., Donald and John. Of this family Nellie departed this life in 1904, but the others are all yet living. Mr. Bacon has a nice home in Chelsea, and the family occupy an enviable position in social circles.

On coming to America, Mr. Bacon took out his naturalization papers and has always been a loyal citizen of his adopted land. There is no one more faithful to the interests and institutions of this country or with more sincere attachment to the stars and stripes. He has always been a republican, and for twelve years served on the school board, while for two years he was a member of the village council. He belongs to Olive lodge, No. 156, A. F. & A. M., Olive chapter, No. 140, R. A. M., the Maccabees tent, of which he is past commander, and is also master workman of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Such is the record of a man who has worked his way upward from an obscure position to one of prominence in the community, where he has so long



JABEZ BACON.

resided. Nor have his labors been selfishly concentrated upon measures for his own benefit alone, for in citizenship he has manifested a public spirit and patriotism that have been of direct good to the village.

CHAUNCEY HUMMEL.

Chauncey Hummel, well known as a traveling salesman whose business ability, genial manner and unfailing courtesy have made him both popular and successful, was born in Lyndon township, Washtenaw county, on the 12th of September, 1856, and since 1886 has made his home in Chelsea. His parents were Jacob and Elizabeth (Erban) Hummel. The father was born near Strassburg, Germany, and came to this country about 1852, making his way at once to Michigan. He was married in Detroit, where he spent about one year and later resided for two years in Lyndon township. In the spring of 1857 he removed to Cook county, Illinois, where he resided for four years and on the expiration of that period he took up his abode in Allen county, Kansas, where he owned and operated a farm, but on account of ill health he returned to Michigan, again arriving in this state about 1863. For a time he was employed at farm labor in Lyndon township and also rented land there, after which he purchased with his savings a small tract of land of three acres, on which he built a residence. There he lived for a number of years and in 1876 he bought eighty acres of land on which he continued to make his home until about 1889. In that year he took up his abode in Chelsea and in the meantime, in 1885, he had sold the farm to his son Chauncey. Mr. Hummel continued a resident of this village up to the time of his death on the 7th of August, 1903, while his wife passed away on the third of December, 1890. In their family were six children: John, who died in Kansas at the age of seven years; Chauncey; Jacob; Elizabeth; Mary A.; and John J., a molder by trade.

Reared under the parental roof Chauncey Hummel acquired his education in the district

schools of Lyndon township and after putting aside his text-books he worked by the month for eleven years. In 1886 he entered the employ of Jabez Bacon, with whom he was associated for a year and in 1887 he went upon the road as a traveling salesman for the Champion Machine Company, of Springfield, Ohio. He was with that company for three years and then entered the employ of the Buckeye Machine Company, with which he continued for four or five years. He next became traveling representative for the McCormick Harvester Company and continued upon the road until 1904. Since the 1st of January, 1905, he has been engaged in selling cement. He has ever enjoyed the full confidence of the houses which he has represented and as a business man is alert, enterprising and progressive.

Since 1886 Mr. Hummel has made his home in Chelsea and was married on the 12th of January, 1886, to Miss Kate Foster, a daughter of Michael and Madeline (Stapish) Foster, of Sylvan township. Her father came to Michigan from Baden, Germany, in the early '40s, and purchased one hundred and forty acres of land in Lima township known as the Gates farm, while his home was over the boundary line in Chelsea. He lived upon this farm for several years and then traded it for one hundred and forty acres of land in Sylvan township. He afterward bought sixty-seven acres additional, so that he had an extensive and valuable farming property of two hundred and seven acres upon which he made his home for thirty years. He was widely recognized as one of the prominent and influential men of his day, especially in agricultural circles, and his life proved what may be accomplished through close attention and earnest devotion to the work of the farm. He died in December, 1887, at the age of sixty-seven years. His wife, who was also a native of Germany, died in 1904, and following the death of her husband in 1887 she continued the management of the farm with the assistance of her sons until 1899, when she removed to Chelsea and bought a fine home on Orchard street, in which Mr. Hummel and his family now reside, it being now owned by him. By his first marriage Mr. Foster had six children: Mary, John, Clara, Elizabeth, Charles and Eve-

lyn. He was married a second time and by that union also had six children: Katherine M., now the wife of Mr. Hummel; E. J., of Grass Lake; Romaine, deceased; Herbert A. and A. E., twins, the former of Mount Pleasant and the latter of Owosso; and Germania, of Grass Lake. The four brothers are partners in the hardware, furniture and undertaking business, in charge of stores where they reside.

In politics Mr. Foster was a staunch democrat and was justice of the peace for several terms, during which time he discharged the duties of the office without fear or favor, his decisions being based upon the law and equity in the case.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Hummel has been blessed with four children, but they lost their first born, Rolland J., at the age of ten years. The others are: Hazel and Walter E., who are living; and Gertrude M., who died at the age of four years. Mr. Hummel gives his political allegiance to the democracy and for four years served as deputy sheriff under Charles Dwyer. He is a member of the Catholic church, the Knights of Columbus, the Elks lodge, the German Arbeiter and the United Commercial Travelers' Association. His geniality, deference for the opinions of others and social nature have rendered him popular wherever he has gone and he is one of the best known traveling men of Michigan with a very wide circle of warm friends.

CHARLES H. MAJOR.

Charles H. Major, contractor for and dealer in wall paper, paints, oils, and in fact everything connected with the decorator's art, was born in the state of New York, August 8, 1860. His father, Henry Major, was a carpenter and builder and died in December, 1893, while his wife, who bore the maiden name of Ellen O'Keefe, passed away in 1894.

Charles H. Major, the only son, was a public-school student in Cuba, Allegany county, New York, and afterward became equipped for the duties of commercial life by a course in the Clinton Business College. He subsequently spent two

years at home and then embarked in business in Buffalo, New York, entering the employ of M. H. Birge & Sons, of that city, controlling an immense trade in the manufacture of wall paper, colors, etc. With this house Mr. Major learned the details of the business and began his work as a decorator in Buffalo. He put on the first ceiling paper hung in that city. Coming to the middle west he entered the employ of John J. McGrath, of Chicago, the largest jobber of wall paper in the city at that time. The house afterward suffered from a fire, entailing a loss of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and Mr. Major at this time entered the employ of S. A. Maxwell & Company, with whom he continued for five years, after which he went to Michigan City with the firm of Woodson & Cook for four years. Arriving in Ann Arbor in 1889 he was for one year in the employ of H. M. Randall, dealer in wall paper on Huron street, and he continued in that house when Mr. Randall was succeeded by the firm of Moore & Taber, and also with the partnership of Moore & Wetmore for seven years. He embarked in business on his own account in 1897 at his present location, 203 East Washington street. He takes contracts for high class decorating and carries a complete line of imported and domestic wall paper, paints, oils, glass, moldings, window shades and, in fact, everything known to the decorator's art. He employs thirty men and has the remarkable record of keeping every man in his employ for a long period. Certainly no better indication could be given of his justice and considerate treatment of those who enter his service. With his patrons he is ever found reliable and trustworthy and the reputation which he sustains in business circles is a most creditable one. His methods are of interest to the commercial world because of the fact that he started out in life with no capital and is to-day a prosperous merchant in control of an extensive business, that has been secured through his own energy and ability. He has based his business principles and conduct upon the relations that govern strict and unswerving integrity and indefatigable energy. He possesses much artistic skill as well as a knowledge of the mechanical part of the business and he has been the decorator

of many of the finest public and private buildings in Michigan and a splendid sample of his work is to be found in the Ann Arbor Savings Bank.

In 1883 Mr. Major was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Bodamer, of Chicago, and they have two children: Charles H., who, at the age of twenty-one years, is associated with his father in business, and Ellen Elizabeth, thirteen years of age, now in school. Mr. Major is an Odd Fellow, likewise belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and has filled all of the chairs in the former. In politics he is independent. He was formerly a communicant of the Episcopal church, but is now a Christian Scientist. He is public spirited in an eminent degree yet without desire for office, co-operating, however, in many measures that contribute to the general welfare of his city. His ready recognition of opportunity, his thorough understanding of the business in which he embarked as a young tradesman, his natural artistic skill of brush, form and color, and his unflinching energy have resulted in his rapid continued progress for each step that he has made in the business world has been forward and has brought him to a prominent position as a representative of trade circles in his adopted city.

JOSEPH C. DE MOSH.

Joseph C. DeMosh, who is conducting a large livery business at No. 3 Congress street, under the firm name of DeMosh & Son, was born in Belfour about ninety miles from Paris, France, on the 22d of July, 1830. His father was John Baptist, who was fourteen years a soldier under Napoleon Bonaparte, and died in the year 1843. In the family were seven children, all of whom came to America.

Joseph C. DeMosh was only three years of age when brought from France to the new world, the voyage being made in a sailing vessel which was thirty-one days in reaching the American port. The family home was established in Jefferson county, New York, upon a farm of three

hundred acres of land which was entirely wild and unimproved when it came into possession of the father, who sold a part of it in order to obtain the funds necessary to be used in clearing the remainder and building the house and barns demanded for the shelter of his family and for his grain and stock.

At the usual age Joseph C. DeMosh became a student in the district schools of Jefferson county and when eighteen years of age he sought a home in Michigan, believing that he would find better business opportunities in the west. He reached this state on the 10th of October, 1848, and spent some time in Detroit, from which place he afterward removed to Belleville, Wayne county, where he remained for many years, being engaged in the shoe business during that period. In 1870 he removed to Ypsilanti, where he established the Hotel Barton, which he conducted in connection with the livery business for nine years. At the present time, however, his undivided attention is given to the latter and he is now conducting a large and profitable livery business at No. 3 Congress street under the firm style of DeMosh & Son. He has a large and well equipped stable, having many good horses and fine vehicles of various kinds and the public accords to him a liberal patronage.

While in Belleville Mr. DeMosh was married in 1855 to Miss Lucy Lickes, of that city, who died one year later, and he afterward wedded Adelia Hollister, by whom he had three children, two of whom are living: Frank C. and George B. DeMosh, and they also have an adopted daughter. The elder son, Frank, was born November 12, 1866, and was married in 1888 to Miss Carrie J. Bunton, of Belleville. They have two children, Naomi Belle, thirteen years of age, and Bernice Georgia, nine years old. Both are attending school. Frank C. DeMosh holds membership relations with the Knights of the Maccabees and votes the republican ticket. He is associated with his father in the livery business, constituting a strong firm, as is indicated by the success which is attending their efforts.

Since becoming a naturalized American citizen Mr. DeMosh has given his political allegiance to

the republican party and while in Belleville he filled the office of constable. He has now reached the seventy-fifth milestone on life's journey but is yet an active factor in business and is regarded as a man of genuine worth, having a host of warm friends, who enjoy his companionship and rejoice in his prosperity.

GODFREY B. OTTMER.

Ann Arbor and Washtenaw county frequently acknowledge their indebtedness to the Teutonic race for the development and progress which have transformed the small and unimproved village to an intellectual and commercial center. A large portion of the citizens here are either of German birth or parentage and have brought from the fatherland the strong and sterling characteristics that have enabled the sons of Germany to adapt themselves to the conditions of the new world and utilize opportunities that have proven resultant factors in the acquirement of desired success. Mr. Ottmer, born in Ebhausen, Wurttemberg, Germany, on the 14th of August, 1865, is a son of John Martin and Anna Mary (Brenner) Ottmer, likewise natives of the fatherland. The father became a resident of Saline, Michigan, about forty-one years ago, and for a long period engaged in business as a shoe merchant, but is now living retired, making his home in Bridgewater, Michigan. His wife passed away on the 17th of March, 1904. In their family were eight children, of whom six are living: John Martin, a farmer of Milan; Jacob Frederick, who follows farming and makes his home in Saline; Christine, the wife of Fred Wessinger, of Saline; Mrs. D. F. Slayton, of Montana; Godfrey B.; and John Michael, of Ann Arbor. The two who have passed away are Joseph and Anna Mary, both of whom died in youth.

Godfrey B. Ottmer was a young lad when brought by his parents to the new world, and his education was acquired in the high school of Saline. He then farmed until twenty-one years of age, when in 1893 he came to Ann Arbor, seeking a broader field of labor in the business circles of

this growing city. For three years he was employed as a salesman by Charles Maynard, and also spent a similar period in the store of George Stimpson. With the capital saved from his earnings he purchased a stock of groceries and engaged in business on his own account in 1902, establishing his store at No. 120 West Washington street. He is now located at No. 305 South Main street, where he carries a large and carefully selected line of staple and fancy groceries, having a large trade which has constantly grown. His business methods are such that when he once secures the support of a customer he is sure to retain his patronage.

In 1893 Mr. Ottmer was married to Miss Bertha Fenker, of Saline, and they have two children: Lilian Ida, eight years of age, and now in school; and Gertrude Bertha, about two years old. Mr. Ottmer owns a beautiful home at No. 500 East William street. In politics he is a republican, keeping well informed on the questions and issues of the day, yet without political aspiration for himself. He belongs to Zion Lutheran church, and is a man of pleasing personality who readily wins friends and moreover has that worth of character that enables him to retain the kindly regard of those with whom he is brought in contact.

CHARLES OLIVER WOODBRIDGE, M. D.

Dr. Charles Oliver Woodbridge, a rising young physician of Saline, was born in Harrow in the province of Ontario, Canada, October 1, 1880.

His father, William Woodbridge, was a native of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and in the early '60s went to Canada, where he was engaged in farming and also raised special breeds of horses, cattle and hogs. He likewise engaged in the real estate business and his well conducted interests brought to him a gratifying measure of success. He married Hannah Aikman, a native of Harrow, Ontario, where she still lives. The father, however, died June 19, 1894. In their family were two sons and two daughters, the brother of Dr. Woodbridge being William R. Woodbridge, who

occupies the old homestead at Harrow, and the sisters, Nora and Minnie, also reside there.

Dr. Woodbridge supplemented his early educational privileges by a four years' course in the high school at Leamington, and in 1899 he entered the University of Toronto, from which he was graduated in 1903 with the degree of M. D. Having pursued a full and thorough course in medicine, he then entered upon the general practice of medicine in Assiniboia province, settling in the town of Craik, where he remained for a year and a half and on the expiration of that period came to Saline on the 12th of May, 1905. Here he purchased the drug store of Weinmann & Mathews and at the same time entered upon the general practice of medicine. His attention is now given to the conduct of his store and the duties of his practice and already he has secured a good business and has proven his right to the public confidence and trust in his capable care of a number of important cases.

Dr. Woodbridge was married on the 5th of September, 1905, to Miss Rosie Wright, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Wright, of Kingsville, Ontario. Fraternally the Doctor is connected with the Canadian Order of Foresters and the Modern Woodmen of America, while he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist church. Although their residence in Saline covers a comparatively brief period they have already made many warm friends here and the hospitality of many of the best homes is extended to them.

JOSEPH MILLS GELSTON, D. D.

Rev. Joseph Mills Gelston, for seventeen years pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Ann Arbor, was born in Rushville, New York, June 27, 1847. Three successive generations of the family have been represented in the ministry. His paternal grandfather was the Rev. Maltby Gelston, who for fifty-three years was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Sherman, Connecticut, which he founded in 1796. He was born in Southampton, Long Island, in 1766, and studied

theology under the direction of Rev. Jonathan Edwards, the foremost minister of his day.

Rev. Maltby Gelston, Jr., a native of Sherman, Connecticut, also devoted his active life to the ministry and for many years engaged in preaching in various cities of Michigan, where his scholarly attainments, his zeal and consecration in the work and his broad, humanitarian spirit won him the devotion of all denominations. He wedded Miss Marcia Harriett Merwin, a native of Connecticut, who was an able assistant to him in his holy calling. Her death occurred in the year 1884, while Rev. Maltby Gelston passed away February 19, 1893. He had served as pastor of the church in South Lyon, Michigan, and in 1861 removed to Ann Arbor in order that his sons might enjoy the advantage of intellectual training in the University of Michigan. In the family were five children, of whom three are living: Sarah G., who resides on Washington street, in Ann Arbor; Rev. Henry W. Gelston, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Kalamazoo, Michigan; and Dr. Joseph Mills Gelston.

Joseph Mills Gelston has spent the greater part of his life in this state. He is a graduate of the Ann Arbor high school of the class of 1865 and of the University of Michigan in 1869, having completed the classical course in the literary department. He then entered the Union Theological Seminary of New York city, from which he was graduated in 1873, subsequent to which time he was called to the Presbyterian church in Plymouth, Michigan, where he remained for two years, having in the meantime been licensed and ordained by the Detroit Presbytery. He removed from Plymouth to Pontiac, Michigan, where his pastorate covered nearly fourteen years and for seventeen years he has been pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Ann Arbor.

On the 9th of May, 1876, Dr. Gelston was married to Miss Margaret Lord, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, a daughter of Jabez Lord, and a niece of the celebrated Dr. Willis Lord. Dr. and Mrs. Gelston have two children: Henry M., who is now a teacher of Latin and history in the high school at Bay City, Michigan; and Rev. Willis Lord Gelston, of Coldwater, Michigan, who is

the representative of the fourth generation of the family in the ministry.

Dr. Gelston is a man of broad, literary knowledge and scholarly attainments as well as of comprehensive knowledge in biblical lore, possesses superior oratorical power and in his public addresses follows a logical line of thought that appeals strongly to the intelligence of his auditors. Moreover there is in him an abiding human sympathy that has won for him the respect of the people of all denominations. Earnest in presenting the great truths which affect the design of the individual and of the race, his simplicity of manner, his kindliness and his geniality have endeared him to all, while his superior intelligence has made him a congenial spirit to many of the most prominent men of the city.

WALTER C. MACK.

Walter C. Mack is a son of Christian Mack, who is represented elsewhere in this volume. There were four children in the family: Edwin F., who is the vice-president and treasurer of the Royal Trust Company of Chicago and who married Isabella Dooley of that city, by whom he has one son, Edwin Christian; Amanda Marie, who became the wife of Willis J. Abbot and died July 13, 1903, leaving a son, Waldo; and Clara L., the widow of Harry W. Hawley, who died in the fall of 1905, by whom she has one son, Harry W.

W. C. Mack, the youngest member of the family, was born in Ann Arbor which city has ever been his home. Early in life he entered his father's employ as salesman and upon the same footing with other employes in the store. Soon his earnestness of purpose, indefatigable and persistent efforts and natural ability manifested themselves and demanded recognition. In 1889 he purchased one-third interest in the firm and so great was the confidence reposed in him, the absolute management in every detail was placed in his hands. This event marked the beginning of the remarkable growth of this great establishment. With an enthusiasm that youth alone inspires, a determination that takes no thought of failure,

keeping in close touch with the progressive spirit of the times, no ideal was too lofty for his aim that lay in the direction of the advancement of the institution whose progress rested upon his shoulders.

In 1895 the business was incorporated under the present firm name, Mack & Co. He had from time to time previous to this purchased the greater part of his father's interest and now became in fact as well as in management its virtual head. Again did the spirit of enterprise—a desire for something greater and something better dominate his policy. Ever a close student of modern methods, all the best appliances and improvements for broadening the scope and facilitating the conduct of his business were employed. With an eye looking ever to the ultimate instead of the immediate present results, his fine perception, keen business acumen, sagacity and thorough mastery has developed the enterprise to its present commanding importance—a business institution of Washtenaw county that stands in a class by itself, possessing every worthy feature of the great metropolitan stores, where every want of the person and home may be obtained, with Tea Room, Savings Department, United States Post Office, Rest Room, Lavatory, Toilet Rooms, etc., for the comfort and convenience of its patrons.

Mr. Mack is also a director and member of the finance committee of the Ann Arbor Savings Bank and a director of the Michigan Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Detroit, succeeding his father in those offices.

In 1902 was celebrated the marriage of Walter C. Mack and Miss Florence Kinkel. They now have three children: Christian, Florence and Virginia. Mr. Mack has never affiliated with any fraternal organizations but has concentrated his energies and attention upon his business interests and his family life, finding his greatest enjoyment at his own fireside. He is a man of strong domestic tastes and his best traits are reserved for the members of his own household. Honored and respected by all, there is no man in Ann Arbor who occupies a more enviable position than Walter C. Mack in mercantile and financial circles, not alone on account of the brilliant success he has achieved but also because of the honorable, straightfor-



STORE OF MACK & COMPANY.

ward business policy he has ever followed. He possesses untiring energy, is quick of perception, forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution. It is true that he became interested in a business already established but in controlling and enlarging such an enterprise many a man of even considerable resolute purpose, courage and industry would have failed, and he has demonstrated the truth of the saying that success is not the result of genius but the outcome of clear judgment and untiring effort.

WILLIAM CLARK.

William Clark, who is interested in general farming and is the owner of four hundred and forty acres of valuable land in Dexter township, was born in Putnam township, Livingston county, Michigan, on the 9th of March, 1847. His parents were Hugh and Annie (Gillechrist) Clark, both of whom were natives of County Down, Ireland. The father, who was born in 1812, died in 1903, at the age of eighty-one years, and the mother, who still survives, reached the eightysixth anniversary of her birth on the 15th of September, 1905. It was in the year 1832 that Hugh Clark came to America, sailing from Liverpool to New York, where he resided for about three years. He then made his way westward on a sailing vessel to Detroit, after which he walked from that place to Livingston county and entered eighty acres of land from the government. Then he had to walk back to Detroit in order to secure his patent, for the land office was located in that city at the time. This was about the time the Michigan Central Railroad was being built and in the winter months he worked for the railroad company, aiding in the construction of its line. In the summer he cleared his land and built a log house, but during three winter seasons he was connected with railroad construction. As time passed he converted his land into richly cultivated fields and also extended the boundaries of his property until he had three hundred and forty acres. The greater part of it was timber land and he cleared away the trees, stumps and

brush and developed an excellent farm. He also assisted his three sons in getting a start in life. Unto him and his wife were born eleven children, three sons and eight daughters, namely: Hugh; Esther, deceased; Mary Ann; William; Thomas; Eliza; Jennie; Eleanor; Amelia; Edith and Ida. There was also an adopted daughter, Sarah.

William Clark was reared under the parental roof in the usual manner of farm lads, working in the fields through the summer months and attending the district schools in the winter seasons. He was also a student in the schools of Dexter and acquired a fair English education to fit him for life's practical and responsible duties. When about twenty-five years of age Mr. Clark made investment in a farm, becoming owner of one hundred and eighty acres and he has since devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. He now has four hundred and forty acres in the home place, for as his financial resources increased he made judicious investment in property and has become the owner of a valuable tract of land, to which he has added many modern improvements. He raises wheat, annually harvesting from eight to nineteen hundred bushels, his crop in 1905 being fourteen hundred bushels. He also finds stock raising a profitable source of industry and he keeps on hand from one hundred to two hundred head of sheep and from twelve to fifteen head of cattle, also nine to ten head of horses. His land is kept free from weeds and the fields present a most attractive appearance, giving promise of golden harvests. In all of his business he is systematic, careful and capable and as the years have passed has met with a high measure of prosperity.

Mr. Clark was married to Miss Eva Ferris, a daughter of Edward and Ellen (Crum) Ferris, both of whom were natives of Washtenaw county, Michigan, and in their family were four sons and four daughters, as follows: Edwin, Eva, Laura, Ransom, Maggie, Bertha, Hiram and Charles. The father is still living and devotes his attention to agricultural pursuits but the mother passed away in 1900.

Mrs. Clark was born on the 22d of December, 1866, and their marriage was celebrated February 6, 1888. The children of this union are: Ruth,

born January 1, 1893; Paul, born October 2, 1894; William, born February 27, 1897; Amelia, October 31, 1899; George, February 22, 1902; and Norman, April 27, 1904.

In his political views Mr. Clark is a stalwart democrat, giving unfaltering support to the men and measures of the party. He has served as justice of the peace and a member of the board of review and also as school trustee. His entire life has been spent in this section of Michigan and for a third of a century he has lived upon his present farm, which in its splendid appearance indicates the careful supervision of the owner.

WALTER SAMUEL MOORE, D. D. S.

The practice of dentistry is unique in the professions in that it demands of its successful followers three distinct, yet essential, elements—mechanical ingenuity, scientific knowledge and financial ability. Dr. Moore as a representative of his calling has gained for himself an enviable place in the ranks of the dental fraternity in the state and has a well appointed office in Ann Arbor. His birth occurred in Ypsilanti, Michigan, May 22, 1867, his parents being Eli W. and Elizabeth C. (Moore) Moore. The father is a manufacturer and now makes his home in Ann Arbor. In the family are three sons: Wendell P., who is manager of the Ann Arbor Machine Company; Eli L., a dentist of Bay City, Michigan; and Walter Samuel.

Dr. Moore of this review is a product of the Ann Arbor schools, having continued his studies here until he passed through the successive grades and completed a high school course. Subsequently he entered the University of Michigan and was graduated from the dental department with the class of 1893. He then located for practice in this city and maintains a well equipped office on Main street, South. He stands high in his profession because of his thorough mastery of scientific principles and his excellent workmanship in the practical duties of the laboratory and the operating room. He has all the modern appliances for the successful conduct of the profession

and his labors are certainly highly satisfactory to the public if a large practice is any criterion of public trust. He is a member of the State Dental Society and also of the Washtenaw County Dental Society.

In 1894 Dr. Moore was married to Miss Mary Blodgett, of Washtenaw county, and they had three children, Walter Edwin, Lawrence W. and Mary Blodgett. The wife and mother died March 20, 1901, and the Doctor was again married August 19, 1903, his second union being with Miss Fannie Van Gieson, a native of Washtenaw county.

Dr. Moore is a republican in his political views and in religious faith a Congregationalist, while fraternally he is connected with Golden Rule lodge, No. 159, A. F. & A. M. His church and society relations indicate the character of the man and in his native county his best friends are numbered among those who have known him from early life—a fact which indicates his fidelity to truth, justice and right. In his practice he has won a reputation that many an older man might well envy, being now classed with the leading dentists of the city.

WILLIAM H. STARK.

William H. Stark of the Polhemus Transfer Line, doing all the hotel and depot, bus and hack business in Ann Arbor and also conducting a general livery, was born in the township of York, Washtenaw county, October 18, 1876.

William H. Stark pursued a public school education and since 1900 has been engaged in the livery business in Ann Arbor, being at the head of the Polhemus Transfer Line and doing all of the hotel and depot, bus and hack business of the city. He also conducts a general livery stable which is located near the postoffice at No. 220 Main street, North. He enjoys a very liberal patronage, his trade constantly growing.

In 1900 William H. Stark was married to Miss Mary Polhemus, of Ann Arbor, and they have one daughter, Ruth, now eighteen months old. Mr. Stark is a member of the Benevolent and Protec-

tive Order of Elks and of the Odd Fellows lodge. In his political views he is independent nor has he ever sought or desired office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business interests. He is resolute and energetic in what he undertakes, and with laudable ambition he is steadily working his way upward toward the plains of affluence.

Freme B. Stark, brother of William H., was born in York township, July 22, 1874, and attended the public and high schools of Ann Arbor. He is now engaged in the livery business at No. 207 North Main street, where he has a large line of fine rigs and good horses. He was married in 1898 to Miss Julia Esslinger, of Ann Arbor, and they have a son, Bert, now five years of age. In politics Mr. Stark is a democrat and in his religious views is a Methodist. The family have long resided in Washtenaw county and the brothers are enterprising young business men.

GEORGE A. BEGOLE.

George A. BeGole, a representative of financial interests in Chelsea, being assistant cashier of the Kempf Commercial Savings Bank, was born in Sylvan township, June 21, 1860, his parents being W. A. and Elizabeth (Kanouse) BeGole. They were married in 1855. The father came to Michigan from Steuben county, New York, where he was born in 1806. He was a son of Thomas BeGole, whose birth occurred in the Empire state in 1775 and who was of French Huguenot descent, his ancestors coming to America from France at an early day in the history of the new world. William A. BeGole arrived in Michigan in 1829 and was one of the first settlers in Sylvan township, Washtenaw county. This was a number of years before Michigan attained statehood and the region in which he located was all wild and unimproved. In 1830 he secured a claim of eighty acres on section 26, Sylvan township, to which he afterward added a forty-acre tract and in the course of years he developed his farm of one hundred and twenty acres into a productive property. He has carried

on general farming and also made a specialty of the raising of sheep and as one of the pioneer agriculturists of this part of the state well deserves mention in this volume, for he aided in the reclamation of the county from the domain of the savage and in the work of converting it to the uses of civilization. In his family were ten children. He was twice married, his first union being with Miss Abigail Nowland, whom he wedded in 1831 and who died in 1853. They were the parents of eight children: Andrew, now deceased; Matilda, the widow of Lewis Harlow and a resident of Ypsilanti; Charles, who died in California; Augustus, who died in Denver, Colorado; Mary, who passed away in childhood; Davis, who is living in Missouri; Cynthia, the wife of John P. Parson, a resident of Denver; and Mrs. Emily Davis, a widow who is also living in Denver. After losing his first wife, Mr. BeGole wedded Miss Elizabeth Kanouse and there were two children of that union: Dora A., the wife of Willard BeGole, who is living on a farm south of Marshall, Michigan; and George A. In his political views the father was a republican, always giving his support to the men and measures of that party from the time of its organization. He died in July, 1880, while his wife survived him only until October of the same year.

George A. BeGole pursued his early education in the district schools and afterward attended the public and high schools of Chelsea and Goldsmith's Business College at Detroit, Michigan. He then returned to Chelsea and in 1879 entered the employ of H. S. Holmes as an accountant. He was with him for eight years, after which he spent a few years in Detroit and Cleveland and two years in Jackson, Michigan. In January, 1892, he returned to Chelsea and accepted the position of assistant cashier in the private bank of R. Kempf & Brother. He continued with that institution until the change of the bank in 1898 to the Kempf Commercial & Savings Bank. Of the latter institution he was also made assistant cashier and has since acted in that capacity. In 1900 he was placed on the board of directors and has therefore since had a voice in the management of this financial concern. In 1901 he was

chosen treasurer of the William Bacon-Holmes Company, dealers in lumber and produce.

In 1881 Mr. BeGole was united in marriage to Miss Dora Sargent, a daughter of Letson Sargent, of Chelsea, one of the early settlers of the county. He had three children. William Augustus, who is teller in the savings department of the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank of Ann Arbor, was married in 1905 to Miss Ethel Cole, a daughter of J. B. Cole, of Chelsea. A. Zoe is the wife of George Weeks, Jr., who holds an important position in Hoag's store in Ann Arbor. Lamont C. is a student in the high school of Ann Arbor.

In politics Mr. BeGole has always been a staunch republican and was township clerk for four terms. He has also been township treasurer for two terms, village clerk for four terms and village treasurer for two terms. Fraternally he is connected with Olive lodge, No. 156, A. F. & A. M., and was chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias lodge for eight terms. He has been very active in the latter organization from its formation in 1896 and with the exception of two years has served as its chief officer. Over the record of his business life and official service there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil and he has made an honored name that makes him a valued and respected citizen of Chelsea.

OTTMAR EBERBACH.

Ottmar Eberbach was born in Ann Arbor, November 23, 1845, and is of German lineage. He has manifested in his life many of the strong and sterling characteristics of his Teutonic ancestry together with a ready adaptability and unfaltering enterprise which have been so characteristic of the citizenship of the middle west. His grandfather, a native of Germany, married a Miss Haller, who was also born in that country and was a sister of the wife of J. H. Mann. His father, Christian Eberbach, was born in Stuttgart, Germany, in 1817, and came to the new world in 1839, when a young man of about twenty-two years, making his way at once to Ann Arbor. He

was a pharmacist by profession and had acquired a superior education in that line in the fatherland. In this city he entered the employ of William S. Maynard, a druggist, being the first to compound prescriptions in Washtenaw county, a work which he executed at the request of the physicians. He remained with Mr. Maynard for four years, doing all the work in compounding prescriptions as well as serving as a general salesman and then in 1843 entered business on his own account as proprietor of a drug store on Huron street opposite the courthouse. Subsequently he built a business block on Main street, adjoining the present location of Ottmar Eberbach, opening the store there in 1847. He entered into partnership with Emanuel Mann under the firm style of Eberbach & Company, this relation being maintained until 1874, when Mr. Mann retired from the firm and was succeeded by the subject of this review under the firm style of Eberbach & Son, which name is still maintained although the senior member retired about six months prior to his death, which occurred September 23, 1901, when he was eighty-four years of age.

In his political belief Mr. Eberbach was a whig until the dissolution of the party, when he joined the ranks of the new republican party, his store being a great meeting place for the leading politicians of his day. He was deeply interested in all political questions having bearing upon the state and national welfare as well as local interests, and various offices of trust and responsibility were conferred upon him. He was one of the presidential electors of Michigan in 1864, supporting Abraham Lincoln, and at one time was mayor of Ann Arbor. He greatly opposed misrule in municipal affairs and gave to the city a valuable administration characterized by the same diligence and practical methods that marked the control of his private business interests. He was one of the founders and earnest members of the old Bethlehem church and was most highly esteemed by all who knew him.

Christian Eberbach was married to Miss Margaret Laubengayer, who was born in Germany in January, 1821, and when a maiden of twelve summers came to America with her parents. Mr. Eberbach is still survived by his widow, who



CHRISTIAN EBERBACH.

lives at the old homestead at the corner of Packard and Wells streets. Eight children were born of their marriage, of whom five are yet living: Ottmar; Edward; Mary, the wife of Dr. K. Klotz, of St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada; Earnest; and Clara.

Ottmar Eberbach, beginning his education in the public schools, continued his studies through successive grades until he had become a high-school student. In the spring of 1862 he went to Europe, where he remained for three and a half years, during which time he was a student in a polytechnic school at Stuttgart and also in a university at Tuebingen, Germany, where he received his pharmaceutical education. In the fall of 1865 he returned to Ann Arbor and entered his father's store, working as a salesman until 1874, when he was admitted to a partnership. The relation was maintained until about six months prior to the father's death, when Mr. Eberbach of this review became sole proprietor. He has conducted the store with constantly growing success and is to-day regarded as one of the leading merchants of Ann Arbor, having a well equipped establishment in which he carries a large and carefully selected line of drugs and sundry goods.

Believing that Ann Arbor, as the seat of a large university, offered special advantages for a business in the line of fine chemicals and laboratory supplies for schools and colleges, such an enterprise naturally attracted the attention of Mr. Eberbach as it accorded with his views of pharmacy as a profession being in constant touch with the progress of the science, and soon after entering the firm he began to develop the plans for this new line of business. In this undertaking he met with success and the business has grown to an independent plant, so that he now carries the best assorted line in the west of fine chemicals, chemical glassware and apparatus, physical apparatus and supplies for scientific investigations in general. These goods are shipped to all parts of America and exported. In connection with this business the firm also conducts a shop for the manufacture of scientific instruments and apparatus, many of which are of their own design, and they also manufacture special designs and new devices as developed at the university and other institutions.

In 1870 occurred the marriage of Ottmar Eberbach and Miss Catherine Haller, of Ann Arbor. They had a family of six children, of whom five are yet living and all were natives of this county, namely: Ottilie, the wife of Phillip Schaupner, by whom she has one child, Margaret; Oscar, who is a member of the graduating class of the Michigan University of 1906; Elsie, who has attended the university and is teaching in the summer of 1905 in Wyoming; Carl, who is a high-school student; and Linden, who completes the family.

Mr. Eberbach is a republican. He served on the state board of pharmacists for ten years and on the school board of Ann Arbor for four terms. He has a wide acquaintance in this city where he has always made his home and is best liked where best known, a fact which indicates the possession of qualities that are commendable and ever awaken respect and regard.

J. GEORGE BISCHOFF.

J. George Bischoff, a florist of Ann Arbor, was born on the 7th of December, 1861, in Goettelfinger, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, and one of the nine children of Gottlieb and Agatha (Kirn) Bischoff. The father died in 1878, and the mother in 1884. Four of their children are now living in Ann Arbor: Mrs. Katherine Gaus, Mrs. Mary Becker, Joseph and J. George. Two sisters are living in Germany: Mrs. Rosina Doettling, in the bakery and hotel business at Calmbach, Wurtemberg; and Mrs. Agatha Locher, wife of Gottlieb Locher, a painter and plasterer at the same place.

J. George Bischoff spent his early life in the land of his birth, pursued his education in the schools of that country and served his time in the German army in accordance with the laws of the country. After coming to this country, he spent some time in Attica and Rochester, New York, in Pennsylvania, and for two years was engaged in the florist business in Detroit. He became a resident of Ann Arbor in 1896 and has since made his home here. He is now doing a good business as a florist, his greenhouses cover

ing five acres so that he is conducting his interests on an extensive scale. He is thoroughly familiar with the best methods of cultivating flowers and shrubs and the products of his green-houses are unsurpassed on the city market, where they find a ready sale. His patronage has now reached extensive proportions and the trade is profitable.

In 1896 Mr. Bischoff was united in marriage to Miss Wilhelmina Zander, of Brandenburg, Prussia, and they have two children: Ella, eight years of age, now in school; and Emma, four years old. Mr. Bischoff belongs to the Knights of the Maccabees, to the Independent Order of United Workmen and to various local German societies, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Zion Lutheran church. He is a man of marked industry, giving close and unremitting attention to his business, and he stands high in citizenship and has a host of warm friends who recognize his genuine worth and give him their warm regard.

GEORGE W. SWEET.

George W. Sweet, who is engaged in the provision business in Ann Arbor, was born in Ann Arbor township, Washtenaw county, on the 7th of November, 1865. His father, Spenser J. Sweet, was a native of the Empire state and there followed the occupation of farming but about 1844 he removed westward to Michigan, settling in Ann Arbor township and later in the city, where he engaged in contracting and building. His death occurred in the year 1901. His wife bore the maiden name of Eliza and they became the parents of eleven children, of whom nine are yet living. Silas T., who is with his brother in business in Ann Arbor, was born in Ann Arbor township, July 10, 1854, and was married in 1880 to Anna B. Ziegler, of this city. They have one child, Olive, now sixteen years of age. For many years Silas T. Sweet was connected with the Michigan Central and Ann Arbor Railroad companies, but is now engaged in the provision business. For twenty-two years he has been

affiliated with the Odd Fellows society and has passed all of its chairs. The other members of the family are: Zenas A., a traveling salesman living at Ann Arbor; Mary, the wife of Edward Bycraft, of Webster township; Charles F., a farmer of Jackson county; Andrew J., who is assistant engineer in the fire department at Jackson, Michigan; Ida May, the wife of William Outley, of Ann Arbor; George W., of this review; Arthur J., who is engineer at the state prison at Jackson, Michigan; and Ella, the wife of George Clark, of this city.

Mr. Sweet spent his boyhood days in a manner not unusual to that of lads of the period, his time being divided between the pleasures of the playground and the duties of the school room. After leaving school he was engaged as a telegraph operator for five years and then went upon the road as brakeman, being later promoted to conductor. In 1891 he left the road owing to ill health and has since been a factor in mercantile life in Ann Arbor, being now connected with the provision business, in which he is meeting with fair success.

On the 3d of December, 1893, Mr. Sweet was united in marriage to Miss Louise Davies, a native of Ohio and they have one son, Leslie George, who is now eleven years of age. Mr. Sweet is also educating a niece, Ella Louise, who, at the age of nineteen years, is pursuing a literary and musical course at the University of Michigan.

In his social relations Mr. Sweet is connected with the Maccabees and with the Odd Fellows and is in hearty sympathy with the teachings and purposes of these fraternities. In the last named he has filled all of the chairs. His political support is given to the republican party and for two years he served as alderman for the third ward, being elected on the republican ticket although the ward usually gives a democratic majority. About four years ago he was a candidate for sheriff of the county and was defeated by only a few votes, although the county is strongly democratic. This fact indicates his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen. He holds membership in the Baptist church and is well known in Ann Arbor

as a citizen of worth, who in fraternal, political and business relations has ever maintained a high standard of conduct and thus won the favorable regard and friendship of his fellowmen.

WILLIAM R. SCHNEIDER.

William R. Schneider, who for twelve years has been engaged in the plumbing business at No. 204 Washington street, West, was born in this city, May 28, 1871, and is one of the enterprising young men here, possessing the spirit of energy and determination, which have been the strong and forceful factors in the rapid upbuilding of this section of the country. His father, John Schneider, Sr., was a native of Germany and, like many other sons of the fatherland, became a resident of Washtenaw county when he crossed the Atlantic to the new world. He early established his home in this locality and took a helpful part in its development and progress. He wedded Mary Stein and his death occurred in the year 1902 but his widow makes her home on East Washington street in Ann Arbor. In the family were ten children, of whom mention is made on another page of this work in connection with the sketch of Emanuel L. Schneider.

At the usual age William R. Schneider became a public school student and mastered the branches of learning constituting the curriculum here. After putting aside his text books he removed to Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he entered upon an apprenticeship to the plumber's trade, remaining for six years in the service of the firm of Hum & Schneider, during which time he became thoroughly familiar with the business in principle and detail and was recognized as an expert workman. Returning to Ann Arbor in 1893 he established a plumbing business at his present location at No. 204 Washington street. From the beginning his trade has increased and he now conducts an extensive business in furnaces and plumbers' supplies and in plumbing and general repair work. The business has had rapid and substantial growth and each year has added to his success as his income has increased to the in-

creased number of his patrons. Fair dealing and enterprise are perhaps the salient elements of his prosperity and in this regard his life certainly furnishes an example worthy of emulation.

In 1894 Mr. Schneider was united in marriage to Miss Johanna Weisenreder, a native of Germany, and they have become the parents of a most interesting family of seven children, namely: Alwin William, Arthur John, Harold Wesley, Esther Johanna, Waldemar Edward, Carl Robert and William Clarence.

Mr. and Mrs. Schneider hold membership in the Bethlehem German Evangelical church and in politics he is a republican interested in the success of his party, its growth and the accomplishment of its purpose, yet he never seeks or desires office for himself. He has figured in fraternal circles as a member of the Knights of the Maccabees and was first master of the guards. He is likewise first lieutenant of the Home Guards. Public spirited to an eminent degree, his labors benefit the city through the active co-operation which he gives to many measures for the general good and his business interests contribute to its industrial and commercial development.

CHAUNCEY H. SHEARER.

Chauncey H. Shearer, a native son of Michigan, was born in Detroit, December 11, 1858, and in the control of extensive and important business interests in the line of real estate operations, displays not only broad familiarity with property values but also keen discernment and marked sagacity that are essential elements in a successful career. His father, James Shearer, born in Albany, New York, became a prominent lumberman of this state, and was regent of the University of Michigan from 1880 until 1888. His death occurred in 1896. His widow, Mrs. Margaret J. Shearer, passed away in 1898. In the family were three sons and a daughter: G. Henry; James B.; Ella M., who married Morton J. Day and died in 1885; and Chauncey H.

When Chauncey H. Shearer was seven years of age his parents removed from Detroit to Bay

City and since September, 1900, he has been a resident of Ann Arbor. He is a graduate of the high school at Bay City and attended Cornell University in 1875, 1876 and 1877, his liberal education well equipping him for the conduct of important business enterprises. For some years he was associated with his father and brothers in lumber dealing and real estate operations and is to-day connected with the real estate and insurance business in Ann Arbor with a large clientele that indicates his familiarity with property values and possibilities, as well as his capability in so placing property on the market as to secure a ready and profitable transfer thereof. In connection with his real estate operations he is representing the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, the St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Company and the Orient and other insurance companies.

On the 6th of April, 1880, Mr. Shearer was married to Miss M. Louise Deshler, of Columbus, Ohio, and they have two daughters, Margaret E. D. and Marie L. D. Mr. Shearer is a republican in his political affiliation and an Episcopalian in religious faith, and while a student in Cornell he became a member of the Alpha Delta Phi. He represents a prominent family of Michigan and his lines of life have been cast in harmony therewith. He has a beautiful home in Ann Arbor and his abilities and personal characteristics have made him a valued factor in the highest society circles of the city.

WILLIAM BIGGS.

The building operations of Ann Arbor have found an active representative in William Biggs for the past quarter of a century and as a contractor and builder he has gained a foremost place in the ranks of the representatives of this industrial art. A native of England, he was born in Braintree on the 9th of March, 1850, and is one of a family of three sons and a daughter, whose parents were William and Sarah (Golding) Biggs, who were likewise natives of England, in which country they spent their entire

lives. The father was a broker and died in the year 1875, while his wife passed away in 1874. Of their family Charles died in 1903, Samuel is now living in London, England, and Mary is also a resident of the world's metropolis.

William Biggs, the youngest member of the household, pursued his education in the schools of England, in which country he remained until nineteen years of age. He had heard favorable reports concerning the new world, had become interested in this country and believing that he might have good business opportunities here he crossed the Atlantic and took up his abode in Ann Arbor in 1869. For some years he continued his education in this city and as a preparation for the practical and responsible duties of business life he began learning the carpenter's trade, being employed by various contractors and builders, under whose instruction he mastered the various branches of the builder's art, becoming an excellent workman with thorough understanding of the business both in principle and detail. He acted as journeyman until 1880, when he ventured upon an independent business career and soon found that his capability was recognized and that he was able to secure a good patronage. Since that he has been well known as a builder here and many important contracts have been awarded him, his skill and handiwork being seen in some of the fine structures of the city. In more recent years, however, he has practically lived retired, having acquired a handsome competence in the years of his former toil and activity.

In 1875 Mr. Biggs was married to Miss Fanny Cook, of Ann Arbor, whose father is superintendent of the University of Michigan grounds. They have three children; William Ambrose, who is assistant superintendent of the Bell Telephone Company at Dallas, Texas, and who was a student in the engineering department of the University of Michigan; Austin Perry, also a student in the engineering department and now with the Edison Electric Company, of Detroit; and Fanny Bernice, who is now traveling in the west for her health. They also lost a child in infancy, Cella.

Mr. Biggs is a devoted member of the First Congregational church, while in politics he is in-

dependent. He and his wife now occupy a beautiful home at No. 537 Elm street, where in a well earned ease he is enjoying the fruits of his former toil. He has ever been strong in his support of the temperance cause and is a man of high moral character and worth, whose influence has ever been on the side of right, justice and truth. In his business career he made a reputation such as any man might be proud to possess because he was always conscientious in meeting his obligations nor did he ever make an engagement that he did not fill. He rose through successive steps to the plain of affluence, gaining prosperity and an honored name simultaneously.

HARRISON FAIRCHILD.

Harrison Fairchild, proprietor of a large and profitable meat market in Ypsilanti was born near Rochester, New York, on the 22d of March, 1848. His father was Myron S. Fairchild, a native of the Empire state, who for many years was engaged in the milling business but is now living a retired life in Ypsilanti in the enjoyment of a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserved. In early manhood he wedded Miss Mariette Yost, who died in 1878. In their family were two sons: Harrison and Charles M., the latter now proprietor of a feed business and meat market in Ypsilanti.

Harrison Fairchild spent the days of his boyhood and youth under the parental roof and acquired his education in the public schools of Rochester. During the periods of vacation he worked in his father's large meat market in that city and under his direction learned the butcher's trade, which he has followed throughout his entire business career. He came to Ypsilanti in April, 1873, and has been in the meat business in this city for thirty years, being one of the best known and successful and reliable merchants of the city. He is now located at No. 14 North Huron street near the Occidental Hotel, where he is conducting a large and thoroughly up-to-date meat market, enjoying an extensive patronage from the best people of the city. His business

dealings have ever been characterized by honesty and straightforward methods and many of his patrons have for long years given to him their business support.

In 1880 Mr. Fairchild was united in marriage to Miss Ann Mendill, of Ypsilanti. They have no children of their own but have adopted a son, H. H. Fairchild, who is now twenty-one years of age and assists his father in the conduct of the business. They have a pleasant home at No. 126 Huron street and both Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild have an extensive circle of friends in the city where they have so long resided. Fraternally a Mason, Mr. Fairchild belongs to Phoenix lodge, No. 123, A. F. & A. M., and has also taken the chapter degrees. In politics he is independent but is never remiss in his duties of citizenship and has co-operated in many measures for local progress and general improvement. He holds membership in the Methodist church and his life has been characterized by principles which are indicative of his fidelity to the teachings of that denomination.

FREDERICH C. KLINGLER.

Frederich C. Klingler has spent his entire life in Ann Arbor, his native city. He was born February 22, 1870. His father, Charles Klingler, was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany. After coming to Ann Arbor he followed farming in Lima township, Washtenaw county. He married Frederica Frey, who is living in Chelsea, Michigan, and they became the parents of seven children, of whom four are living: William, a farmer, residing near Grass Lake, Michigan; Mrs. Amelia Henbriker, of Chelsea, Michigan; Frederich C.; and Christian, a farmer, residing in Sylvan township, this county.

Frederich C. Klingler was a student in the Lima district school in his early boyhood and then entered upon his business career in the employ of G. F. Stein, proprietor of a meat market at Ann Arbor, with whom he continued for four years. He was afterward in the service of Henry Matthews for three years and five years ago en-

tered the firm of Overbeck & Klingler, since which time he has had charge of the meat department in this extensive establishment at the corner of Fourth and Liberty streets. The firm has enjoyed a very successful existence, a growing trade adding continually to their prosperity. In 1893 Mr. Klingler was married to Miss Lizzie Cox, of Petrolia, Ontario, and they have a daughter, Vivian, now eleven years of age, and a student in the Ann Arbor schools. The parents hold membership in the Zion Lutheran church and Mr. Klingler is also connected with Golden Rule lodge, No. 59, A. F. & A. M., and with the Knights of the Maccabees. In his political allegiance he is a democrat. Having always lived in Washtenaw county his acquaintance within its borders is wide and he is best liked where best known—a fact which indicates his fidelity to principles that in every land and clime command respect and confidence.

JAMES H. EATON.

James H. Eaton, who was born in New York in 1833, died in 1891. He was known in Ann Arbor in his student days, for his professional education was largely acquired in the medical department of the University of Michigan. Later he pursued spring and summer courses in Albany Medical College at Albany, New York, but he never entered upon the active practice of medicine and surgery, but gave his attention to mercantile pursuits. He entered a kindred field of business, however, becoming a retail drug merchant at Fayetteville, Onondaga county, New York, which was his native city. After conducting his store for six years he went upon the road as a salesman for a wholesale drug house of Syracuse, New York, and although he eventually became a member of the firm and was interested in the business as a partner up to the time of his death, he continued to travel, representing the house on the road with excellent success. He had the geniality, friendly disposition and unflinching courtesy as well as keen business sagacity without which the salesman is never prosperous.

On the 14th of February, 1855, Mr. Eaton was married to Miss Elizabeth Storms, who was born in New Jersey and is a daughter of Jacob Storms of that state. Her father died in Ann Arbor, on March 2, 1880, while her mother, who bore the maiden name of Margaret Taylor, and was a native of New York, died in this city in 1903, at the age of seventy-five years. Mr. Storms was a shoemaker by trade, following that pursuit throughout his entire business life. He removed from New Jersey to Ann Arbor in 1841, and here he began work as a shoemaker, doing custom trade and repairing, while later he established a shoe store which he carried on until, because of ill health, he was obliged to retire and enjoyed a period of rest for several years prior to his demise. In his family were seven daughters and two sons, of whom seven are living, namely: Mrs. Eaton; Mrs. L. C. Kersey; Mrs. Rachel Dickinson; Mrs. Sarah Hadley, deceased; George Albert; E. Jay; Mrs. Susan Higgins; Flora M., deceased; and Mrs. Genevieve Jacobs. Mr. Storms was for many years a prominent and well known business man of Ann Arbor, active and enterprising in the work which claimed his attention, and as a merchant he contributed to the commercial prosperity here.

In 1892, following her husband's death, Mrs. Eaton removed from Syracuse, New York, to Ann Arbor, where she has since lived and where her early girlhood days were passed.

WILLIAM S. MILLS, D. O.

Dr. William S. Mills, who with a constantly growing patronage is engaged in the practice of osteopathy in Ann Arbor, was born in Martins-town, Missouri, on the 19th of July, 1865. His father, Sterling K. Mills, was a farmer by occupation and married Anna Boyd, who died twenty-eight years ago. In their family were five children: William S.; Neal M., now deceased; Ernest M., who is engaged in the practice of osteopathy in Corsicana, Texas; Mrs. Mary B. West and Mrs. Laura E. Hatfield, both of Moscow, Idaho.



JAMES H. EATON.



JACOB STORMS.

. In the schools of his native town Dr. Mills began his education and his more specifically literary course was pursued in the State Normal School at Kirksville, Missouri. He afterward engaged in teaching in various places in that state but subsequently turned his attention to merchandising and was thus associated with commercial interests until he took up the practice of osteopathy. He was graduated at the American School of Osteopathy in Kirksville, Missouri, in 1900, and in February of that year located for practice in Ann Arbor, where he now occupies a fine suite of rooms in the State Bank Building. His practice is continually growing and is now very large as the public comes to recognize the value of osteopathic treatment in alleviation of human ills. It is a comparatively new departure in the realms of science but its worth has long since been demonstrated and its followers are becoming more numerous every year, as its effectiveness as a remedial agency is proven by the splendid results which follow its use.

On the 22d of August, 1886, Dr. Mills was married to Miss Jane Archer, a native of Indiana, and they have one son, Harry D. Mills, who at the age of fourteen years is a high school student in Ann Arbor. Dr. Mills has pleasant relations with the Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen and the Masonic fraternity, being a valued representative of these different organizations, and is now junior warden in the Fraternity lodge, No. 262, A. F. & A. M. His political allegiance is given to the democracy. Dr. Mills is a young man of marked enterprise, wide-awake and energetic, keeping in touch with the world's progress, while an affable manner, genial disposition and deference for the opinions of others have gained him warm, personal regard.

CHARLES F. PARDON.

Charles F. Pardon, occupying an enviable position in the business circles of Ann Arbor, exemplifies in his life record the fact that success is not a matter of genius but is the outcome of clear judgment, experience and laudable ambition.

Without special advantages in his youth he has worked his way upward and is now proprietor of a large grocery and meat market in Ann Arbor, his native city.

Mr. Pardon was born on the 20th of June, 1862, and like many of his fellow townsmen is of German lineage. His father, Edward Pardon, was a native of Germany and became a resident of Ann Arbor in 1859. For many years he conducted a merchant tailoring business here with a large and profitable patronage and is now retired from active business, still making his home in this city in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former labor. At the time of the Civil war he espoused the cause of his adopted country and as a member of the Michigan Artillery served from 1861 until 1865, defending the Union cause. He married Miss Wilhelmina Lindemann, with whom he long traveled life's journey but they were separated by her death in 1892. In their family were eight children, namely: Hulda, now the wife of John Schneider; Edward J., a business man of Ann Arbor; William E., who follows farming in Ann Arbor township; Charles F.; Mrs. Minnie Lutz, of this city; Emma, the wife of Jake Eschelbach, of Ann Arbor; Frank, who is in the bakery business in this city; and Clara, at home.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of life for Charles F. Pardon, who like most boys of the middle class divided his time between play and work and the duties of the school room in his youthful days. He is indebted to the public school system of Ann Arbor for the educational privileges that he enjoyed and that fitted him for life's practical duties. When his text books were laid aside he began learning the butcher's trade under the direction of J. Schneider of this city and when he had become a good workman he embarked in business on his own account in South Lyon, where he remained for six years. He then returned to Ann Arbor, where he opened a market, continuing this for six years, when he further extended the field of his labors by adding an extensive grocery department. This was twelve years ago and he is still conducting business at Nos. 221 and 223 Main street, north, occupying a large brick building which he owns. An extensive business, drawing

his patrons from among the best class of citizens, well directed activity and unremitting energy have made him a prosperous merchant. As he has prospered in his undertakings he has wisely placed his savings in property and now owns considerable real estate in Ann Arbor—the safest of all investments.

In 1888 Mr. Pardon was married to Miss Augusta Bethka of this city and they have four children: Elsie Pearl, Olga B., Carl and Leo, all of whom are attending school. Mr. Pardon is a member of Zion Lutheran church. He stands well in business circles, his name being an honored one on commercial paper and those who know him entertain for him warm regard and admiration, which is ever given to those men who work their way upward through their own efforts and whose methods will bear the closest investigation and scrutiny. Promptness, exactness and accuracy have been strong features in his business life and his keen discernment and indefatigable energy are qualities which any might well emulate.

FRANK DETTLING.

Frank Dettling was born on the farm on which he lives on section 28, Freedom township, his natal year being 1866. Here he owns and cultivates one hundred and thirty acres of land constituting a valuable and desirable property. He is of German lineage, his parents being George and Caroline (Weis) Dettling, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father came to the United States when about twenty-five years of age and, making his way at once to Michigan, settled in Freedom township, Washtenaw county. He was a mason by trade and became a contractor in that line of building operations, securing a very extensive patronage, which justified the employment of from fifteen to twenty men. He also carried on farming and was very prosperous in business career, holding at the time of his death a valuable and well improved farm of two hundred and ten acres. He voted with the democracy and was a communicant of the Catholic church. His death occurred in 1876, when he was fifty-two

years of age and the county thus lost one of its best German-American citizens, a man whose efforts contributed to the general progress as well as to individual success and whose life exemplified the fact that prosperity is not a matter of genius but is the outcome of clear judgment, experience and industry. His widow still survives and is living in Ann Arbor at the age of sixty-six years. She was a daughter of Joseph and Tekla (Santer) Weis, who were natives of Germany and came to the United States about 1850, locating first near Adrian, Michigan, while later they took up their abode in Freedom township. Mr. and Mrs. Geodge Dettling were the parents of five children: Martha, deceased; Frank; Josephine, of Ann Arbor; Pauline, deceased; and Matilda, the wife of E. L. Shoemaker, a grocer with J. A. Brown, of Ann Arbor. By a previous marriage to Miss Anna Mosher the father had six children: Joseph and George, who are residents of Freedom township; Elizabeth, the deceased wife of Theodore Ulrich; Frances, the wife of Frederick Kern, of Manchester; Lonis, deceased; and Mary, the wife of Adam Riddle, of Bridgewater.

Frank Dettling was reared upon the home farm and attended the district schools, subsequent to which time he was a student in the high school of Manchester. He afterward engaged in teaching school through the winter terms for ten years and was a capable educator, giving excellent satisfaction in the districts where his services were engaged. He has always followed farming and is to-day the owner of one hundred and thirty acres of valuable land which he has placed under a high state of cultivation and which by reason of its excellent condition constitutes one of the attractive features of the landscape. He raises Durham cattle and Berkshire hogs and he also owns some good horses.

On the 3d of April, 1894, Mr. Dettling was united in marriage to Miss Ida M. Staib, who was born in Grass Lake township, Jackson county, in 1870, and is a daughter of Matthew and Mary (Kress) Staib, who were natives of Germany, whence they came to Washtenaw county, settling here at an early day. Matthew Staib came to the United States with his parents a half century ago.

In his family were nine children: Ida M., who was born in this county and who is now Mrs. Dettling; Fred E., a merchant at Saline, Michigan; Anna, the wife of Frank McGuire, of Saline township; Clara, a resident of Detroit; Arthur, who is living on the old homestead farm in Clinton township, Lenawee county; Minnie and Grace, both at home; Leo, deceased; and Bernard, at home.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Dettling has been blessed with six children: Ruth, born January 24, 1895; Russell G., April 10, 1896; Ezra M., December 7, 1897; Paul O., July 23, 1899; Alta, June 15, 1902; and Lawrence, January 3, 1904. The parents are members of St. Dominic Catholic church of Clinton and Mr. Dettling belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a democrat and has been school inspector, while for five years he was supervisor of his township. He is a man of high standing, being considered one of the best farmers of the community, having a splendid property equipped with fine buildings and all the accessories of a model farm of the twentieth century. In all of his business dealings he has been straightforward and honorable and in citizenship has been loyal and progressive and in social life has been considerate and genial, so that the circle of his friends is constantly growing as the circle of his acquaintance increases.

WILLIAM H. DORRANCE, D. D. S.

William H. Dorrance, formerly a professor in the dental department of the University of Michigan and now in active practice in the city with a well appointed office which shows his familiarity with the most improved methods of the science, was born in Orleans county, New York, August 29, 1842. His father, William H. Dorrance, was a native of Massachusetts and in later life made his home in Albion, New York. He died in the year 1883. A portrait painter in his younger days, he afterward became a jeweler and engaged in that business throughout life. He married Julia A. Baldwin and they became

the parents of seven children, namely: William H.; Juliet, now Mrs. Packard, a widow living in Ann Arbor; George, who is engaged in the jewelry business in Jackson, Michigan; Mary, the wife of a physician of Whiting, Iowa; Frank, deceased; Silas, business manager of a large clothing store in New York city; and Ada, who died in infancy.

Dr. Dorrance supplemented his early education, acquired in the public schools, by a course in Albion Academy at Albion, New York, from which institution he was graduated. Subsequently he entered the University of Michigan in 1877 and completed the full course in the dental department with the class of 1879. Previous to this, however, he had received instruction from a dentist in Albion, New York, and had engaged in practice from 1856 until 1861. Manifesting superior skill and ability in the practical work of the profession as well as comprehensive knowledge of the science, he was chosen a teacher in the dental department of the State University in 1877 and retained connection with the institution in that manner up to 1902. He is now actively engaged in practice in Ann Arbor with a well appointed office equipment with every modern appliance known to the science of dentistry, the practical utility and value of which have been proven. He has always kept abreast with the most modern thought concerning dental practice and in fact has been a leader in investigation and experiment resulting in benefit to the profession. His superior ability has assured him a liberal patronage and his position in the ranks of the dental fraternity is a foremost one. He belongs to the Washtenaw Medical Society, the Michigan Medical Association, the Detroit Dental Society, the Michigan Dental Society and other organizations for the dissemination of knowledge that promotes the proficiency of the followers of his calling.

Dr. Dorrance was married in 1867 to Miss Clara E. Baldwin, a representative of an old New York family, and they have three children: William H., a mechanical engineer with the Solvay Works in Detroit; Susan Juliet; and Wendell Baldwin, who is the wife of Robert M. Fox, one of the bridge engineers of the Michigan Central

Railroad Company. The family residence is at No. 700 South Ingalls street, Ann Arbor.

Dr. Dorrance is a very prominent Mason, having attained the Templar degree of the York rite and the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite and his name is also on the membership rolls of the Royal Arcanum and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In April, 1861, soon after the outbreak of the Civil war, he enlisted in the Twenty-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and he received an honorable discharge in February, 1863. He is now a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. His political support is given the republican party and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Baptist church. He is a man of scholarly attainments and broad intellectuality, who by consecutive steps has advanced to a position of prominence in the dental fraternity of Michigan.

ALBERT BENJAMIN PRESCOTT, M. D.

Albert Benjamin Prescott, M. D., Ph. D., LL. D., for many years director of the chemical laboratory and dean of the pharmacy department of the University of Michigan, was born in Hastings, New York, December 12, 1832. He was the son of Benjamin and Experience (Huntley) Prescott. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the University of Michigan and at once volunteered, and was appointed assistant surgeon of the Michigan Infantry and was placed in charge of a hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, and subsequently at Jeffersonville, Indiana. He was also a member of the medical examining board at Louisville, Kentucky.

In 1865 he returned to the University of Michigan as assistant professor of chemistry and lectured on organic chemistry and metallurgy. In 1870 he was made professor of organic and applied chemistry and of pharmacy, a title which was changed in 1889 to professor of organic chemistry and of pharmacy. He was also made director of the chemical laboratory in 1884 and served as dean of the pharmacy department from

1876 until his death, February 25, 1905. The degree of Ph. D. was conferred upon Professor Prescott by the University of Michigan and the degree of LL. D. by the University of Michigan in 1896. Northwestern University also conferred the degree of LL. D. upon him in 1903. Professor Prescott was a member of many scientific societies. In 1876 he was elected a fellow of the London Chemical Society. In 1886 he was elected president of the American Chemical Society and in the same year was made vice president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and in 1890 president of that association. He was made one of the councilors of the American Chemical Society on its organization in 1891. He presided at the World's Congress of Chemists in Chicago in 1893 and in 1900 was president of the American Pharmaceutical Association. In 1901 he became an honorary member of the British Pharmaceutical conference. He was also a member of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia. In the year of 1880 at the convention of the United States Pharmacopeia he was chairman of the sub-committee upon descriptive chemistry. He was a contributor to the periodical literature of chemistry from 1869 until his death, his work including reports of scientific work under the direction of the university chemical laboratory and his various chemical investigations, chiefly on analytical organic chemistry. Among his books may be named *Qualitative Chemical Analysis with Professor Douglas*, which first appeared in 1874 and ran through a number of editions; *Outlines of Proximate Organic Analysis*, 1875; *the Chemical Examination of Alcoholic Liquors*, 1875; *First Book in Qualitative Chemistry*, 1879; *Organic Analysis, A Manual of the Descriptive and Analytical Chemistry of certain Chemical Compounds in Common Use*, 1887. He contributed the chapter on Alkaloids in the *American Text-book of Legal Medicine and Toxicology* in 1903.

Dr. Prescott was married December 25, 1866, to Miss Abigail Freeburn, who was of Scotch-English lineage, being the daughter of Robert William and Nancy (Spear) Freeburn. She survives him.

President Angell, in his memorial address, spoke of Dr. Prescott as a man of singular modesty, most winning amiability, positive in his convictions and persistent in his work, a man of the highest ethical and religious temperament, of the simplest character and the purest motives. He had the respect and admiration of his colleagues, his students and his townsmen, and what he was to the university in its years of development and growth was best shown by the esteem in which he was held by his associates of the faculty, by the students who have been under him and by the profession at large to whom his writings have been an encouragement and an aid.

For many years Dr. Prescott was an elder in the Presbyterian church. He was faithful in all the relations of life and his memory is kept green in the hearts of many young men who learned to love him.

R. L. SPEECHLEY.

R. L. Speechley, living in Ann Arbor township, where he follows general farming, is a native son of England, born in 1835. His parents, R. J. and Elizabeth (Lancaster) Speechley, were also native of that country and in the year 1836 the father brought his family to the new world, settling first in Canada, whence he removed to Washtenaw county, Michigan, in 1838. He first purchased ten acres of land in Ann Arbor township, where he began gardening and upon that place he lived for twenty years. He then accepted the appointment to the position of janitor of the Union school, in which capacity he was retained for several years, or up to the time of his death in 1870. In his family were three children: R. L.; Martha, the wife of John Peech; and Susan, the wife of Cornelius Cook.

R. L. Speechley, whose name introduces this record, began his education in the district schools and upon the home farm worked when not busy with the duties of the school room. He remained with his father until 1866 and then started out in life on his own account. Whatever success he has since achieved or enjoyed is due entirely to his own efforts. In 1866 he was married to Miss

Anna Wallington, a daughter of Edward Wallington, and following his marriage he worked upon his father-in-law's farm for a time, but in 1868 took up his abode upon his present farm on section 35, Ann Arbor township, where he purchased one hundred and eleven acres of land. He has since sold fifteen acres of this property but still retains possession of ninety-six acres, which constitutes a good farm. He carries on general agricultural pursuits, his principal crops being wheat, oats, potatoes and beans and he also feeds some stock, both branches of his business proving profitable. The farm is a well developed property and Mr. Speechley is now in comfortable financial circumstances.

Unto our subject and his wife have been born three daughters: Martha, who is now a nurse at Fort Wayne, Indiana; Susie, at home; and Carrie, who is also a nurse at Fort Wayne. The family are well known in Ann Arbor township and enjoy the warm regard of many friends. In politics Mr. Speechley has been an earnest republican since casting his first presidential ballot and has firm faith in the principles of the party. He is a man of generous impulses and kindly disposition and his benevolent spirit, deference for the opinions of others and honesty in business life have gained for him the high regard and warm esteem of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

CHARLES STEINBACH.

Charles Steinbach, who since the spring of 1872 has been engaged in the harness business in Chelsea, with a patronage that makes him a prosperous merchant, while his business methods and enterprising spirit constitute him one of the leading representatives of commercial interests in the town, was born in Hlessen, Germany, in 1844. His parents were Henry and Catherine (Volland) Steinbach. The father came to America with his family in 1854 and made his way at once to Michigan. He was first engaged in the grocery business in Enrope, but by trade was a weaver. When he arrived here he purchased a farm of eighty acres north of Ann Arbor, which he

cleared and improved continuing its cultivation until 1865, when he sold that property and removed to the Nowland farm a mile and a half to the north. He rented that place for a year and in the fall of 1865 bought a farm a quarter of a mile west of Lima Center, comprising one hundred and ten acres, to which he added by additional purchases until his place comprised one hundred and ninety acres of rich and valuable land. He was thus identified with agricultural pursuits up to the time of his death, which occurred December 31, 1891. His wife died July 30, 1896. In their family were ten children: Charles, born July 15, 1844; Jacob, August 27, 1846; Martha Elizabeth, February 10, 1849; Burnett, February 17, 1851; Martin, who was born April 8, 1853, and died in March, 1885; Caroline, who was born November 1, 1855, and is the wife of Peter Oesterle, of Sylvan township; Minnie Eva, who was born October 27, 1859, and is conducting the Utopia Millinery Parlor at Ann Arbor; John Henry, born March 3, 1862; George, born May 3, 1866; and Anna Catherine, who was born May 22, 1872, and is the wife of Herman Fletcher, of Lima township. The father was a republican, active in the work of the party and deeply interested in its success. His wife was a sister of Herman and Jacob Volland, the oldest harness merchants of Ann Arbor.

Charles Steinbach acquired his early education in the schools of Germany and laid the foundation for a successful career. After coming to America he remained on his father's farm until 1861, when in August of that year he entered the employ of Jacob Volland, of Ann Arbor, with whom he remained for three years during which time he learned the harness maker's trade. In the fall of 1864 he returned to the home farm spending the winter with his father's family, and then came to Chelsea, where he spent six months. In the spring he removed to Lima Center, where he engaged in business on his own account for five years, and in the spring of 1872 he returned to Chelsea, where he has since engaged in the harness business with gratifying success. In 1894 he erected a fine brick business block forty by sixty feet and two stories in height. Here he is conducting an excellent business, being accorded a liberal pat-

ronage. In 1880 he was granted a patent on a harness pad and in 1881 was granted a patent on a gig tree for harness. He began the manufacture of those articles at Ann Arbor but owing to a destructive fire and the competition of others who forced him out of business he was never able to place his inventions on the market. He has, however, prospered in his industrial and mercantile efforts and is now conducting a good business in Chelsea.

On the 10th of March, 1872, Mr. Steinbach was married to Miss Martha Hutzel, a daughter of August Hutzel, who is represented elsewhere in this work. They have seven children: Henry A., who is married and is connected with the Bell Telephone Company; Otto, who is a piano tuner living in Adrian, Michigan; Charlotte Anna, who is engaged in teaching in Jackson; Emily, who follows the profession of teaching in Sylvan; Helena Louise, who is a graduate of the Michigan University and is engaged in teaching music; Edgar T., who is in the west; and Albert Martin, at home. The family possess exceptional musical talent and skill and Mr. Steinbach at one time was a teacher of the violin. In his political views he is an earnest republican and for some time he served as township treasurer in Lima, while for four years he was postmaster at Lima Center. Fraternally he is connected with Olive lodge, No. 156, A. F. & A. M., with the Knights of the Macabees and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. There have been some discouraging and disheartening features in his career but the obstacles he has met have been overcome by determined and earnest purpose and he has gradually and steadily worked his way upward, gaining a comfortable competence and an honored name as well.

THOMAS ROWE.

Thomas Rowe, who is engaged in the laundry business in Ann Arbor, was born near Montreal, Canada, on the 30th of October, 1863, and is a son of William and Eliza Rowe. The father came to Washtenaw county about twenty-seven years ago, and is now living upon a farm west



THOMAS ROWE.

of the city, his attention being given in undivided manner to his agricultural interests. Unto him and his wife were born eight children, of whom seven are yet living, namely: Elisha, Thomas, Elizabeth, Michael, William, Matthew and George.

Thomas Rowe came to Michigan when a youth of fourteen years, and pursued his education in the schools of Ypsilanti, completing his studies in 1876. He afterward engaged in business as a railroad machinist for six years, and then turned his attention to farming and the dairy business, selling milk in Brooklyn, Jackson county. During the past seven years he has conducted a laundry in Ann Arbor, and in this work has secured a liberal and growing patronage which enables him to conduct a delivery system and employ a large force in the operation of the plant. The excellent work which he does and his good business principles constitute the secret of his gratifying success.

In 1888 Mr. Rowe was united in marriage to Miss Mabel E. Basom, of the town of York, and they have one child, Mabel E., who at the age of twelve years is attending school. In his political views Mr. Rowe is an earnest republican, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist church. He resides at No. 326 North Fifth avenue, and his business is located at No. 406 Detroit street, where he is conducting a fine and well equipped hand laundry. Since entering upon this work his efforts have been attended with success, and he is now a well known representative of industrial life in Ann Arbor.

MARY L. HAMILTON.

Mary L. Hamilton, who has developed a splendid business as a representative of fire and life insurance companies in Ann Arbor, and who is also agent for improved and unimproved real estate, is a native of Salem township, Washtenaw county, born July 7, 1854. Her father, Warren Hamilton, was of Scotch descent and settled on a large farm in Salem township, when he came to this county. Removing later to Ann Arbor he

acted as president of the Washtenaw Mutual Fire Insurance Company for many years. He was a very active and influential worker in the Presbyterian church, in which for a number of years he served as presiding elder. He had two sisters, Mrs. John Pebbles, of Salem township; and Mrs. Horace Bradley, who is now living in Corunna, Michigan, at the age of eighty-one years. Mr. Hamilton, however, passed away May 18, 1877, while his wife, who bore the maiden name of Anna Waldron, died on the 10th of December, 1897, at the age of eighty-two years. She was a native of Seneca county, New York, and received her early education in Ovid Academy. She was a woman of superior character and culture, leading a strong, helpful life. In their family were eight children, namely: Mary J., who died March 12, 1842; Frederick, who died January 20, 1843; Theresa, who passed away September 28, 1874; William R., who died May 1, 1892; Alexander White, who was a prominent business man of Ann Arbor and was instrumental in securing the establishment of the first waterworks here, acting as its president and superintendent for several years and representing a number of fire and life insurance companies, besides practicing law here for twenty years; Florence A., who died May 30, 1884; and Joel Warren, who was postmaster at Eaton, Indiana, for a number of years and cashier of the bank there and also engaged in mining in Mexico.

Miss Hamilton, whose name introduces this record, began her education in the schools of Salem township and continued her studies in the high school of Ann Arbor. She has been in business herself for eleven years as a representative of various fire and life insurance companies and the policies which she has written represent an investment of many thousands of dollars. She is also agent of improved and unimproved real estate and has a wide knowledge of property values and has negotiated a number of important realty transfers. Through her own untiring effort she has built up an excellent business which now returns to her a very gratifying annual income. She resides in a beautiful home at No. 219 Thayer street, south, and she has a

wide and favorable social as well as business acquaintance in Ann Arbor. She has been an active worker in the Presbyterian church, and she possesses a fine soprano voice and musical talent of superior order that makes her a favorite in musical circles in this city.

JAMES JUDSON PARSHALL.

James Judson Parshall, who is carrying on general farming and fruit raising in Ann Arbor township, giving supervision to his business interests although he has passed the eighty-sixth milestone on life's journey, was born in Palmyra, New York, February 23, 1820. He is a representative of one of the old New England families and the ancestry can be traced back to England. The first of the family to come to America was James Parshall, who was sent here by the English government to build a fort at the mouth of the Connecticut river at Saybrook. He landed on the shores of the new world in 1634 and devoted his life to civil engineering and surveying. The great-great-grandfather of our subject was a minister and the great-grandfather, Jonathan Parshall, followed the occupation of farming on Long Island, while James Parshall, the grandfather, who resided in Orange county, New York, followed the occupation of surveying and died in Palmyra in 1825.

John Parshall, father of our subject, was a native of the Empire state and married Persis Hopkinson, who was also born in New York. He was a farmer in early life but became better known as a contractor and builder of canals and took a contract for the construction of a part of the Erie canal. He was likewise engaged in canal building in Ohio, Michigan and Illinois and was also engaged in the mercantile business. He died in the year 1857. In his family were eleven children: Harriet, Julia, Sallie, Elizabeth, James J., Rebecca, Norman, Caleb, John Melvin, Charles Henry and Priscilla. The father was a soldier of the war of 1812 holding the rank of lieutenant and there were eleven representatives of the family name in the Revolutionary war, so

that it will be seen that patriotism and loyalty have been among the strong characteristics of the Parshalls.

James Judson Parshall, of this review, was brought to Michigan in his youth and was a student in the schools of Pontiac. After putting aside his text books he was employed in a store until twenty-one years of age, when he went upon the lakes, spending three years as a soldier. In January, 1845, he came to Ann Arbor and soon afterward purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Ann Arbor township, while subsequently he bought sixty acres of land additional. All of this land he cleared, taking from it about eight hundred cords of stone, which was used for building purposes in Ann Arbor. He laid out Geddes avenue, which passes his home, and was the first man to travel over it. Mr. Parshall has carried on general agricultural pursuits, cultivating the crops best adapted to soil and climate and also raising sheep. He has likewise given considerable attention to horticultural pursuits and at one time had an orchard of five thousand peach trees. At the present time he has one thousand peach trees, four hundred apple trees and six hundred pear trees in bearing condition and his fruit raising interests constitute no unimportant part of his business.

In 1845 Mr. Parshall was united in marriage to Miss Esther McFarland and unto them were born five children, of whom two are yet living, namely: A. J., who is a civil engineer in the employ of the United States government at Cheyenne, Wyoming; and Florence, who is the wife of C. R. Henry, an attorney of Alpena, Michigan. The mother of these children died in October, 1856, and in March, 1857, Mr. Parshall married Elizabeth Culbertson, by whom he had a son, Charles, now managing the home farm. For his third wife he married Mrs. Sarah Stevenson, now deceased, and to them was born a daughter, Lena, at home.

In his political views Mr. Parshall is an earnest democrat and his fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have called him to some offices. He has served as county drain commissioner for eight years and as county supervisor for one year, and at all times and in

all relations of life he has been loyal to the best interests of the county in which he has so long made his home, living here from pioneer times to the present. His name is a synonym for honor and integrity in business affairs, and in the evening of life he is enjoying the respect and veneration which should ever be accorded one who has advanced thus far on the journey. His success is attributable entirely to his own efforts and his honesty, and his life record presents many traits of character worthy of emulation.

ALBERT D. ENGLISH.

Albert D. English was born on the farm where he now resides on section 21, Manchester township, his natal year being 1862. His father, Benjamin G. English, was a native of Ireland, born November 14, 1832, and in 1836 was brought to the United States by his parents, Richard and Susan (Green) English. The father of Richard English came to Michigan from Ireland in 1834 and located in the southeastern part of Manchester township, where he died in 1846. His grandson, John English, brother of Benjamin G. English, lived on section 23, Manchester township, and there died in 1902. He was married to Cordelia A. J. Watkins, a daughter of Royal Watkins. Cordelia English died in February, 1879, and in November, 1897, John English married Mrs. Margaret Zeigler, the widow of Philip Zeigler and a daughter of John D. and Magdalena (Kern) Bauer. She is still living on the old John English homestead. She had no children by her last husband but had one by her first marriage, Christian Zeigler, who is also at home. John English was one of the prosperous farmers of Manchester township, owning over two hundred acres of rich and arable land. He held membership with the Baptist denomination and was one of the founders of the Iron Creek church, in which he also served as an officer. His political support was given to the democracy. The grandfather, Richard English, bought the farm upon which Albert D. English now resides and there he reared his family of eight children,

namely: Ann, who is the wife of Richard Green, of Manchester township; John G., who died in January, 1902; Benjamin G.; Sarah, the wife of Lucius D. Watkins, of Norvell township, Jackson county, Michigan; Susan, who is the widow of John Paine Lowe and resides in Paterson, New Jersey, her husband having been publisher of the Farm Journal of New York city; James W., who died in 1864; Richard W., a contractor and builder at West Duluth, Minnesota; Eliza R., the wife of Henry R. Palmer, of Bridgewater township, Washtenaw county; and Matilda, who died in infancy. Of this family James W. was a soldier of the Civil war. He became a member of the Seventeenth Michigan Infantry, enlisting at Manchester in 1861 and was under General McClellan in all of his campaigns. He was captured at the battle of Spottsylvania Courthouse and taken to Andersonville prison, where he died in 1864, when about forty years of age. Richard English, the father of this family, was for his day a very prosperous man and at his death owned three hundred and twenty acres of rich and valuable land. He was an active worker in the Baptist church of Manchester, served as one of its officers and did all in his power to promote its growth and extend its influence. A gentleman of sterling integrity and splendid character, he enjoyed the love and esteem of his neighbors and many friends. His political support was given to the democracy and he was always loyal to any cause which he espoused. His death occurred in 1853, when he was fifty years of age.

Benjamin G. English, father of our subject, was reared upon the old family homestead and a few years after his father's death came into possession of the old home farm, which he successfully conducted for many years or until he retired to Manchester about ten years prior to his demise, which occurred February 21, 1905. He owned and operated one hundred and fifty acres of land and was a general farmer, practical and progressive in his methods. He belonged to the Freewill Baptist church, was active in its work and was one of the founders of the Iron Creek church in Manchester township. He, too, voted with the democracy but he believed in the gold

standard. For seventeen years he filled the office of justice of the peace and his long continued service certainly indicates his fidelity and justice in the discharge of his duties. He wedded Miss Mary Baldwin, whose birth occurred in the state of New York, on the 17th of August, 1832, and who is now living in Manchester. Her parents were Francis and Jane (Lee) Baldwin, members of the Baptist church and in their family there were five children: Annetta, who was born in 1859 and is living with her mother; Lucy, who became the wife of Rev. Frederick Simmons, a minister of the Baptist church and died at her home in Sheridan, Montcalm county, Michigan, in 1901, at the age of forty years; Albert D., of this review; James W., who died in 1872, at the age of seven years; and Elwin B., who was born in 1874 and is living in Manchester township.

Albert D. English was reared on the farm which is yet his home. He has always lived here and he now owns one hundred and twenty acres of this place and sixty acres on section 28, Manchester township. In his youth he attended the district schools and afterward completed his literary course in Manchester high school, from which he was graduated in 1881. He taught school for one term but has always followed farming and is today one of the most prosperous and progressive agriculturists of his township. He has a beautiful home and upon the place are splendid barns and other equipments, including the latest improved machinery to facilitate the work of the fields. He is likewise a stockholder in the Union Savings Bank of Manchester, of which his father was president from its organization in 1804 until his death. He also owns stock in the Manchester creamery.

On the 2d of November, 1898, Mr. English was married to Miss Marion B. Monteith, who was born in Monteith, Allen county, Michigan, in 1863, a daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Campbell) Monteith. The father was a native of New York and came to Michigan in 1838, settling in Allegan county, where he followed agricultural pursuits. His wife was a daughter of Robert and Jane Campbell, who came to this state in 1835, locating in St. Joseph county. The

town of Monteith, which is a railroad center, was named in honor of Thomas Monteith. In the Monteith family were eight children: Robert C., deceased; David P., who is living in Martin township, Allegan county; Julia, who has also passed away; Thomas, a farmer of Allegan county; Sarah and Jennie, both deceased; Marion; and Maggie S., who is the wife of James E. Harper, a jeweler living in Delhi, New York.

The only child of Mr. and Mrs. English, Thomas, died in infancy. Mr. English belongs to the Iron Creek Freewill Baptist church, of which he is a trustee and his wife is a member of the United Presbyterian church of Martin. He gives his political support to the democracy and has served as school inspector of his township.

RUSSELL E. ATCHISON, M. D.

Dr. Russell E. Atchison, superintendent of the Homeopathic (University) Hospital, at Ann Arbor, was born in Salem township, Washtenaw county, on the 22d of July, 1870, his parents being Stephen and Melissa (Knapp) Atchison, both of whom are natives of the state of New York, but are now living on a farm in Salem township, having removed from the Empire state to Washtenaw county, since which time the father has carried on agricultural pursuits here. In their family are five children: Addie, now the wife of Dean Perkins; Russell E.; Fred E., a real-estate man in Detroit; Myron E., a resident farmer of Salem; and Florence, the wife of Dr. Robertson, of Battle Creek, Michigan.

Dr. Atchison, of this review, began his education in the schools of Salem, was graduated at the high school in Fenton, and supplemented his early training by study in the Ypsilanti Normal. He came to Ann Arbor in 1895 and entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, being graduated therefrom in the class of 1900. He at once entered upon active practice, and is now superintendent of the Homeopathic Hospital connected with the university. This is an immense institution and the position which Dr. Atchison fills is, therefore, a very important



DR. R. E. ATCHISON.

and responsible one. A broad mind, continued investigation and research and an experience of the practical working of the profession have well qualified him for the duties which have devolved upon him, and during his five years' service as superintendent his course has given excellent satisfaction to the medical trustees as well as to the many patients who have received treatment here.

In 1900 Dr. Atchison was united in marriage to Miss Anna B. McRae, a native of Beecher, Ontario, Canada. The hospitality of the best homes is freely accorded them, and they occupy an enviable position in social circles. Dr. Atchison is a member of the Alpha Sigma fraternity, also of the Washtenaw Medical Society and of the Homeopathic Institute.

LEVI DOUGLAS WINES.

Levi Douglas Wines, well known in educational, musical and political circles in Ann Arbor and wielding a wide influence for advancement in these lines in the city where he makes his home, was here born on the 24th of May, 1852, his parents being Daniel Erasmus and Phoebe H. (Douglas) Wines. The father, a native of Connecticut, became a pioneer settler of Michigan, taking up his abode in Detroit in 1831. He removed to Ann Arbor in 1837 and for many years in his business career was engaged in contracting and building. He died in 1893, his remains being interred in Forest Hill cemetery, Ann Arbor, and ten years later, in 1903, his widow passed away. The only daughter born of their union is Mrs. Hale, of Detroit. The father was first married to Ann Maria Baker, by whom he had two children: Charles A. Wines, now of Grand Rapids; and Abram B. Wines, a contractor of Ann Arbor. For her first husband Mrs. Phoebe H. Wines married Charles H. Ludlow, of Long Island, New York, and to them was born one child, Charles H. Ludlow, now a resident of Detroit.

Levi D. Wines, the only son of the second marriage, began his education in the public

schools of his native city at the usual age and passed through successive grades until he had completed the high-school course by graduation with the class of 1870. He afterward took up a course of study in the engineering department of the University of Michigan and is one of its alumni of 1874. Through the succeeding five years his time and energies were devoted to engineering and on the expiration of that period he became a teacher in Ann Arbor in the fall of 1879 and is now professor of senior mathematics in the high school. As an educator he is capable, zealous and earnest, imparting readily and clearly to others the knowledge that he has acquired and his identification with the public-school system of Ann Arbor for a period of twenty-six years stands in incontrovertible evidence of the prominent place which he occupies as an educator in public regard. Professor Wines is also well known in musical circles in this city and has been treasurer of the Choral Union since the fall of 1890 and treasurer of the School of Music of the University of Michigan since its organization in 1892. In fact, he was one of the promoters of the school.

In 1882 Professor Wines was married to Miss Susie C. King, a native of the state of New York, and they have become the parents of four children: Olive Lillie, a graduate of the high school of Ann Arbor and now a student in the literary department of the university; Harold Douglas, likewise a graduate of the high school and now pursuing an engineering course in the university; Dorothy Phoebe and William Bradford, who are public school students here.

Mr. Wines is recognized as a local political leader, exercising his right of franchise in support of the republican party, upon whose ticket he has been called to several positions of public honor and trust. He has twice represented his ward on the board of aldermen and was president of the council for one term, while at this writing, in 1905, he is a member of the board of park commissioners. He is a Mason, belonging to Fraternity lodge, No. 262, F. & A. M., and to Ann Arbor commandery, No. 13, K. T. He is a steward in the Methodist church and takes an interested and helpful part in various lines of

church activity. His is a well rounded character in which due attention is given to the physical, mental and moral development of his nature and with a recognition of man's obligations to his fellowmen he has labored for the best interests of the city and for the promotion of its aesthetic and intellectual culture.

FRANCIS J. LEWIS.

Francis J. Lewis, deceased, an honored veteran of the Civil war and for many years a respected and valued resident of Ann Arbor, was born in this city on the 10th of February, 1844. His parents became residents here in pioneer times. The mother died August 28, 1905, at the advanced age of eighty years after a residence of sixty-five years in Ann Arbor, having established her home here in 1840.

Francis J. Lewis was familiar with the city in its early days when it gave little promise of attaining its present prestige as a commercial and intellectual center. His education was acquired in the public schools. He manifested his loyalty to the government at the time of the Civil war by enlisting in 1861 in the Fifth Michigan Cavalry and serving with General Custer's brigade. He was with the army for four years and one month and was a brave and loyal soldier, never faltering in the performance of any military duty assigned to him. He gave his political allegiance to the republican party which stood as the defender of the Union in the dark days of the country's peril and which has always been the champion of reform, improvement and progress.

After his return from the war, Mr. Lewis entered the employ of the Michigan Central Railroad as brakeman on a passenger train and filled that position for three years. About 1869 he opened a flour and feed store in Ann Arbor, which he conducted for two years, and on selling out opened a summer hotel at Michigan Center, four miles east of Jackson, Michigan, which he conducted for seventeen years. He then disposed of the property and returned to Ann Arbor,

carrying on a billiard hall here for six months, but at the end of that time he was obliged to give up business on account of ill health, and practically lived retired until his death.

On the 12th of May, 1870, Mr. Lewis was united in marriage to Miss Mary M. Crosby, whose parents, James B. and Martha (Hendrix) Crosby, were natives of the state of New York. At an early day in the development of Michigan they came to Washtenaw county and later the father engaged in farming for a number of years in Wayne county, owning and operating a large tract of land near Plymouth. He died in the year 1892 and is still survived by his wife, who is now living in Tuscola county, Michigan. In the family of this worthy couple were six children: Mrs. Alice A. Johnson, also a resident of Tuscola county; Mary M., widow of Francis J. Lewis; Charles W., who is a manufacturer of Jackson, Michigan; Warren C., who follows farming in Tuscola county; Mrs. Lydia F. Myres, of Saline, Michigan; and Mrs. Emma A. Maddigan, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis became the parents of one son, James C., who is now a member of the Ann Arbor bar. Mr. Lewis passed away May 31, 1894, after a residence of a half century in this city and the fact that many of his staunchest friends were numbered among those who knew him from his boyhood to the date of his death is an indication that his life was a most honorable and upright one. In all matters of citizenship he was loyal and progressive, in business was reliable and he held friendship inviolable, but it was in his home that his best traits of character were displayed, for he was very devoted to the welfare of his family.

ROBERT B. HOWELL, D. D. S.

Robert B. Howell, one of the leading instructors in the dental department of the University of Michigan, to whom is accorded a liberal patronage in the private of his profession in Ann Arbor, was born in Pomeroy, Ohio, on the 18th of June, 1876. His father, Thomas S. Howell, was an

expert accountant of Columbus, Ohio, for a number of years but is now engaged in the insurance business in Toledo. He married Helen M. Hoff, who resides with her son, Dr. Howell, in Ann Arbor. In the family were three children: Robert B.; Nellie May, living in this city; and James Hoff, who is attending the high school of Ann Arbor.

Dr. Howell acquired his preliminary education in the public schools and Ohio State University of Columbus, Ohio. As a preparation for his chosen profession he matriculated in the University of Michigan in the fall of 1895 and completed the full course in the dental department in the class of 1898. Thus well equipped by theoretical training for the duties he had chosen as a life work he put his knowledge to the practical test in practice in Ann Arbor and now has a splendidly equipped office at No. 711 North University avenue, which is an indication of his success in his chosen field of endeavor. He is thoroughly familiar with the modern methods of dental practice and his painstaking care and accuracy in all of his work have gained for him a very gratifying success. His standing in the profession is also indicated by the fact that he has been chosen in the dental department of the university and as an educator he is capable, imparting clearly and readily to others the knowledge that he has acquired.

Dr. Howell is a member of the Detroit Dental Society, the Washtenaw County Dental Society, the Michigan State Dental Society and various other medical and dental societies for the dissemination of knowledge relating to the profession whereby proficiency of its representatives is promoted. He has fraternal relations with the Delta Sigma Delta and also with the Masonic lodge in Ann Arbor and he is a member of the Baptist church.

WESLEY E. HOWE.

Wesley E. Howe is a representative of one of Michigan's pioneer families, the name being found on the record of its population as early as 1827, in which year Luther Howe, father of Wesley E. Howe, removed to Allegan county.

He was a native of New Hampshire and a cabinet maker by trade but following his removal to the west he purchased a tract of land and for many years engaged in farming. He married Mary Eager and both he and his wife have passed away. In their family were eleven children but only four are yet living, the surviving daughters being Mrs. Abigail Stone, of Montcalm county, Michigan; Mrs. W. D. Jacobs, who is living in VanBuren county, this state; and Mrs. Elizabeth Tuthill, the wife of Rev. Tuthill, of Nashville, Michigan. One son of the family, Worthington S. Howe, was a soldier of the Civil war and lost his life in the disaster of the steamer Sultana, on the 16th of June, 1865.

Wesley E. Howe, the only surviving son of the family, is a native of Watson, Allegan county, Michigan, born on the 1st of October, 1845, and pursued his education in the public schools there. At the time of the Civil war when but eighteen years of age he gave proof of his patriotism and loyalty by his enlistment in the Union army, becoming a member of Company A, Third Michigan Cavalry at Kalamazoo, on the 31st of December, 1863. He was mustered out of service February 12, 1866, at San Antonio, Texas, after over two year's active service in the south. He came to Ann Arbor in 1878, and having in the meantime learned the milling business he became interested in a milling enterprise in this city. He afterward established a building and contracting business and many good structures of the city have been erected by him and display his handiwork and skill. He is systematic in all that he does and his business methods are in harmony with a high standard of commercial ethics.

In 1868 Mr. Howe was married to Miss Ellen M. Johnson, a representative of a prominent family of Erie county, New York. Her grandmother became a resident of that county in the year 1812. Her father, William P. Johnson, was a farmer and throughout his entire life devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. In his family were ten children, to all of whom the grandfather left fine farm property.

Mr. Howe gives his political allegiance to the republican party, is interested in its success and welfare and has served as supervisor of the

third ward. He is a Mason, belonging to Fraternity lodge, No. 262, A. F. & A. M., also to Washtenaw chapter No. 6, R. A. M., and to Ann Arbor commandery No. 13, K. T. In these organizations he has held office and he is likewise a past commander of the Knights of the Maccabees, while his wife is affiliated with the Ladies of the Maccabees. They have a beautiful residence at No. 922 West Huron street and its hospitality is greatly enjoyed by their many friends.

CHARLES F. MEYERS.

It is a noticeable fact that the young men are at the head of leading business enterprises throughout the country, for their ready adaptability, marked energy and laudable ambition have enabled them to occupy positions of trust and responsibility and to carry forward to successful completion whatever they undertake. In this class belongs Mr. Meyers, who is now conducting a fine commercial and job printing business in Ann Arbor, his native city. He was born here on the 10th of March, 1869, being one of the three children of Simon and Christina (Schiltz) Meyers. The father is now engaged in merchandising in Ann Arbor. The younger brother, William, is engaged in the printing business with his brother, while the sister, Emma, died in November, 1895.

Having acquired his more specifically literary education in the public schools, Charles F. Meyers determined to learn the printer's art, and in pursuance of this desire, in October, 1884, obtained employment in the bindery of the establishment then known as the Ann Arbor Register. Two years later he entered the composing room of the same institution, where he worked himself up to the position of foreman. This place he held for several years, until he embarked in business for himself in 1897. His first location with his own printing establishment was at 105 South Main street. In 1902 he moved to larger and more commodious quarters at 215 South Main street. Here he is conducting a fine commercial and job printing business, which has reached such

profitable proportions as to be one of the leading concerns of its kind in the city. In October, 1904, Mr. Meyers purchased the business block at 309 South Main street, and to this more desirable location anticipates moving his growing business. He is a member of Ann Arbor Typographical Union and was the first among his competitors to consent to sign the agreement for an eight-hour day.

Mr. Meyers was married in 1900 to Miss Clara Maulbetsch, of Ann Arbor, and they have an interesting little son, Edward Horace, now four years of age. Mr. Meyers belongs to Fraternity lodge, No. 262, F. & A. M., and, having filled various chairs, is now master of that body. He has also taken the degree in the chapter and commandery, has "crossed the hot sands" in Moslem temple of the Mystic Shrine, of Detroit, and is a member of the Eastern Star. He is independent in political matters, holding himself free from party alliances. In matters of citizenship, however, he is interested and has co-operated in many measures for the general good and welfare of his native county. He concentrates his energies largely upon his business, which, conducted along modern lines and in keeping with progress in his art, has made him a prosperous representative of his chosen field of labor in Ann Arbor.

DANIEL C. HAAS.

Daniel C. Haas, representing mercantile interests of Ann Arbor as a dealer in groceries and provisions, was born in Scio, Washtenaw county. His father, Daniel Haas, died before the birth of the son. He was a butcher by trade but eventually became the owner of a large farm, which he operated up to the time of his death. He is still survived by his widow, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Rauser and is now living in Ann Arbor township. In their family were three children: Fred G., who is engaged in business in Ann Arbor; Mrs. Mary Steffy, of Stockbridge; and Daniel C. Following the death of her first husband the mother married George Haas and the children of that union are: George, Herman, Elizabeth, John, Will and Eugene.



C. F. MEYERS.

Daniel C. Haas was only two years old when his mother removed from Scio to Ann Arbor, so that he was reared in this city and acquired his education in its public schools. After putting aside his text-books he entered upon his business career as an employe of the firm of Rinsey & Seabolt, grocers of Ann Arbor, whom he represented as a salesman for five years. On the expiration of that period he became agent for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and secured a good clientage in that line but at a recent date he purchased the grocery store at No. 207 South Main street, where he is now conducting business as a senior member of the firm of Haas & Heibein. There, as dealers in groceries and provisions, they are conducting a good business which is constantly growing and has become an important enterprise of the city. In all of his work Mr. Haas has manifested close application, unremitting diligence and that persistency of purpose without which success is never an assured fact and at all times he has been straightforward and reliable in his business transactions, so that he maintains an excellent reputation in trade circles.

Mr. Haas was married on the 18th of October, 1905, to Anna Pontney, of Pittsfield, Washtenaw county.

ADAM G. FAIST.

Adam G. Faist, who is engaged in the sale of agricultural implements and vehicles and also conducts a wagon and carriage manufactory and repair shop in Chelsea, was born in Sharon township in 1868, his parents being David and Agatha (Ohler) Faist. The father was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1819, and in the year 1864 crossed the Atlantic to America, settling in Sharon township, Washtenaw county. He was a baker by trade and followed that pursuit in Germany. Through his wife he acquired one hundred acres of land in this county, which has since been his home and through a long period he was actively engaged in agricultural pursuits. Unto Mr. Faist by his first marriage there were born three children. The mother died in Ger-

many and the father afterward married Agatha Ohler. There are two children of this marriage, Adam and Aggie, the latter the wife of Jacob Klein, of Sharon township. In his political views Mr. Faist is a stalwart democrat, having given his support to that party since becoming a naturalized American citizen. He belongs to the Lutheran church in Freedom township and both he and his wife are yet living upon the old homestead farm in Washtenaw county, Mr. Faist having reached the venerable age of eighty-six years. He has lived a life of activity and enterprise and is one of the respected and worthy German citizens of the county.

Adam G. Faist acquired his early education in the district schools and also attended a German school in Freedom township. He afterward engaged in farming for eleven years, or until 1889, subsequent to which time he devoted four or five years to carpenter work. He then took up the millwright's trade, which he followed for a year in Chelsea and Jerusalem and on the expiration of that period he began the manufacture of wagons, opening a shop in this village. A year later he also began dealing in agricultural implements, which he continued to sell for five years, when he closed out that branch of the business. He now carries a full line of vehicles and also engages in the repair and manufacture of wagons and buggies, having a good shop thirty-two by eighty-six feet and two stories in height, which he built. It is well equipped with the latest improved machinery for carrying on a successful business enterprise of this character and he employs on an average of four people throughout the year. He started by doing hand work but later added machinery and now has a well equipped plant.

In September, 1897, Mr. Faist was united in marriage to Miss Mary Scheible, a daughter of Fred Scheible, of Sylvan township. They have three children: Milda, Esther and Arthur. Mr. Faist is independent in his political views. Fraternally, however, he is connected with Olive lodge, No. 156, A. F. & A. M., Olive chapter, No. 140, R. A. M., and the Order of the Eastern Star and he is in full sympathy with the teachings and tenets of the craft. In his business

career he has met with a gratifying measure of success owing to his unremitting diligence and capable management and is now a leading representative of industrial interests in Chelsea.

CLARENCE B. KING.

Clarence B. King, who without any special advantages at the outset of his business career has labored persistently and earnestly, so that he has made steady advancement in his chosen field of endeavor, is now the manager of the Washtenaw Home Telephone Company and makes his home in Ann Arbor. A native of New Castle, Delaware, he is descended from early American ancestry. His birth occurred on the 18th of February, 1864, and he is a son of Ethan B. and Sarah E. (Morrison) King. The father, also a native of Delaware, followed the occupation of farming as a life work and died in the year 1902. He served his country in the Civil war with the rank of colonel and by his ballot supported the republican party. Religiously he was a Presbyterian. The mother is still living at the old homestead in Delaware, which is one of the oldest settled places of that portion of the country, the original deed to the property being signed by William Penn. In the family were five children: John M., who is engaged in the oil business in Chester, Pennsylvania; Julia C., now Mrs. Bancroft, of Wilmington, Delaware; Clarence B., of this review; Harry A., who is an electrician in the employ of the Western Electric Company of New York; and George C., who is also an electrician with the same company.

Clarence B. King began his education in the public schools of Wilmington, Delaware, and in early manhood went to Chicago, where he sought employment in the electric works, where he remained for about a year. On the expiration of that period he accepted a position with the Electric Street Railway Company at Battle Creek, Michigan, but subsequently returned to Chicago, where he was local manager for the Chicago Telephone Company. He next entered the service of the Western Electric Company in the

manufacturing department and served for three years as road electrician in the telephone central office equipment. He was later employed as electrician in the independent telephone field, after which he accepted the position of assistant engineer with the American Electric Telephone Company, and remained with them until he resigned January 10, 1905, to become manager of the Washtenaw Home Telephone Company, which has plants in Dexter, Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor. This company does local and long distance work throughout Washtenaw county and Mr. King is now its manager. His practical training in electrical work, his thorough knowledge of the business and his marked enterprise well qualify him for the position which he is filling and which brings to him many responsibilities.

In the spring of 1893 occurred the marriage of Mr. King and Miss Sallie Harding, of Newport, Kentucky. Mr. King is a believer in the doctrines of Dr. Alexander Dowie, of the Christian Catholic church, and in politics is independent. A man of pleasing personality, very genial in manner and obliging in disposition, he has won many friends and the number is constantly increasing as the circle of his acquaintance widens.

WILLIAM A. SEERY.

William A. Seery, who has exercised considerable influence in democratic circles and been honored with official preferment, while at the present time he is engaged in the grocery business in Ann Arbor, was born in Dexter, Michigan, on the 14th of October, 1863. His father, Michael J. Seery, was a native of Ireland and in early life came to America, residing for a time in the Empire state. He was married to Miss Rosanna Lavey, of Rochester, New York, and became a resident of Michigan in 1835, establishing his home in Dexter. His death occurred in this state in November, 1902. In his family were two daughters: Mary E., now the wife of Martin J. Cavanaugh, of Ann Arbor; and Rosa,

now the wife of Dr. Roy Munn, of Manistique, Michigan.

William A. Seery, the only son, spent his boyhood and youth in his parents' home and is indebted to the public school system for the educational privileges he enjoyed. He has been a resident of Ann Arbor since 1876 and, actively interested in political questions since attaining his majority, he has labored earnestly and effectively for the success of the democratic party, of which he is a most earnest and zealous champion. He served as deputy recorder of deeds twelve years, and in 1904 was the democratic candidate for recorder but was defeated though he ran some four hundred votes ahead of his party ticket. He is now engaged in the grocery business on East Catherine street. He carries a well selected line of staple and fancy groceries and the neat and attractive appearance of the store, as well as his honorable methods and earnest desire to please his customers, has secured to him a growing and gratifying business.

In November, 1893, William A. Seery was united in marriage to Miss Emma E. Schill, of Saline, and they have become the parents of two children, Clarence W., ten years of age, and Merciel, six years old, both attending school. The family are well known in this city, where they have many friends.

CHARLES HENRY GUTHARD.

Charles Henry Guthard, conducting a general hardware, stove and implement business in Saline township, was born on the 6th of May, 1868, in Saline township, but like many of Washtenaw county's citizens is of German lineage. His father, Henry Guthard, was a native of Kassel, Germany, and came to Washtenaw county, in 1845, after seventy-seven days spent on the voyage between Germany and America. Here he became the owner of a farm of eighty acres. He found Washtenaw county an almost unbroken wilderness with only here and there a settlement to tell that the seeds of civilization had been planted which in due time were to bear rich fruit.

The farmers in those early days drove ox teams to Detroit, where they secured their supplies. In connection with the other early settlers Mr. Guthard aided in transforming the county into a rich agricultural district and he continued a valued resident here up to the time of his death, which occurred September 16, 1903. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Katherina Bieber, was also a native of Kassel, Germany, and her death occurred on the 19th of September, 1904. The members of the family were as follows: John, who is living on the old homestead farm in Saline township; Emma, who became the wife of Carl Bickel, of Cleveland, Ohio, and died in May, 1905; Mary, the wife of Herman Weihe, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Kate, the wife of John Heininger, of Saline township; Clara, the wife of Rev. James Rilling, of South Bend, Indiana; and Miss Libbie Guthard.

The other member of the family is Charles Henry Guthard of this review, who at the usual age entered the district schools of Saline township, wherein he continued his studies until thirteen years of age, when he began work as a farm hand. He was thus employed for a number of years and when from his earnings he saved sufficient capital to engage in business on his own account he became a partner of Adam Hornung in the spring of 1903 in the conduct of a hardware business in the village of Saline. The partnership was dissolved in April, 1904, at which time Mr. Guthard admitted Henry A. Schroen into partnership. They conduct an extensive business as dealers in stoves, general hardware, farm implements, buggies, paints, glass and seeds and draw a large trade from the surrounding country. Their specialty in stoves is the Round Oak. Their business is growing rapidly, yet along healthful lines and they are now accorded a liberal patronage which brings them a good return upon their investment.

On the 21st of April, 1892, Mr. Guthard was united in marriage to Miss Louise Schroen, a sister of Henry A. Schroen and a daughter of George Schroen, of Saline. They have two sons, Edgar and Raymond, the former a student in the Union high school. Fraternally Mr. Guthard is connected with Saline lodge of the Maccabees,

while in his political affiliation he is a stalwart republican and in religious faith a German Lutheran. His entire life has been passed in the village and township of Saline and his life record is well known to his fellow citizens, who regard him as a man of genuine worth, thorough reliability and excellent business capacity.

LOUIS P. HALL, D. D. S.

Louis P. Hall, a representative of the dental fraternity in Ann Arbor, was born in Toledo, Ohio, on the 1st of June, 1860, his parents being Israel and Olivia B. (Bigelow) Hall. Removing to this city, the father became one of its prominent and leading residents, wielding a wide influence in public affairs and giving tangible support to many measures that have had direct benefit upon the welfare and development of Ann Arbor. He was particularly interested in the school system and his labors were effective in furthering the cause of public education. Many other lines, however, felt the stimulus of his energy, his sound judgment and his effective labor and his value and worth as a citizen were so uniformly acknowledged and appreciated that his death was the occasion of deep and widespread regret when, in 1890, he was called from this life. His widow, still surviving him, yet resides in Ann Arbor. In their family were six children: Mrs. Mary B. Dubois, of this city; Eugene B., a business man of Ann Arbor; Mrs. M. L. Walker; Mrs. Sidney E. Eastman; Louis P.; and Charles A. B., of Johnson City, Tennessee.

Louis P. Hall was a young lad when brought by his parents to Michigan and at the usual age he became a public-school student, continuing his studies until he was graduated. On the completion of the high-school course he entered the literary department of the University of Michigan, spending one year there. He then entered business life, with which he was associated for several years when, in 1886, he matriculated in the dental department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated with the

class of 1889. Thus having determined upon the practice of dentistry as a life work he opened an office in Ann Arbor and has been accorded a liberal patronage, for he soon demonstrated his ability, having the mechanical skill and the scientific knowledge that make the competent dentist. Upon his graduation from the dental department, he was appointed first assistant to the professor of operative dentistry and has for some years been at the head of that department.

In 1885 Dr. Hall was married to Miss Elizabeth C. Douglas, a daughter of Judge Samuel T. Douglas, of Grosse Isle, Michigan. They have four children: Douglas, Louis P., Jr., Richard N., and Elizabeth Olivia.

Dr. Hall is a member of the Washtenaw County Dental Association, the Michigan State and the Detroit Dental Associations and an honorary member of the Toledo Dental Association. He is likewise a member of the Institute of Dental Pedagogics and of the Delta Sigma Delta fraternity. Dr. Hall is interested more or less in affairs outside of his profession, having been a director in the Omega Portland Cement Company at Jonesville since its first year, and is also a director and the president of the Ann Arbor Cattle Company, of Wyoming. An active church member, he is secretary of the vestry in the Episcopal church and takes a helpful and effective part in promoting the various church activities. For his family he has provided a beautiful residence at No. 1530 Hill street.

CHARLES BRAUN.

Charles Braun, interested in general agricultural pursuits in Ann Arbor township, was born in the city of Ann Arbor on the 29th of May, 1848. His parents were John and Anna Maria (Eberhardt) Braun, both of whom were natives of Germany, but their marriage was celebrated in Ann Arbor, Michigan. The father was born in 1816 and in 1836 crossed the Atlantic to America with a company of young men. In 1837 the mother came with a party to the new world. Mr.



CHARLES BRAUN.

Braun was a mason by trade and followed that pursuit in Michigan until 1852, when he purchased eighty acres of land in Scio township west of Ann Arbor and began farming. He lived upon that place until 1860, when he sold out and bought one hundred and eighty acres of land on section 5, Ann Arbor township, to which he afterward added until his farm comprised two hundred and forty acres of land, which he brought to a high state of cultivation. He carried on general farming and stock raising, meeting with a creditable measure of success, and his life was characterized by unremitting diligence and energy. He died January 9, 1876, at the age of forty-nine years, while his wife survived him for a long period, passing away on March 11, 1894. His political allegiance was given to the democratic party. In the family were eight children: Fred B., who was born in 1840 and died in 1902; John M., born August 16, 1843; Catherine, who was born July 22, 1845, and is the wife of J. M. Stein; Charles, of this review; Christian, who was born February 23, 1850, and died December 16, 1902; Christina, who was born March 23, 1851, and is the wife of Fred Kern; Henry, who was born May 20, 1854; and Simon, who was born February 2, 1857, and died August 3, 1887.

Charles Braun of this review was reared in the usual manner of farm lads, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist, and his education was acquired in the public schools. After all the children were grown he purchased their interests in the farm, thus coming into possession of the old homestead property, on which he carried on general farming until 1893. He then concentrated his energies upon agricultural pursuits and is today one of the best known fruit raisers of this part of the state, having a peach orchard of twenty acres, while nine are planted to apples. He has also bought and fed stock and in later years has bought and sold stock. The farm is a well improved property on which are two good barns, one fifty-six by thirty-eight feet, the other sixty by thirty-eight feet, together with good buildings for the shelter of the grain, stock and farm machinery. The residence was erected in 1867.

Mr. Braun was married in 1887 to Miss Mary Andrews, a daughter of John Andrews, of Scio township. They have had three children: Sylvia Maria, who was born March 10, 1888; Carl William, born June 27, 1889; and Simon Walter, born June 19, 1891. All are now attending school. Mr. Braun is recognized as one of the stalwart advocates of democracy in Washtenaw county and is active in the work of the party. He has served for three years, from 1892 until 1895, as supervisor and again filled the office from 1898 until 1902. In the fall of the latter year he was elected county treasurer for a term of two years and in 1904 was defeated for that office in the great republican landslide. In positions of public trust he is ever faithful, his course being marked by an unflinching patriotism and devotion to the general good. He holds membership in the Zion Lutheran church of Ann Arbor and has a wide and favorable acquaintance in the city and throughout this part of the state by reason of his energy and success in business life and his activity in political circles. Since 1892 he has been secretary of the German Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company.

WILLIAM SCHULTZ.

William Schultz, successfully conducting a grocery business in Ann Arbor, has spent his entire life in Washtenaw county, his birth having occurred in Dexter on the 1st of March, 1877. His father, Henry Schultz, was a native of Mecklenburg, Germany, and spent his youth in his native land, coming to the new world in 1860. In October of that year he arrived in Washtenaw county, where he became identified with agricultural pursuits. He settled first at Dearborn but in 1875 removed to Dexter, where he made his home upon a farm until 1902, and then removed to Chelsea, where his life's labors were ended in death on the 24th of July, 1904. He had married Miss Mary Jessen, of Holstein, Germany, and their wedding trip was the voyage to the new world. They became recognized as worthy farming people of this locality, enjoying in high measures the respect and good will of all with whom

they were associated. They were separated by death for only a brief period, for Mrs. Schultz passed away in October, 1904, less than three months after her husband's death. In their family were thirteen children, eight of whom are yet living: John W., a resident farmer of Webster; Jacob E.; Mrs. Mary Johnson, of Dexter; Fred F., who follows farming; Samuel, who is living on the old homestead; William, of this review; David, who follows farming in Webster township; and Mrs. Finkbeiner, of Lima township.

William Schultz was reared upon the old homestead farm and early became familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist as he tills his fields and cares for his stock. In his youth he attended the district schools of Dexter and later continued his studies at Chelsea and the Ypsilanti Normal, subsequent to which time he became engaged in grocery business in connection with his brother, Jacob E. Since June, 1903, he has been a resident of Ann Arbor, at which time he embarked in the grocery business at No. 314 South State street, under the firm style of Schultz Brothers and they now have a large trade, employing three wagons in the delivery of their goods. Their patronage has steadily increased from the beginning and their business has now reached very profitable proportions.

Mr. Schultz is a republican in his political views but without aspiration for office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs, in which he is meeting with very creditable and gratifying success. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church. In April, 1903, he was married to Miss Elma Weimeister, of Howell, Michigan, and they have gained many warm friends during their residence in the county seat.

CHRISTIAN REIFF.

Christian Reiff is the owner of valuable farming property in Ann Arbor township and is one of the respected and worthy citizens of Washtenaw county. Like a large majority of the leading men of this part of the state, he is of German birth, the place of his nativity being Wur-

temberg and the year of his birth 1856. His parents were Michael and Lizzie (Horning) Reiff, also natives of Germany, where the father is still living. He is a farmer by occupation, his entire life being devoted to the tilling of the soil. In his family were nine children, three of whom crossed the Atlantic to the new world, a brother and sister of our subject being residents of the state of Washington. The brother has been very successful in connection with the salmon fisheries for fifteen years, conducting a profitable business in the line of that industry.

In 1873 Christian Reiff, then a youth of sixteen years, came to America, making his way at once to Washtenaw county, where he was employed as a farm hand for fifteen or sixteen years. With the capital he acquired through his own earnings he then bought fifty-four acres of land on section 30, Ann Arbor township, from Fred Schmidt and in 1895 he bought the ten-acre tract of land upon which he now resides. The entire farm of sixty-four acres has been cleared. There was only six acres cleared when he took possession of the farm and he performed much arduous labor in bringing the place under its present high state of cultivation. He raises the cereals best adapted to soil and climate and in addition he has a fine orchard of fourteen acres planted to pear, peach, apple, plum and quince trees. He also keeps five cows and finds a ready sale on the market for the butter which he produces because of its excellent quality.

In the year 1887 Mr. Reiff was married to Miss Mary Hiemendenger, a daughter of Michael Hiemendenger, of Ann Arbor township. They have five children: Robert, Oscar, Edwin, Arthur and Alma, all at home, Robert being now employed in Ann Arbor.

On coming to America Mr. Reiff took out his naturalization papers and in 1878 became a citizen of this country. Since that time he has exercised his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the democracy and his fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have frequently called him to office. He served as path master for ten or twelve years and in 1905 was chosen township treasurer for one term. No trust reposed in him has ever been betrayed

in the slightest degree and on the contrary he is most loyal to every responsibility and obligation that devolves upon him. He holds membership in the Trinity Lutheran church at Ann Arbor and his life is in harmony with his professions. Through many years he has resided continuously upon his farm, which is now a well improved property. He has built there a good barn thirty by forty-four feet and he has two houses upon his farm, one of which he rents. This property is the visible evidence of his life of thrift and enterprise and shows what may be accomplished by determination and purposeful action when guided by sound judgment.

C. LUDWIG SCHNEIDER.

Ann Arbor is greatly indebted to the fatherland for a large portion of its representative citizens, men of marked activity and enterprise in business who by a ready adaptability to the altered conditions of the new world have so directed their efforts here as to win personal success and also contribute to the general prosperity of the localities with which they are identified. To this class belongs Mr. Schneider, whose birth occurred in Echterdingen, Stuttgart, Germany, on the 4th of September, 1867. His father, John George Selneider, was a prominent contractor of that place, making his home there up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1878. His widow, Mrs. Frederica Schneider, is now living in Ann Arbor. In their family were seven children: Fred, who is now residing in Galveston, Texas; Gottlieb, Victor and Charles, who are all employed in Ann Arbor; C. Ludwig, of this review; Clara Selneider, who is living with her mother in this city; and Mrs. Fredericke Schmid.

C. Ludwig Selneider pursued his education in the schools of his native country but in his youth accompanied his mother on their removal to the United States and learned the trade of a tinner in the employ and under the direction of John Ffisterer, of this city. He has since continued in the same line and now conducts a large heating, tin-smith and plumbing business at No. 207 South

Fifth avenue, where he employs a large force of workmen and also utilizes several wagons in connection with the business. He established this enterprise in 1896 and from the beginning has met with gratifying success, the number of his patrons increasing year by year, his fellow townsmen appreciating his capable workmanship and fidelity to every business trust. His own practical understanding of the trade enables him to carefully direct the labors of those whom he employs and he is always just and considerate in his treatment of those who are in his service as well as honorable in his relations to those who award him contracts in his chosen line.

In 1890 Mr. Selneider was united in marriage to Miss Mary Covert and they have become the parents of five children: Isetta, Irene, Estella, Ludwig and Theodore. The family home is an attractive residence at No. 548 South First street built in pleasing style of architecture and it is a favorite resort with the many friends of the family. Mr. Schneider exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party, with which he has been identified since becoming a naturalized American citizen. He belongs to Ann Arbor lodge of Odd Fellows, to the Knights of the Maccabees and the Loyal Guards and is a valued representative of these different organizations because he is loyal to their principles and teachings. The family are all communicants of St. Thomas' Catholic church.

FRED THOMAS STIMPSON.

Fred Thomas Stimpson, conducting the University Billiard Hall at Ann Arbor, is a native of the middle west and has spent his entire life in this section of the country. He was born in Aurora, Illinois, February 20, 1863, his parents being George and Sarah (Weightman) Stimpson. The father was a farmer by occupation and died thirty-three years ago but his wife survived him for thirty years. In their family were fourteen children, of whom the following are yet living; Mrs. Rebecca Porter, who resides in Detroit; George, who makes his home in Elgin,

Illinois; Mrs. Lizzie Houghtby, of Shabbona, Illinois; and Fred T., of this review.

Fred T. Stimpson pursued his education in the public schools of his native city and in early life lived for a time upon the homestead farm near Aurora, Illinois. At a later period in his business career, however, he became proprietor of a grocery store at Elgin, Illinois, which he conducted until 1893, when he sold out and entered the employ of Morgan & Wright, of Chicago. He came to Ann Arbor in August, 1904, and established the University Billiard Hall at No. 334 South State street. He has since conducted it and has made it a popular pleasure resort of the city, carrying on the business with profit to himself and to the satisfaction of his many patrons, who are constantly increasing in numbers.

In 1887 Mr. Stimpson was married to Miss Anna Hurst, of Shabbona, Illinois, and they now have an interesting family of three sons: Elroy B., Thomas W. and Frederick E., aged respectively sixteen, thirteen and eight years and all students in the public schools of Ann Arbor. Mr. Stimpson is a staunch advocate of republican principles, supporting the party since attaining his majority, yet without aspiration for office. He belongs to the Methodist church and is a gentleman of genial, kindly nature, of obliging disposition and affable manner, who has won close friends and has already become popular in Ann Arbor during the period of his residence here.

HUDSON T. MORTON.

Hudson T. Morton, a real estate dealer and speculative builder of Ann Arbor, has in his business operations contributed in substantial measure to the benefit and upbuilding of the city. He was born in Pittsfield township, February 21, 1845, his parents being James T. and Emily (Clemmons) Morton. The father, a native of Mexico, New York, came from the Empire state to Michigan, in 1826, settling first near Lansing, in Williamston township, Ingham county, where he secured a tract of government land, which he

cultivated and improved, developing a good farm in the midst of the forest. Later he followed the millwright's trade and built many saw and grist mills throughout that part of the state. In 1830 he again entered a claim and thereby became the owner of eighty acres of land in Pittsfield township, Washtenaw county. This was on section 21, and is the farm which is now owned by Hudson T. Morton. The father engaged in its development and cultivation until the spring of 1865, when he removed to Macon, Michigan, but later he returned to Pittsfield township, where his last days were spent. He was one of the honored pioneer settlers of the state, casting in his lot with the residents of Michigan when this was a frontier district. He served as a captain in the state militia for about thirteen years, being thus connected with the military service while in Pittsfield township. He had also had military experience in New York and became very efficient as a drill master and was commissioned captain of this company. He died in 1874, and had he lived but twenty-nine days longer would have attained the seventieth anniversary of his birth. His wife survived him until 1888, passing away in Ann Arbor at the age of eighty-eight years.

Hudson T. Morton, their only child, acquired his early education in the district schools of Pittsfield township, and later at the Union school and in the normal school at Ypsilanti, Michigan. Soon after putting aside his text books he began buying and selling land, and eventually became interested with others in western lands, especially in Nebraska farms. He also bought property in Ann Arbor and has transformed unsightly tracts into fine residence property by the erection of modern buildings. Many prominent buildings attest his ability as a builder, and he now owns between twelve and fifteen dwellings here. He has never ceased to operate in western lands, and has also instituted many financial industries of the west where he has had business investments. He has, however, made his home in Ann Arbor continuously since 1876.

In 1898 Mr. Morton was married to Miss Anna C. Fredlund, a native of Marquette county, Michigan, and they have two sons and two daughters, Edith A., Anna May, Hudson T. and



HUDSON T. MORTON.

Daniel James T., all born in Ann Arbor. Mr. Morton is a thirty-second degree Mason, being a member of Golden Rule lodge, No. 159, A. F. & A. M.; Washtenaw chapter, No. 6, R. A. M.; Union council, No. 11, R. & S. M.; Ann Arbor commandery, No. 13, K. T.; Michigan Sovereign consistory, S. P. R. S., of Detroit; and Moslem Temple of the Mystic Shrine, Detroit. Both he and his wife are members of the Eastern Star lodge, and he also belongs to the Elks lodge, No. 325, of Ann Arbor, the Knights of the Maccabees, while Mrs. Morton is a member of the Ladies of the Maccabees.

Mr. Morton is a republican in his political allegiance, but the honors and emoluments of office have had no attraction for him. He has concentrated his efforts upon his real estate and building operations, and through his purchase and sale of western lands, and as a speculative builder, he has gained the success that makes him one of the most substantial residents of this city. Much of the property which he has purchased has steadily advanced in value because unsightly vacancies have been occupied by attractive residences of his erection. In all his business interests he is enterprising, sagacious and persevering and his prosperity is therefore well merited.

ERHARD THEODORE ALBER.

Erhard Theodore Alber, the senior partner of the firm of Alber & Horning, proprietors of the St. James Hotel, is a native son of Washtenaw county and in his business career has displayed the enterprise which has been the dominant factor in the upbuilding of the great middle west. He was born in Lodi township on the 25th of August, 1866. His father, John George Alber, became a resident of this county when eighteen years of age and settled upon a farm in Lodi township, where for many years he was identified with general agricultural pursuits. At the time of his arrival this was largely an unsettled district in which the work of improvement and progress had scarcely been begun and he entered from the government a claim of eighty acres, to which he has

since added as his financial resources have increased until he is now the owner of a valuable farm of one hundred and thirty-six acres, which under his careful supervision and cultivation has become very productive. In religious faith a Lutheran, he is an active worker in the church, doing all in his power to promote its growth and extend its influence. In his political allegiance he is a democrat. He married Miss Marguerita Metzger, who died in 1899, leaving seven children, as follows: Charles Michael, a resident farmer of Saline, Michigan; John George, who also makes his home at Saline; John August, a contractor residing in Ann Arbor; Fred Erhard, who is living in Perry, Lodi township; William Henry, who is engaged in general farming near Saline; and Emanuel Gottlob, who is engaged in painting at Saline.

Erhard T. Alber, the other member of the family, was reared upon the old homestead farm in the usual manner of lads of the period and when about six years of age he began his education in the district schools of his native township. He pursued his studies through the winter months and in the summer seasons worked upon the home farm until about twenty years of age, when thinking that he would find other occupation more congenial he left the parental roof and began learning the carpenter's trade. Subsequently he spent five years in the employ of the Ann Arbor Railroad Company, working in the line of his trade and on the expiration of that period he began contracting and building on his own account, in which he continued for five years. In 1891 he took up his abode in Ann Arbor and he is now engaged in the hotel business as a partner of Nathan Horning, under the firm style of Alber & Horning, proprietors of the St. James Hotel. They conduct a strictly modern hostelry of twenty-five rooms heated with steam and there is a barber shop and buffet in connection. Mr. Alber is popular with the patrons of the hotel and receives a liberal patronage from the traveling public. Everything possible is done for the comfort and convenience of the guests and the hotel is conducted along the most modern lines, so that it would be a credit to a city of much larger size than Ann Arbor.

In the year of his removal here Mr. Alber was married to Miss Emma K. Horning, who was born in Pittsfield township. A Mason, he belongs to Fraternity lodge, No. 262, A. F. & A. M. and is in hearty sympathy with the principles of the craft. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he is a member of the Zion Lutheran church. His entire life has been passed in the county of his nativity and his deep interest in its welfare is manifest in the public-spirited support which he gives to various measures for the general good. He is recognized as a man of good business qualifications, of keen foresight and unfaltering enterprise and his success is the merited reward of his persistent labor.

HARRY HOWARD AVERY, D. D. S.

Dr. Harry Howard Avery, who has secured a very desirable patronage in the practice of dentistry in Chelsea, was born in Marion, Livingston county, Michigan, February 4, 1867, and is a son of Henry and Harriet (Sprague) Avery. The Avery family is of English lineage and was established in Connecticut at an early period in the colonization of the new world, probably about 1635. The representatives of the name have long figured prominently in political circles and a large number were soldiers of the Revolutionary war, eight being killed in the storming of one fort, while nine were killed at the burning of New London, Connecticut. The father removed from Seneca Lake, New York, to Michigan, when a youth of eight years. This was in 1839, at which time his father, Benjamin Perkins Avery, brought the family to the west, settling at Dansville, Michigan. He was a farmer and stock raiser and for many years carried on general agricultural pursuits in Livingston county but in 1902 sold his farm property and took up his abode in Hull. He also possessed considerable ability as a carpenter and in addition to farming carried on contracting and building. His life has been characterized by unflagging industry and enterprise and displays many sterling characteristics worthy of emulation. In his family were the following children:

E. L., who has been engaged in the practice of dentistry at Howell for fifteen or sixteen years and was formerly connected with the German-American Coffee Company; Harry Howard, of this review; C. B., who is one of the professors in the Chicago University, being a teacher of manual training there; and Millicent, the wife of Frank Bailey, a capitalist living at Santa Clara, California.

Dr. Avery, whose name introduces this record, attended school in Marion and after putting aside his text-books engaged in teaching for four years. On the expiration of that period he entered the Michigan University in 1889, becoming a student in the dental department, from which he was graduated in 1892, his degree at that time being conferred upon him. He then came to Chelsea, where he has since been in practice. In addition to his practice Dr. Avery is agent for the German-American Coffee Company, which employs some three thousand people on their plantation, most of whom are Tumbella Indians. He is also interested in the Tabasco Chiapas Transportation & Trading Company. There are forty-three thousand acres in the plantation, fifteen hundred acres being devoted to the raising of coffee, which produces about one million pounds to the acre. There are four hundred and sixty-three thousand one hundred and eighty-six bearing trees and one hundred and forty thousand trees which will bear in three years. The company was organized in January, 1900, and its business has become a paying investment. They also own six hundred thousand rubber trees. The headquarters of the company are in New York and the plantation lies in Chiapas about one hundred and eighty miles from the coast. The company is formed upon the co-operative plan and does a wholesale business and also sells direct to the consumer. The coffee plantation was established about fourteen years ago by a German officer.

Dr. Avery was married to Miss Ida Whitaker, a daughter of Louis Whitaker, of Howell, in October, 1890, and unto them has been born one son, Arthur Henry, who is now a student in the public schools. Dr. Avery belongs to Olive lodge, No. 156, A. F. & A. M., Chelsea chapter, No. 140, R. A. M., to the Knights of Pythias fraternity,

the Maccabees tent and the Foresters. In politics he is a republican and has served as councilman of Chelsea.

GEORGE CORSELIUS.

George Corselius, to whom an honorable name was more than great riches and whose life was crowned with the respect and confidence of his fellowmen, was numbered among the early journalists of Michigan. His birth occurred on a farm in Sussex county, New Jersey, January 17, 1806, near the banks of the Delaware river. In the paternal line the ancestry of the family can be traced back to the old French barons, and his mother was of Prussian lineage, being descended from some of the military heroes who won laurels in the Thirty Years war.

George Corselius acquired his education in the schools of his native county but when still quite young he left New Jersey and traveled through Pennsylvania and other states, working for the farmers in order to secure an education. He arrived in Michigan in early pioneer times and entering the field of journalism was at one time editor of the *Detroit Advertiser and Tribune*. In 1829 he came to Ann Arbor to edit the *Western Emigrant* at the request of Judge Dexter, who owned the paper. This was the time of the agitation over Morgan and the paper supported the principles of the Anti-Mason party. When it had fulfilled its mission it ceased and was succeeded by the *Washtenaw Whig*, of which Mr. Corselius was the founder, beginning its publication in 1833. He was likewise corresponding editor of the *New York Journal of Commerce* and the *State Journal of Ann Arbor* and in addition to his writings for the papers he was the author of several articles of value which were published in the magazines of the day treating subjects on moral and intellectual science. He was also the author of a pamphlet entitled "Hints Toward the Development of a Unitary Science or Science of a Universal Analogy." At one time Mr. Corselius was elected and served for a term as register of deeds, being chosen as the candidate of the

whig party, to the principles of which he was loyally devoted.

Mr. Corselius was married in 1835 to Clementia Cardell, who was born in Bennington, Vermont, and who after living in Philadelphia and New York city came west to Ann Arbor to join her brother, who was a practicing physician here. She was descended from the Norman kings. Mr. and Mrs. Corselius became the parents of four children: Cornelia E., who for many years was a teacher in the schools of Ann Arbor and now lives in a pleasant home at 414 Lawrence street; William S., who is living retired at Strawberry Lake, Michigan; Alfred, who was killed in the battle of Gettysburg; and Edward, who entered the Civil war at the age of sixteen years and is now living a retired life at Claremont, Virginia. He has four interesting children: Grace, twenty-two years of age, now spending a year with relatives at Niagara Falls, New York; James, twenty-one years of age, preparing for a journalistic career; Helen, twenty years of age, who is a telegraph operator at Spring Grove, Virginia; and Clara C., sixteen years of age, who is displaying considerable talent as a musician. The family are Episcopalians.

The father continued his journalistic work until 1849. Hoping that he might better his health and financial condition and provide a good home for his family he started for California, but he was taken ill at Panama and possibly homesick and heartsick by reason of his separation from his family, to whom he was tenderly attached, he started on the return voyage but died on the ocean passage between Panama and New York and his remains were lowered into the depths of the sea. One who knew him well and intimately wrote of him, "In days when partisan literature carried a keen edge Mr. Corselius knew how to wield it but if he ever wounded any person he was himself the greater sufferer. He was a man of most gentle and benevolent disposition. He was of a somewhat ungainly figure but of a spiritual symmetry that is attained by but few. He could feel an injury most keenly but was incapable of resentment or malice. He lived so scrupulously by the golden rule that he had no gold in his purse." The *New York Journal of Commerce*,

commenting on his demise, said, "The deceased was for some time editor of this paper, in which capacity he acquitted himself with great ability and to the entire satisfaction of its patrons. He afterward occupied a similar relation in the State Journal, a Whig paper, published at Ann Arbor, and was ever an active and true hearted advocate of the great conservative principles of the whig creed. He is also author of several able and well written articles, published in the magazines of the day, on moral and intellectual science. As a thinker he was calm and original, patient, acute and thorough in his investigations and of a decidedly philosophical turn. As a writer he was dignified, vigorous and correct, indulging at times his love of the abstract, but ever aiming to inspire his readers with that spirit of benevolence and philanthropy with which he was animated. A child of genius he was unqualified to struggle with the rigors of a world and in his calm contemplation of ideal perfection, individual and social, he seemed forgetful of want and of need of "laying up for himself treasures of earth." He has died an honest man, and poor, leaving a family. His wife survived him until July 9, 1887, and passed away at the age of seventy-seven years.

HENRY G. PIPP.

Henry G. Pipp, a well known contractor of Ann Arbor, the extent and importance of whose business interests rank him with the leading representatives of the industrial art here, was born in Frankfort, Germany, February 7, 1866. His father, William Pipp, was also a contractor and builder, and he died in the year 1891. Further mention of him is made in connection with the sketch of Herman W. Pipp on another page of this work. He married Elizabeth Schmid, who still surviving, makes her home in Brighton, Michigan, and of their family of eight children, six are yet living, as follows: William, who is superintendent of a factory in Howell, Michigan; Mrs. Matilda Case, who is living in Brighton; Minnie, who makes her home in Howell;

Fred, who follows carpentering in Brighton; Herman W., of Ann Arbor; and Henry G.

Although born across the water, Henry G. Pipp was reared in Michigan, his youthful days being spent in Brighton, where he was a public-school student. He afterward learned the carpenter's trade under the direction of his father and others by whom he was employed, and subsequently he went to Howell, Michigan, where he entered upon an independent business venture, being connected with building operations at that place for seven years. In 1892 he arrived in Ann Arbor and opened an office at No. 423 Fuller street, where he resides. He has become well known as a contractor and builder, the evidences of his handiwork being seen in many good structures of the city, which add to its attractive appearance and substantial improvement. He has erected a number of fine private residences here, including the elegant home of Dr. Warthin and the beautiful residence occupied by Father Kelly of St. Thomas church, and also public buildings; and he has the reputation of being a man of his word, who holds fully to high business principles.

Mr. Pipp was married in 1888 to Miss Susan Russell, of Howell, Michigan, and their two children, Russell and Helen Catharine, aged eight and six years respectively, are now attending the parochial schools.

Mr. Pipp belongs to the Knights of the Macca-bees and the Knights of Columbus, and of the Catholic church is a communicant, while in the exercise of his right of franchise he supports men and measures of the republican party. He is a very energetic man, and his labors have brought him prosperity.

MISS FRANCES E. CASPARI.

Miss Frances E. Caspari, whose reputation in musical circles is so wide that she needs no special introduction to the readers of this volume, having become well known in oratorio and concert work, was born in Ann Arbor, November 4, 1879, her parents being William and Catherine (Meuth) Caspari. The parents, natives of Germany, emi-



HENRY G. PIPP.

grated to the new world in 1865, settling in New York city, where they lived for several years, removing to Ann Arbor, where they have resided for the last thirty years. There were six children in the family of whom four are living: Catherine, William, Cecelia and Frances E.

Miss Frances E. Caspari began her education in St. Thomas' Catholic school of this city, afterward attending St. Mary's Academy at Monroe. Her attention was early directed to a musical education in the development of her natural talents, she having been a pupil of St. Thomas' Conservatory of Music, under Sister Boromeo, of John Dennis Mehan, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and later of the University School of Music of this city under William Howland, from which school she graduated in June, 1905, with high honors. She is now teacher of voice culture in Ann Arbor, a fine soprano singer, who has become well known in oratorio and concert work, having been one of the soloists at the annual May Festival here, for the past three years. She possesses a soprano voice of wonderful power and quality and of dramatic skill as well and is one of the most prominent leaders of musical interests in this city. She has been soloist in St. Thomas' church of this city for a number of years and in the Cathedral of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. She belongs to the Catholic church and to the Sigma Alpha Iota sorority and with her mother resides at 424 North State street.

FRED W. SCHOEN.

Among the native sons of Michigan who are now successfully engaged in business in this state is numbered Fred W. Schoen, who is successfully engaged in the hardware and general merchandise business in the village of Bridgewater. He was born in Detroit in 1868. His father, Anton Schoen, was a native of Prussia and in 1852 crossed the Atlantic to the United States. He was a merchant tailor and in his native country was employed in that capacity in the Prussian army. Industry was one of his strong characteristics and brought to him a gratifying measure of success. For a time he followed his trade in De-

troit but in 1871 he bought a farm of eighty acres in Freedom township, Washtenaw county, and there devoted his energies to the tilling of the soil and the care of his crops up to the time of his demise. He was a staunch republican and the family held membership in the Evangelical Lutheran church. In early manhood he wedded Christina Beutler, a native of Germany, their wedding being celebrated in Detroit in 1854. Mr. Schoen passed away upon the old family homestead in this county in March, 1901, in his eighty-first year and is still survived by his wife, who is living in Bridgewater. They had twelve children and reared them all, namely: Frank, who is now deceased; Charles, living in Dexter township, Washtenaw county; Paul, a resident of Roseville, Michigan; Fred W.; Henry, deceased; Albert A., a minister of the Evangelical Lutheran church at Chelsea, Michigan; Jacob, who is living in Bridgewater township; Rosie, deceased; Carrie, the wife of Charles Rentschler, a farmer of Pittsfield, Michigan; Mary, the wife of George Reimold, living on the homestead farm in Freedom township; Christina, the wife of John Stabler, of Freedom; and Pauline, who is acting as housekeeper for her brother Albert in Chelsea.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for Fred W. Schoen in his youth. He was reared upon the old family homestead and attended the district schools of Freedom township and high school of Manchester. He afterward taught for one term in a German school and for two terms in an English school, after which he became connected with commercial pursuits as a clerk in the general store of John Kensler at Manchester, with whom he remained for eight months. In 1891 he bought out the stock of general merchandise at Bridgewater and added a line of hardware, carrying a large stock of goods for a village of this size. He is very successful and is the only merchant in the township. A liberal patronage is accorded him in recognition of his straightforward dealing, reasonable prices and earnest desire to please his customers.

Mr. Schoen was married, in 1893, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Tag, who was born in the village of Saline, Michigan, in 1872, a daughter of Fred-

erick and Margaret (Schlagel) Tag. The father was a native of Germany and about 1869 came to the United States, locating in Saline township, this county. He is a shoemaker by trade. In his family were seven children: Mrs. Elizabeth Schoen; George, who is engaged in the shoe business in Clinton with his father; Amelia, the wife of Charles Anglemeyer, of Bridgewater township; Frederick, a bookkeeper at McConnell's dry-goods store, of Adrian, Michigan; Louise, the wife of Frank Leeson, of Manchester township; Katie, a graduate of Brown's Business College; and William, deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Schoen have two children: Viola L., who was born in 1894; and Norman A., in 1900. The parents are members of the German Evangelical Lutheran church and Mr. Schoen holds membership with the Benefit Association. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party, was appointed postmaster of the village of Bridgewater in 1897 and is a notary public. He is also a trustee and secretary of the Freedom Evangelical Lutheran church and gives active co-operation to various movements for the material, social, political and moral progress of the community in which he makes his home.

JOHN J. EDWARDS.

John J. Edwards, engaged in the publishing of lectures and law books in Ann Arbor, with a large business that is indicative of his enterprise, careful management and modern methods, was born in Huron county, Michigan, July 17, 1859. His father, Thomas Edwards, was a native of Swansea, Wales, and became a sea captain. In their family were six children, three of whom are living: John J., of this review; Thomas, who is living in Washington, D. C.; and Daniel A., also a resident of that city, and associated with his brother as proprietor of the Columbian Correspondence College of that city.

John J. Edwards spent his school life in St. Clair county, Michigan, and for a number of years he resided in Wexford county, this state, devoting

his attention to the lumber business. He came to Ann Arbor in 1898, and here he established the lecture business, publishing lectures in all departments of the University of Michigan. He is located at No. 320 South State street.

When twenty-two years of age, Mr. Edwards was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Ward, of Port Huron, Michigan, and they became the parents of three children: T. J., who at the age of twenty-three years is in business with his father; William J., twelve years of age, who has already displayed marked talent in musical lines and is a student in the Ann Arbor schools; and Ward Daniel, eleven years of age, also attending school.

Mr. Edwards is independent in his political views and affiliations, voting for the best man or the best ticket without regard to political parties.

WILLIAM J. CLANCY.

William J. Clancy, conducting a large contracting business in Ann Arbor and elsewhere, to which he has devoted his energies for twelve years, is a native son of this city, his birth having here occurred in May, 1866. His father, William Clancy, was a native of Ireland and in his boyhood days came to the United States. In early life he learned the mason's trade, which he followed throughout his active business career and for fifty years he was a resident of Ann Arbor, where his death occurred in 1892. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Nelligen, has also passed away. Their surviving daughter is Mrs. Katherine Powell, who is living in Howell, Michigan.

William J. Clancy, the only son of the family, was educated in the public and parochial schools of Ann Arbor and served an apprenticeship to the mason's trade here, becoming a practical workman, expert in his chosen field of labor. He was employed by others for some time and then about 1893 began contracting on his own account, since which time he has worked his way upward to a successful and growing business, owing to his thorough familiarity with the trade both in prin-

ciple and detail. In all of his business interests he is systematic and methodical, is alert and enterprising, is watchful of opportunities and quick to utilize the advantages that come to him and moreover he has sustained an unassailable reputation for integrity in all transactions.

In 1890 Mr. Clancy was married to Miss Emma Tesmer, of Ann Arbor, and they have become the parents of two daughters and a son, Mary, Ruth and William. Mary is attending school in this city. Mr. Clancy is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is an independent democrat in his political affiliations and is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church. He lives in a beautiful home at No. 415 Lawrence avenue, where various evidences of wealth and a cultured taste are seen, his success in his chosen field of endeavor enabling him to provide his family with all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

WILLIAM A. CLARK.

William A. Clark, now living retired after active connection with business interests in former years, was born in Lincolnshire, England, August 28, 1849. His father, James Clark, likewise a native of the same country, crossed the Atlantic to the new world in 1850 and after spending about a year in New York made his way westward to Michigan. He was a teacher by profession and for many years was connected with educational interests in this state, where he remained until his death, July 31, 1892. He wedded Mary Ann Allaby, also a native of England, who died February 18, 1891. In their family were seven children, of whom the following survive, namely: Mary Ann Clark, who is residing in Ann Arbor; William A., of this review; Eliza Jane, now the wife of Byron Roberts, of Chicago; Mrs. Eve Edwards, of Oklahoma.

William A. Clark was only about a year old when his parents came to this city and he obtained his education here, after which he entered business life. As the years passed he accumu-

lated a comfortable competency as the result of his carefully directed labors, good management and keen business discernment and is now living retired at his beautiful home in Ann Arbor at No. 311 North Main street.

At the time of the Civil war Mr. Clark espoused the cause of the Union, enlisting in 1861 as a member of Company H, Eighth Michigan regiment. He served throughout the period of hostilities and at the close of the war in 1865 received an honorable discharge. He entered the army as a private, participated in many hotly contested engagements, and by his valor and meritorious conduct on the field of battle won promotion from grade to grade until he was commissioned captain.

In 1869 Mr. Clark married Miss Louise Wildt, of Ann Arbor, and they have two children: Winifred Louise, living at home; and William Walter, who is in the United States mail service. Mr. Clark belongs to Golden Rule lodge, No. 159, A. F. & A. M., Ann Arbor chapter, No. 6, R. A. M. and commandery No. 13, K. T., and is thus familiar with the teachings and practices of the York rite, while the spirit of the craft finds exemplification in his honorable life and his straightforward relations with his fellowmen. In his religious faith he is an Episcopalian. Politically a republican, he has long given stalwart support to the party, and for two terms he served as city clerk of Ann Arbor, but has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking. However, his labors have been beneficial to Ann Arbor in various lines, for his co-operation can always be counted upon to further progressive movements that have for their object the upbuilding and welfare of the city.

JOHN P. WALSH.

Among the native sons of Dexter township, still residing within its borders, John P. Walsh is numbered, his birth having occurred on the old family homestead here on the 2d of September, 1857. His parents were John C. and Honora (Wallace) Walsh, both of whom were na-

tives of County Kilkenny, Ireland. In the fall of 1849 the parents crossed the Atlantic to America, making their way from Waterford to Liverpool, England, and there taking passage on a westward bound sailing vessel, which, after many weeks, dropped anchor in the harbor of New York. Soon they resumed their journey westward, proceeding by way of the Hudson river to Albany, thence by canal to Buffalo, and by way of the Great Lakes to Detroit, from which point they came by rail to Dexter. For a short time they remained with Mr. Dooly, and Mr. Walsh, seeking a favorable location, then purchased eighty acres of land, which he at once began to clear and farm. Later he added to his homestead until he had one hundred and sixty acres, and there he carried on general agricultural pursuits, making a specialty of wheat. He served on the school board for a number of years, and was interested in community affairs, giving his support and co-operation to many measures for the general good. In February, 1850, he went to California attracted by the discovery of gold in that state, and there he engaged in mining with varying success until November, 1855, when he returned to Michigan. Here he continued to make his home until his death, which occurred in 1883, when he was seventy-one years of age. His wife passed away in 1870, when fifty-one years of age. Five children were born unto them in Ireland and five after they reached America, namely: Margaret; Patrick; Anastasia; Mary, who died in Ireland; Michael, who died in this country; Alice; John, deceased; John P., of this review; James, who is living in Grand Rapids, Michigan; and Mary, who completes the family.

John P. Walsh, spending his boyhood days under the parental roof, pursued his education in the public schools, and was reared in the usual manner of farm lads of the period. He has spent his entire life in Dexter township, and has carried on general farming on his own account since attaining his majority. He raises wheat and corn and has one hundred and sixty acres of land under a high state of cultivation. He is practical in all that he undertakes, and his labors have been so carefully directed as to win for him a gratifying measure of success.

On the 7th of May, 1884, Mr. Walsh was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Cavanaugh, who was born January 6, 1858, and is a daughter of William and Anna (Maloney) Cavanaugh. The parents were both natives of Kings county, Ireland, and the father died in Illinois, while the mother passed away in Dexter at the age of sixty-five years. In their family were three daughters and a son: Mary, now Mrs. Walsh; Stephen, who is living in Dexter; Sarah, who makes her home in the same village; and Catherine, deceased. The father came to America in the '50s, and was engaged in steamboating on the Ohio river. Following his death the mother removed to Michigan and her last years were passed in Dexter. They were both members of the Catholic church. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Walsh has been blessed with six children, and the family circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death. They are as follows: William, born March 7, 1885; Margaret May, born March 16, 1886; Agnes, born March 29, 1887; Alice L., born October 10, 1888; Honora A., who was born May 31, 1890; and James W., born on the 16th of July, 1893.

Mr. Walsh is a member of Crystal tent, No. 270, K. O. T. M., of Dexter, and he and his family are communicants of the Catholic church. He has been township clerk for four years, has been a member of the school board for twenty-one years, school inspector for two years, and is at present supervisor of Dexter township. He votes with the democracy, and in the various positions to which he has been called he has been found a faithful officer, true to the trust reposed in him by his fellow townsmen, who recognize his worth and give to him their respect and confidence.

ERNEST A. CLARK, M. D.

Ernest A. Clark, physician and surgeon of Ann Arbor, is a native of Ontario, Canada, born December 21, 1865. His paternal grandfather, Moses Clark, died in Detroit, Michigan. His father, Dr. George F. Clark, was one of a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters,



DR. ERNEST A. CLARK.

of whom one of the sons died in early childhood, while the others are yet living. Three of the number are physicians, Dr. Whitman E. Clark being a successful practitioner at Three Rivers, and president of the Homeopathic Society of Michigan. Dr. C. W. Clark is engaged in practice at Winnipeg, Manitoba. He was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1875 with the degree of B. S., and took his medical course in Chicago. The third brother is Dr. George F. Clark, father of our subject. He is a graduate of the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical School and for forty-four years has practiced successfully in Ontario, having an extensive patronage. He was born in New Brunswick and wedded Abigail A. Birch, who was born in Ontario, where they still make their home. They have but two children, Ernest and George F. The latter completed the course in the medical department of the University of Michigan in 1893, and has practiced for the past six years in Bay City, Michigan.

Dr. Ernest A. Clark, after acquiring his early education in the common schools, continued his studies in the Collegiate Institute at Aylmer, Ontario, and in Woodstock College of Ontario, and then matriculated in the University of Toronto, where he was licensed to enter upon the practice of medicine. Later coming to Ann Arbor, he was graduated from the university here, completing the medical course with the class of 1890. He afterward entered upon practice in this city, where he has since remained, and he soon demonstrated his ability to cope with the intricate problems that continually confront the medical practitioner in his efforts to check the ravages of disease and restore health. He has been assistant surgeon in the Homeopathic Hospital, was assistant in the eye, ear and throat department, was city physician of Ann Arbor from 1891 until 1897, and a member of the board of health from 1901 until 1903 inclusive.

His political views accord with the principles that constitute the platform of the democratic party. He is a Mason, belonging to Red Cross lodge of Ann Arbor, and he also affiliates with the Maccabees. In 1893 in this city he married Anna M. Ditz, who was born here, and is a daughter

of Joseph Ditz. They have one child, Josephine A., who was born in Ann Arbor. Dr. Clark attends the Baptist church, and his wife the Bethlehem church. They are prominent socially, having gained a large circle of friends whose homes are hospitably opened to them.

WILLIAM H. ESSLINGER.

William H. Esslinger, who although a young man, has already attained success in industrial circles in Ann Arbor, conducting a large horseshoeing and blacksmithing establishment as a partner in the firm of Seybold & Esslinger, was born in Ann Arbor, July 15, 1873. His father, Frederick Esslinger, was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and by trade was a blacksmith and horseshoer. He also became a minister of the German Methodist church, and devoted his life to industrial pursuits and to the moral development of the community in which he lived. He married Mary Schlagel, and died June 22, 1905, at the age of fifty-six years. In their family were seven children, of whom six are living, namely: Charles, a manufacturer of Dayton, Ohio; William, a horseshoer; Edward, a grocer; Fred, who is with the American Express Company of Ann Arbor; Mrs. Julia Stark, of Ann Arbor; and Mrs. Elizabeth Brinzer.

William H. Esslinger acquired his education in the public schools of this city, and in his youth learned the trade of blacksmithing and horseshoeing. He is now a partner of George W. Seybold under the firm style of Seybold & Esslinger, and they are conducting a large horseshoeing and blacksmithing establishment in the city, located at No. 113 South Fourth avenue. Mr. Esslinger has the reputation of being the best horseshoer in the county, and his excellent work has been the secret of his large patronage.

In 1894 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Esslinger and Miss Addie Holdridge, of Somerset, Michigan, and they have two children, Raymond and Elwin, both of whom are attending school in Ann Arbor. Mr. Esslinger is a member of the German Methodist church, and he is

likewise connected with the Knights of the Macabees. In his political affiliation he is a republican, but without political aspiration for office, as his time is fully occupied by his business cares wherein he is meeting with signal success.

BURTON LEONARD SWEET.

Burton Leonard Sweet, local agent for the Singer Sewing Machine Company of Ann Arbor, is a young business man, whose enterprise and laudable ambition constitute the secret of a well merited success. He was born in Salem township, Washtenaw county, on the 26th of March, 1870. His father, William Sweet, is a native of the Empire state, and came to Washtenaw county in 1846, since which time he has carried on agricultural pursuits here, his home being now in Salem township. He is a member of the Congregational church, is a staunch republican in politics and is now seventy-seven years of age. He married Emily Hudson, who also survives. In their family were twelve children, of whom ten are yet living: Robert, who resides upon the home farm in Salem township; William, a resident farmer of South Lyon; Hattie, deceased; Phillip, a farmer of Salem township; Mrs. Mary Quentale, of Ann Arbor; Norman, a farmer living near Cadillac, Michigan; Mrs. Dolly Warren, of Salem township; Mrs. Allie Ristin, of Ann Arbor; Rev. M. J. Sweet, of Hudson, Michigan; Burton Leonard, of this review; Mrs. House, of Detroit; and Luella, now deceased.

Burton Leonard Sweet is indebted to the district-school system of Salem township for the educational privileges which he acquired, and which were supplemented by study in the Ypsilanti Normal. When his school life was over he sought employment in Ann Arbor and was variously engaged here for some time. Later he became manager of the Ypsilanti Sewing Machine Company, and in 1905 he took up his abode in Ann Arbor as local agent of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, located at No. 118 East Huron street, opposite the courthouse. Here he has developed an excellent business and is re-

garded as a worthy representative of trade circles in this city. He carries a full line of sewing machines, all of its different parts and supplies, and his patronage is liberal.

In 1893 occurred the marriage of Mr. Sweet and Miss Minnie Jennings, of Pontiac, Michigan. Their home has been blessed with four children, Harvey, Burton, Gertrude and Maude. Mr. Sweet is a member of the Congregational church and is independent in politics. While he has never sought to figure before the public in any light save that of a business man, he has nevertheless won the respect and good will of a large circle of friends who recognize his genuine worth. He has always lived in Washtenaw county, and from his boyhood days down to the present, he has gained the regard and esteem of those with whom he has been brought in contact.

WILLIAM B. COPELAND.

William B. Copeland, a contractor of Ann Arbor, was born in this city, January 10, 1875, and although yet a young man he has attained a creditable position in business circles. His parents were William and Ella (Coon) Copeland, the former a native of Lincolnshire, England, and the latter of Ann Arbor. The father, who was a contractor and builder, died in the year 1904, but the mother is still living and now makes her home in Delaware, Ohio. In their family were three children, of whom William B. is the youngest, the others being: Charles A., of Ann Arbor; and Mrs. Lichty, who makes her home in this city and is now traveling in Europe.

At the usual age William B. Copeland entered the public schools, wherein he passed through successive grades until he had gained a fair English education. He then put aside his text-books and entered upon the task of preparing for a business career, by learning the stone mason's trade. He followed masonry, becoming an expert workman, and during the past eleven years he has conducted business for himself as a carpenter contractor and builder. In this way he has erected many fine residences in Ann Arbor, in-

cluding the beautiful home of Dr. Hudson on Oxford road, of Dr. McMurrich on Hill street, and of Mrs. John Burg, also on Hill street. He is now erecting a fine home for himself at No. 208 Catherine street. A glance at these fine residences is sufficient to indicate the character of his work, and his standing in the field of his chosen endeavor. He is a young man of marked enterprise, carrying forward with rapidity, energy and exactness whatever he undertakes, and his labors have been crowned with a gratifying measure of prosperity.

In 1903 Mr. Copeland was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Weimer, of Ann Arbor, and they are widely known in this city, where they have always resided and where Mr. Copeland has so directed his efforts as to gain signal recognition of his ability in a business that has now reached extensive and profitable proportions.

DANIEL HISCOCK.

In the long list of their honored dead, whose passing away in recent years, the city of Ann Arbor and Washtenaw county have been called upon to mourn, few if any, will be found in that mute procession whose memory will be kept longer-green than that of Daniel Hiscock.

Mr. Hiscock was born in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, September 15, 1819. His paternal grandfather was Noah Hiscock, a native of Massachusetts, and of English lineage. His father, James Hiscock, also a native of the Bay state, and a farmer, was born in 1788, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. His mother, who bore the maiden name of Nancy Sprague, was the daughter of Daniel Sprague. She was born in Massachusetts in 1794 and was married in her native state. She was also of English ancestry. James Hiscock and his wife, after their marriage, moved to Wayne county, Pennsylvania, where they resided for twelve years. When Daniel was about ten years of age, the family set out for Michigan, which territory had been thrown open for settlement only a few years previously, and was still part of the "Wild West." The journey, which

was made by wagon and a three-horse team, occupied six weeks; and they arrived at their destination October 29, 1829. During the trip they camped by the wayside, lodging two nights in the Maumee swamps. The family located in the woods on section 20, which has long since been forming part of the city of Ann Arbor. James Hiscock engaged in general farming, in which pursuit he continued up to the time of his death. Few of the present generation realize the hardships endured by those early settlers. The broiling sun of summer, causing the rise of vapors from the swamps and virgin soil, pregnant of fever and ague, and the rigors of the long winters were only a part of the tribute which nature exacted from those who conquered the wilderness.

In the family, in addition to Daniel, were six boys and three girls. Two of the latter died in childhood. The surviving one, Mrs. Rebecca Wood, died in Ann Arbor in the early '50s. The boys all lived to maturity, but only one, Levi, who lived for some years at Earlville, Illinois, and moved to California in the early part of 1906, now survives.

Daniel was the eldest of the family. He attended school in Ann Arbor, where educational facilities were not far advanced in those early days. He worked with his father, assisting him to clear the farm; also worked for some time for his neighbors on their farms, and drove a team of four cattle, says an earlier historian, "while shaking like a leaf from the ague."

His father died in 1840 and his mother followed him about ten years later. After the death of his parents, Daniel found it necessary to assume the care of the family. This he did faithfully, caring for the younger children until they were old enough to take care of themselves. The property was then divided among the family.

Mr. Hiscock's farm was on section 20, and on it he erected several fine buildings. His cattle, which formed his chief line of live stock, were recognized as being of a very fine breed. He also raised sheep which, in their day, were famous both for their mutton and their wool. He was also a dealer in wool, the field of his operations extending over all Washtenaw county. His

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peach orchard was one of the finest in the county.

For over twenty-five years prior to his death, he was one of the directors of the Ann Arbor Savings Bank, and for six or seven years was an extensive coal and wood dealer. The field of his activities was, by no means, confined to that of farming and mercantile pursuits. He took an active part in politics, being elected one term as supervisor, and three terms as alderman from the third ward. In the beginning of his political career he affiliated himself with the old line whig party, but later became a republican.

Mr. Hiscock was married on November 10, 1847, to Miss Maria White, daughter of Eber and Polly White, who came to Washtenaw county from Sheldon, New York, when Mrs. Hiscock was only six weeks old. Of this union were born Charles E., now president of the Ann Arbor Savings Bank; Edward D., a prominent coal dealer and merchant of Ann Arbor; and Mary, wife of J. J. Reed, a well known real-estate dealer of Chicago.

Mr. Hiscock's tragic death, which occurred on the evening of May 30, 1901, was a great shock to the citizens of Ann Arbor. He was returning in his buggy to the city from a trip which he had made that afternoon into the country, and was crossing the Michigan Central tracks at Whitmore Lake crossing, when the vehicle was struck by a fast express train coming from the west, killing him instantly. For several years prior to his death, Mr. Hiscock had been afflicted with deafness, and it is generally supposed that he did not hear the approaching train. As a sad co-incidence, his son Edward D., was a passenger on the train, but although he learned that a man had been killed, he did not know it was his father until after he got into Ann Arbor. Mr. Hiscock had accumulated quite a competency; and in this untimely end, Ann Arbor lost one of her sturdiest and most progressive citizens.

His death was deeply deplored by his hosts of friends and acquaintances, and was considered a distinct loss to the community, whose interests he had done so much to advance, and where in life he was honored and respected by all who knew him. His funeral was one of the largest ever held in Ann Arbor. He was buried in Forest

Hill cemetery. His religious faith was that of the Methodist church. His wife, who still survives him, lives with her son, Charles E., in the family residence at No. 911 North Main street, Ann Arbor.

SAMUEL A. STADEL.

That the building interests of Ann Arbor have some most competent representatives, men who have attained high proficiency in this line of industrial art is evidenced throughout the beautiful university city in its fine residences, substantial business blocks and modern public buildings. The firm of Stadel & Alber, of which Samuel A. Stadel is the senior partner, are receiving a liberal share of the public patronage in this line because of an ability and business integrity that has won for them an enviable position in industrial circles.

Mr. Stadel was born in Ann Arbor, December 5, 1873, and is of German parentage. His father, Jacob Stadel, a native of Germany, came to America in his boyhood days and spent his life in Ann Arbor. He married Christine Eckerd and both have passed away, the latter in 1897 and the former in 1903. In their family were four sons and three daughters: George, who is with Sauer & Company, contractors of Ann Arbor; William, a resident of Grand Rapids, Michigan; Pauline, of this city; Mrs. Lydia Marsh, also of Ann Arbor; Samuel A.; Emanuel, who is engaged in the clothing business in Ann Arbor; and Katherine, of this city.

At the usual age Mr. Stadel became a public-school student and when his education was completed he began learning the carpenter's and joiner's trade, being employed by John Lucas, J. Krumrei and others. In 1901 he formed a partnership and established the firm of Stadel & Alber, contractors and builders, and they have since erected many fine homes in Ann Arbor, their labor adding to the attractive appearance of one of Michigan's most beautiful cities. Viewed from a financial standpoint their labors have also been successful and the record of the firm entitles them to further consideration and patronage.



SAMUEL A. STADEL.

In 1901 Mr. Stadel was married to Miss Sophia Zeifle, of Ann Arbor, and they have a little daughter, Esther, three years of age. They held membership in the Bethlehem Evangelical church and Mr. Stadel affiliates with the Modern Woodmen, while his political views accord with the principles and policy of the democratic party. He is, however, without political ambition, desiring rather to concentrate his energies upon his building business in which he is meeting with signal success.

EDWARD L. SEYLER.

Edward L. Seyler, who after seven years incumbency in the office of city assessor, has recently resigned to become the cashier of the newly organized German-American Savings Bank of Ann Arbor, was born in this city, August 17, 1866. His parents were Adam D. and Catherine (Bessinger) Seyler. The father was a native of Canada, and the mother's birth occurred in this county. She was a daughter of Conrad Bessinger, one of the early settlers of Washtenaw county, who arrived here when Ann Arbor was a very small town. He came to the west from Buffalo, New York, traveling across the country with an ox team; and at the time of his demise, was the oldest man in the county, passing away at the very venerable age of ninety-four years.

Adam D. Seyler arrived in Washtenaw county in the early '60s, having made his home in Canada up to that time. Here he began clerking for John Maynard, dealer in dry goods on Main street in Ann Arbor, with whom he remained until 1864, when he embarked in business on his own account as a retail shoe merchant on Main street. He continued in the trade up to the time of his death, and was very successful. He was a poor man when he arrived in this county, but as the years passed through his frugality, diligence and close application he accumulated a competence that enabled him to leave his family in comfortable financial circumstances. He was active in all of the affairs of the city, and had the welfare and prosperity of Ann Arbor at heart. His

active aid and co-operation could be counted upon to further progressive public measures, and he rendered signal service to the city while filling the positions of recorder and alderman, acting in the latter capacity for two terms. He was also deputy county treasurer for one term, and his political views were in accord with the principles of the democracy. He was a man, fearless in defense of his honest convictions, and true to every cause which he espoused. Active in church work, he was one of the organizers of Zion German church, and later he became a member and treasurer of the First Presbyterian church, in which position he continued until the time of his death. He passed away in 1894, at the age of fifty-six years, and his wife died in January, 1904, at the age of fifty-nine years. They were the parents of five children, all born in Ann Arbor and three are yet living: Julius V., a resident of Detroit; Edward L.; and Phillapena, the wife of Alveck J. Pearson, now a resident of Pasadena, California. One daughter, Ida, became the wife of William J. Fowler, of Detroit, Michigan, and died, leaving a son, William J. Jr.

Edward L. Seyler was a public-school student in Ann Arbor until he had completed the high-school course. He afterward went to Detroit, where he became connected with shoe manufacturing and also with the wholesale shoe house of Pingree & Smith, acting for a year and a half as city salesman and general clerk, during which time he gained an intimate and comprehensive knowledge of the business. He then returned to Ann Arbor and was admitted to a partnership by his father under the firm name of A. D. Seyler & Son, which relation was maintained successfully until the father's death. Mr. Seyler, of this review, then sold out and became bookkeeper for the E. F. Mills dry-goods store of this city, acting in that capacity for two years. He was then appointed city treasurer, filling the position in 1897 and 1898, and in the latter year he was appointed city officer, in which capacity he remained until the spring of 1906, when he resigned. He had given excellent satisfaction, winning high encomiums from all concerned. He voluntarily retired from the position in order to become cashier of the newly organized German-American Savings

Bank. This bank was formed with C. W. Gill as president, George J. Mann as first vice president, Paul Suauble second vice president and Edward L. Seyler cashier. The board of directors includes the officers together with John Feiner, C. W. Wagner, William H. Murray, George Walker and John Lindenschmitt. The bank is capitalized for fifty thousand dollars, and there are seventy-five stockholders, no one having over one thousand dollars in shares. Eighteen of the number have just one thousand dollars, and the remainder hold shares to the value of five hundred dollars or less.

Mr. Seyler was married in April, 1894, to Miss Flora A. Vandawarker, a daughter of the late Edward Vandawarker and a native of this city. They have two children, Genevieve and Katherine, both born in Ann Arbor. The parents are members of the First Presbyterian church, and for the past ten years Mr. Seyler has been one of its trustees. They take an active part in church work and are interested in its growth and the extension of its influence. Mr. Seyler likewise belongs to Golden Rule lodge, A. F. & A. M., and Washtenaw chapter, R. A. M. of Ann Arbor, while his political support has always been given to the republican party. He has made a creditable record in office, and the business qualities therein displayed recommend him for the position which he is now filling.

CONRAD GEORGE, M. D.

The favorable regard of the public concerning the professional career of Dr. Conrad George is the legitimate result of ability, which has been manifest in many years of active and able practice. He was born in Germany, in 1848. His father, John George, likewise a native of that country, married Catherine Grau, who was also born in Germany. They came to America in 1856, settling first at Buffalo, New York, and afterward removing to Canada. The father died in 1886, but the mother is still living, having reached the advanced age of eighty-four years.

Dr. George was a lad of eight summers when he accompanied his father on the voyage across the Atlantic to Canada. He established his home in Ann Arbor in 1870, when a young man of twenty-two years. He had acquired his early education in the schools of Berlin and Waterloo, Ontario, and subsequently entered the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated with the class of 1872 as a member of the medical department. He then opened an office for practice in Ann Arbor, where he has continued successfully to the present time. He has long been recognized as one of the leading physicians here, having an extensive patronage, and his labors are conducted along the most modern, scientific lines. He is an interested student of science in its various branches, and has a very extensive library on the sciences and kindred topics, with the contents of which he is largely familiar.

In 1873 Dr. George was married in Toronto, Canada, to Miss Ellen M. Reeves, who was born in that city and was graduated from the Normal School of Toronto, becoming a successful teacher in the schools of that place. They have nine children, of whom eight are living: Conrad, a graduate of the literary department of the University of Michigan with the class of 1896, and of the medical department of 1899, is also a practitioner of Ann Arbor. He married Katherine Haller, a native of this city. Helen George became the wife of Lloyd Edward Gandy, a graduate of Michigan School of Law, who is now living in Spokane, Washington. She is a graduate of the School of Music of Ann Arbor, with the class of 1903, and has one son, Joseph Edward, the second. William J. is the third of the family. Catherine R. completed the literary course in the University of Michigan with the class of 1903. Louise completed the same course with the class of 1905. Henry is a student in the engineering department of the University of Michigan. Thusnelda is attending the high school of Ann Arbor, and Chriemhilda completes the family. Dr. George has devoted his undivided attention to his professional labors and to investigation along lines that have prompted his efficiency and the consensus of public opinion places him in the front rank among the physicians of

Ann Arbor, while his close conformity to a high standard of professional ethics has gained him the good will and favorable regard of his fellow members of the medical fraternity.

JOHN WISNER.

John Wisner, of Ann Arbor, was born in Illinois, September 30, 1849. His father, Warner Wisner, was a native of the state of New York, and after his marriage to Sarah Graham, who was born in New York, March 6, 1817, he removed to Illinois, where he followed the millwright's trade, which he had learned in early life. In New York, however, he and his brother had owned a number of sailboats on the lake, used both for pleasure and for carrying merchandise; but after establishing his home in the west, he resumed work at the millwright's trade. He spent a few years in Illinois, and then came to Michigan in 1859, settling in the southwestern part of Washtenaw county, in Manchester township. There he followed the carpenter's trade, and did general contracting. He engaged in moving buildings and other work of that character, and so continued up to the time of his death, which occurred August 17, 1878, when he was seventy-eight years of age. His wife died there in March, 1895, at the age of eighty years and four days. She was a daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Freeman) Graham. Mr. and Mrs. Wisner became the parents of eight children.

John Wisner, the sixth in order of birth in that family, acquired a public-school education, which he completed in the Union school in Manchester, Michigan. He then worked with his father in the general contracting business, and upon the latter's death, succeeded to the business of house moving. He also does grading of all kinds and contract work for iron bridges and stone work. He has been employed in this way in all parts of the county, and in 1887 he came to Ann Arbor to move the building on the old fair ground to its present location. Since that time he has made this city his headquarters, and has maintained his residence here for the last four years. He has

met with a fair measure of success and has led a very busy life.

On the 24th of June, 1883, Mr. Wisner was married to Miss Mary Foley, who was born in Ireland, and came to America with a brother after the death of their parents. By her marriage she has five children: Bessie, at home; Maud, the wife of Samuel McGongial; Sarah; George; and Elmer. All of the children were born in Manchester, and Mr. Wisner still owns the farm there.

In politics he is independent, and is now filling the office of street commissioner of Ann Arbor, to which position he was appointed June 5, 1905. While living in Manchester he was trustee of the village for four or five years, and he has ever been found true to the confidence reposed in him whether in public office or business life.

FRANKLIN C. PARKER.

Prominent among the representatives of real-estate interests in this section of the state is numbered Franklin C. Parker, of Ann Arbor, who is a native son of this city, born on the 25th of November, 1870. His parents were Franklin L. and Lucy D. (Stow) Parker. The father was born in the state of New York and came to Washtenaw county in the early period of its development. By profession he was a lawyer, well versed in the science of jurisprudence, and he became largely interested in real-estate operations here. He married Lucy D. Stow, a daughter of Warren P. and Elizabeth (Ward) Stow, representatives of an old New England family of Litchfield, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Parker became the parents of five children: Lucy P., the wife of Dr. Huber, of Ann Arbor, by whom she has three children, Lucy, Paul and John Franklin; William Morgan, deceased; Franklin C., of this review; Edwin R., who has gone to Denver, Colorado, for his health; and John M., who is engaged in the practice of law in Detroit. The father, Franklin L. Parker, was for many years a prominent and representative citizen of Ann Arbor of good standing at the bar and in real-estate circles.

He is now deceased but is still survived by his wife, who in 1856 came to Ann Arbor to live with an aunt and is a graduate of the high school of this city.

Franklin C. Parker has always remained a resident of Ann Arbor and completed his literary education here. He is also a graduate lawyer but gives his undivided attention to real-estate dealing at the present time. He has been in this business since 1880 and deals in both city and country property, improved and unimproved. He also represents various old-time and reliable life and fire insurance companies and has large offices in the Hemming Block at the corner of Huron and Fourth streets. His clientage is extensive and his business profitable.

In 1897 Mr. Parker was married to Faith H. Gilbert, of Detroit, Michigan, and unto them were born two children, Evangeline and Constance, aged respectively seven and three years. Mr. Parker is a member of the Royal Arcanum and of the Presbyterian church and is prominent and popular socially in the city where his entire life has been passed and where many of his staunchest friends are those who have known him from his boyhood.

MICHAEL J. FRITZ.

Michael J. Fritz, well known in the banking and business world in general as the cashier of the Ann Arbor Savings Bank, was born in Scio township, June 6, 1856. His father, John Michael Fritz, an admirable type of that magnificent Germanic race, who have stamped the impress of their splendid national character for all time on Washtenaw county, was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and was born about 1820. He came to America in the early '40s and located in Cincinnati, where he worked about a year, after which he came to Washtenaw county, settling in Scio township, where he engaged in farming. Here he was married to Anna Barbara Beck, who was born in Wurtemberg in 1822, and who came with her parents to Washtenaw county in 1831, the family settling in Scio township on section 24. Of this union were born

John, Louis and Christian, who occupy the old homestead in Scio township, where their mother's family first settled; Mrs. Catherine Bross, of Lakeland, Michigan; Michael J. and Mary, who live with their mother in Ann Arbor.

John Michael Fritz died in 1856, universally regretted by his large circle of friends and acquaintances. In 1862 Mrs. Fritz married Louis Fritz, brother to her former husband. Louis Fritz was engaged in the meat business in Ann Arbor for thirty years, but lived in retirement for fifteen years prior to his death. He died in 1886. He was widely known and highly respected in Ann Arbor and throughout the county.

Michael J. Fritz was educated in the district school in Scio township until twelve years of age, at which period in his career he moved with his mother to Ann Arbor. Here he entered the second ward and grammar schools, after which he attended the high school until 1873. In 1874 he entered the Ann Arbor Savings Bank as messenger, and filled every successive position up to that of assistant cashier, to which position he was promoted in 1892. In this capacity he demonstrated ability and integrity of the highest order, and served until 1901, when he was elected cashier, which position he fills at present. He was elected as a director of the bank in the same year, and is also secretary and treasurer of the Liberty Street Building Company.

That he has hosts of personal friends in the business world and throughout Washtenaw county it is hardly necessary to remark. In his busy business career, Mr. Fritz never had any time to devote to politics. His mother and family are members of the German Lutheran Evangelical church.

MATTHEW MAX.

Among the native sons of Ypsilanti who have always maintained their residence within her borders is numbered Matthew Max, whose birth here occurred on the 5th of September, 1877. He is a representative of one of the old and prominent families here, his father being Nicholas Max, who for more than forty years has been a



MICHAEL J. FRITZ.

factor in the business life of Ypsilanti, known and honored because of his industry, enterprise and business integrity. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary Henneger, and unto them were born five children, three sons and two daughters, as follows: Matthew; Fred, who is living in Ypsilanti; Cora, who is a graduate of the high school of this city and is now engaged in teaching; Ruth, who is a public-school student; and Clarence, who is attending the kindergarten.

Matthew Max was reared under the parental roof, devoting his time between play, work and duties of the schoolroom in the usual manner of lads of this day and age. He attended the grammar and high schools of Ypsilanti, thus acquiring a good education, which qualified him for the practical duties that come when the school books are laid aside and one enters the business world. He was connected with the shoe trade of the city for a number of years and then, turning his attention in another direction, he became proprietor of a buffet and restaurant at No. 56 Cross street, Ypsilanti, where he is accorded a liberal and growing patronage.

Mr. Max has always endorsed democratic principles and voted for the men and measures of the party, and is regarded as one of the leading representatives of democracy in his home community.

He is now acting as alderman of the fifth ward, having been elected for the second term on the democratic ticket, and his second election was practically unanimous, a fact which indicates his capability and efficient service during his first term. He is a very energetic and enterprising young man with a large social and business acquaintance.

HENRY PAUL.

Henry Paul, deceased, was long identified with agricultural interests in Washtenaw county and was a representative of one of its pioneer families. His birth occurred in this county, in Scio township, on the 3d of June, 1840, his parents being Jacob and Anna Mary Paul, who were natives of Germany. With a large family of children they came to America and on reaching the shores of

the new world continued their journey into the interior of the country. They made their way direct to Washtenaw county and cast in their lot with its early settlers. Mr. Paul purchased a farm in Scio township, to the improvement and development of which he gave his energies for many years. Eventually, however, with a handsome competency that he had acquired through his unremitting diligence he removed to Ann Arbor to live a retired life, residing with his son Henry in this city for five years. He then returned to Scio township and made his home with his son Gottfred until his death. His wife died upon the old farm homestead in that township. They were esteemed and worthy German people of the locality and enjoyed the warm regard of many with whom they had come in contact.

Henry Paul attended the country schools of Scio township, thus his boyhood and youth being passed in the usual manner of farm lads. When a young man he was in poor health and was unable to do any hard manual labor so that he desired to give his attention to office work. On that account he came to Ann Arbor and attended school for five months, subsequent to which time he and his nephew entered into partnership and built a large factory, in which they began the manufacture of furniture under the firm style of Paul & Bissinger. This became one of the leading industrial enterprises of the city and employment was furnished to a large number of men. Mr. Paul continued in business for about three years and then sold out, turning his attention to the lime business, which he conducted near the Michigan Central Railroad depot, that enterprise claiming his time and energies for a few years. He next formed a partnership with Mr. James in the conduct of a marble business near the postoffice building in Ann Arbor and his time was thus occupied for several years, during which period he was largely upon the road traveling in the interests of his house and also for the benefit of his health. He was not benefited thereby, however, and decided to return to agricultural life. He then purchased a farm in Pittsfield township, two miles south of Ann Arbor on what is known as the old Saline road and throughout his remaining days was connected with agricultural interests.

Prior to his removal to Ann Arbor Mr. Paul was united in marriage in this city to Miss Catherine Cook, who was born in Freedom township, Washtenaw county, October 13, 1843, and is a daughter of John George and Catherine Cook, both of whom were natives of Germany. At an early day they came to this country and settled in Freedom township, Washtenaw county, where the father purchased forty acres of land, of which thirty-nine acres was covered with timber. On the remaining acre he raised potatoes, which were almost everything the family had to live on for a year. With characteristic energy, however, he began clearing the remainder of the farm and built thereon a log cabin. He had an ox team with which he did his hauling and plowed his land. Ann Arbor was the nearest market, fifteen miles distant, and Mrs. Cook would frequently walk to that city, carrying with her butter and eggs which she disposed of to merchants there. Mr. Cook hauled his wood to town with his ox team and thus the family struggled on for a few years, during which time they saved enough money to purchase a large and better farm in the same township. A few years later Mr. Cook sold his second property and removed to Lodi township, where he purchased what is known as the old Thomas Morris farm, residing thereon until 1853, when he deeded this property to his son. At that time he bought a tract of land in Pittsfield township, whereon he carried on general agricultural pursuits until 1869, when he decided to retire from active business life. Removing to Ann Arbor he erected a large brick residence on Division street and there lived retired in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil until his death, which occurred August 7, 1902. His wife passed away in this city in November, 1900.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul became the parents of five children, but only two are now living: Alfred J., who is proprietor of a saloon at Ann Arbor and is represented elsewhere in this work; and Amelia M., the wife of Andrew Reule, of the firm of Reule, Conlin & Fiegel, clothing merchants of this city, also represented elsewhere in this volume. Of those deceased, two died in infancy, while Augusta passed away in 1905, at the age of twenty years.

Mr. Paul continued to devote his time and energies to agricultural pursuits in Pittsfield township up to the time of his death, which occurred December 20, 1891. He held several local offices in the township and took an active interest in political questions, being a staunch supporter of the democracy. He was a man always fearless in defense of his honest convictions, reliable in his business relations and true to every trust reposed in him in any relation of life. During a long residence in the county, covering a period of fifty-one years, he enjoyed in large measure the confidence, respect and friendship of his fellowmen and his death was the occasion of deep and widespread regret. Following her husband's demise Mrs. Paul resided on the farm for a few years and then rented the property to her son, who occupied it until he removed to Ann Arbor. She also took up her abode in this city about the same time but she yet owns the farm, which she rents. She also has a nice home at No. 541 Packard street, where she resides.

VALENTINE ARNOLD.

Among the German-American citizens of Ann Arbor who, thrifty and reliable in business, are meeting with the success that always attends close application and earnest purpose, is numbered Valentine Arnold, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, on the 18th of February, 1863. His parents were Justus and Marie (Klinkenbeck) Arnold, both of whom are natives of Germany. The father is a shoemaker by trade, and is now living at Long Island City, New York. His wife, however, departed this life in 1869. In the family were six children, of whom three are living: Rupert, who is residing in Germany; Mackarius, who is with his father in New York; and Valentine.

Valentine Arnold spent the first nineteen years of his life in the land of his nativity, and in accordance with the laws of his native country, obtained his education. He came to Ann Arbor in 1902, and has since been a resident of this city. He is now engaged in the conduct of a large con-

tracting and stone-cutting business under the firm name of Feinkbeiner & Arnold. The firm are large contractors for all kinds of cut stone and flagging, and a liberal patronage is accorded them, their business having constantly increased as their straightforward methods and reliability have become known to the public. The large yards and buildings are located at 213 East Ann street, Ann Arbor.

In 1893 Mr. Arnold was married to Miss Sophia Johanna Johansen, of Georgetown, Texas, and they have one son, Valentine Peter, who at the age of twelve years is a student in the schools of Ann Arbor. Mr. Arnold has never had occasion to regret his determination to seek his fortune in the middle west, for he found here favorable business opportunities, and through the exercise of his native talents, his energy and his close application he has gained a business which in extent and importance has made him one of the substantial residents of this city. While his life in many respects has been a quiet one, it is nevertheless creditable to the city of his adoption, and his native land as well. Socially he is connected with the Sons of Herman, and in religious faith is a Catholic, while his political affiliations accord with the principles of democracy.

WILLIAM HENRY MORTON.

William Henry Morton, who owns and cultivates forty-two acres of land within the corporation limits of Ann Arbor, his home being at No. 1413 Packard street, was born in Cambridge, Wisconsin, June 28, 1861. His father, William Morton, was a native of Ireland, born on the 20th of March, 1812, and for some time he was a steward of the Northwestern Steamship Company. He was also interested in real estate. He came to America in 1815 and in 1865 removed to Ann Arbor to educate his children. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Eliza Crummer, was born in Rockdale, Pennsylvania, on the 4th of March, 1822, and died October 8, 1896, having survived him for several years, as he passed away on the 24th of October, 1883.

In the family of this worthy couple were the following children: John W., a well known practicing physician of Ann Arbor for the past twenty-eight years, was graduated from the literary department of the University of Michigan with the class of 1872, and was graduated from Rush Medical College of Chicago with the class of 1877. He was married in 1890 to Miss Cora A. Wetmore, of Concord, Michigan, and they have two sons, Willard Wetmore Morton, aged eight years, and Hobart Crummer Morton, aged five years. Edward, who was a partner of S. W. Beakes, in the ownership and publication of the Ann Arbor Argus, died in 1892. Maggie completed the classical course in the Ann Arbor high school and was graduated in 1877. She also graduated from the literary department of the University of Michigan in 1881, and afterward served as principal of the high schools of Tecumseh, Allegan and Ludington. She married Edward Mitchell, of Ludington, and died in 1888, leaving one son, Latham Hudson Mitchell, who still resides in Ludington. Fred died in Ann Arbor, October 6, 1882. William Henry, of this review, completes the family.

William H. Morton was four years of age when brought by his parents to Ann Arbor, and here he has since made his home. His education was acquired in the public schools, wherein he continued his studies until he had completed the high-school course. His attention is now given to farming and the real-estate business, and he owns and operates forty-two acres of land on Packard street. He also deals in real estate and has negotiated a number of important property transfers.

On the 27th of December, 1892, Mr. Morton was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Shadford, of Ann Arbor, a daughter of John and Mary (Keedle) Shadford. Her father, a miller by occupation, was born in England, and came to America in 1851. Her brothers and sisters are: Mrs. L. Beckler, of Ann Arbor; William, who is connected with the firm of Dean & Company, of Ann Arbor; Mrs. Lucy Raymond, of Detroit; and John and Lizzie, both residents of Ann Arbor. Mr. and Mrs. Morton have one son, William S., born May 20, 1896. For fourteen years

Mrs. Morton was engaged in the millinery business on Washington street, and had a large patronage and was well known to the purchasing public.

In his social affiliations Mr. Morton is a Knight of the Maccabees, and in religious connection is a member of the Methodist church. Having always resided in this city from the age of four years, he has a wide acquaintance, and the fact that many of his stanchest friends are those who have known him from boyhood to the present time, is an indication of his honorable and upright life.

JUDSON W. WHEELOCK.

Judson W. Wheelock, following the occupation of farming on section 33, Pittsfield township, was born December 30, 1851, in this township, where his parents located at an early day. His father was James L. Wheelock, a native of New York, born in 1825, and a son of Rue Wheelock, who in pioneer times entered from the government a tract of land of eighty acres at Bridgewater, Saline township, Washtenaw county. James L. Wheelock acquired a public-school education, and in 1838, when but thirteen years of age, started out in life on his own account, from which time he was dependent entirely upon his own resources. He arrived in Michigan in 1829, and as the years passed, became an enterprising and prosperous agriculturist of Washtenaw county, owning one hundred and thirty acres of land, which was devoted to general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. In community affairs he was active and influential, and his political allegiance was given to the whig party and afterward to the republican party. For sixteen years he filled the office of justice of the peace, his long continuance in the position being excellent evidence of his capability and impartiality in the discharge of his duties. His religious faith was that of the Baptist church, in which he long held membership. He married Miss Irene J. Haynes, who was born in New York, and was a daughter of Anson Haynes, who became a shoemaker of Ann Arbor and spent his last days in that city. Unto

Mr. and Mrs. Wheelock were born four children: Judson W.; Nettie J., now deceased; Ettie M., died when thirty-six years of age, and Rosie J., who died at the age of twenty-three years.

Judson W. Wheelock was reared to the occupation of farming and from an early age assisted in the cultivation of the old homestead, remaining thereon until twenty-three years of age. In 1875 he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Suddaby, a native of Pittsfield township, and a daughter of Isaac Suddaby, who was a farmer by occupation, and came to Michigan from England in 1856. Making his way at once to this state, he purchased eighty acres of land in York township, Washtenaw county, and thereafter devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. He had considerably invested in stock as well as a good capital in the bank at the time of his death, which occurred about 1898. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Wheelock have been born two daughters and two sons: Ora, now the wife of F. C. Hollis, of Milan, by whom she has two children: Dot L., born in 1881; John B., born in 1887; and Ward S., born in 1893.

Mr. Wheelock is the owner of forty acres of land, which he inherited from his grandfather, Samuel Walter Wheelock, and the deed has never been out of possession of a representative of the family name. His realty possessions altogether aggregate one hundred and fifty-seven acres in Pittsfield and York townships, and his farm is devoted to the general raising of grain and stock. In his work he is quite energetic and industrious, and is therefore quite successful. He votes with the republican party, but has no desire for office.

ERNEST REHBERG.

Ernest Rehberg, the president and treasurer of the Ann Arbor Brewing Company, is a native son of Michigan, his birth having occurred in Detroit on the 30th of December, 1859. His parents were Louis and Henrietta Rehberg, natives of Prussia, Germany, who came to America in the year 1857. Both have passed away. They resided for some years in the city of Detroit. In



MR. AND MRS. J. W. WHEELOCK.

their family were fourteen children, nine of whom are yet living: Sophia, who is the widow of Amandas Hahn and lives in Detroit; Erustina, the wife of Charles Meyer, of Detroit; Mrs. Bertha Munz, who is also a widow living in Detroit; Louis, who is retired from active business life and makes his home in the same city; William, who is engaged in the livery business in California; Ernest, of this review; Frederick, living in Chicago; Minnie, the wife of Rudolph Martin, of Detroit; and Augusta, of the same city.

Ernest Rehberg acquired his education in the public schools of Detroit, and when he put aside his text-books he entered the brewery owned by Jacob Mann in that city and there learned the trade, which he thoroughly mastered in principle and detail. He came to Ann Arbor in 1884, as foreman of the Northern Brewery, and in 1892 the Ann Arbor Brewing Company was organized, of which he is the president and treasurer, while H. Hardinghaus is vice president and secretary. They are manufacturers and bottlers of export and lager beer. Theirs is a fine plant, having a large capacity, and they manufacture a fine bottle beer, enjoying an extensive trade. Mr. Rehberg is not only the president and treasurer, but also the practical manager of the enterprise, and his through understanding of the business in every department enables him to carry it forward along practical, economical and successful lines.

In 1881 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Rehberg and Miss Sarah Dahlinger, of Detroit, and they have three children: Louis J., who is pursuing an engineering course in the University of Michigan; Olga and Carl, aged respectively fourteen and eleven years, who are now students in the public schools here.

Since coming to this city, Mr. Rehberg has been active in affairs of Ann Arbor, taking a helpful interest in progressive measures here, co-operating in many movements that have been of material benefit. In 1892 he was elected to the office of alderman of the fifth ward on the democratic ticket for a two years' term, and in that period he succeeded in securing the passage of very important measures of direct benefit to his ward. He belongs to the Zion Lutheran church, to which he contributes generously, and

he is a man popular with many friends. Of fine personal appearance, he has, moreover, a genial, cordial nature, which has gained him warm regard, while his business capacity and keen discernment have been the strong elements in a successful career.

CYRENUS G. DARLING, M. D.

Dr. Cyrenus G. Darling, dean of the Dental College of the University of Michigan, and one of the professors in the state institution since 1889, was born in Bethel, New York, in 1856. His father, Walter Darling, was also a native of that state and was a carpenter by trade, but devoted the greater part of his life to agricultural pursuits in New York. He married Eliza Starr, likewise a native of New York, and both have now passing away. In their family were the following named: Cyrenus G.; Annie E., who became Mrs. John Miller, of New York; and Ulysses G., who is a resident of Pittsfield township, Washtenaw county.

Dr. Darling acquired his early education in the public schools of Bethel, New York, and continued his studies in Monticello Academy in that state. He came to Ann Arbor in 1879, matriculating in the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1881 with the degree of M. D. He at once entered upon practice in this city and has remained to the present one of its most prominent representatives in the medical fraternity. The favorable judgment which the public passed upon him at the outset of his career has in no degree been set aside or modified, but on the contrary has been strengthened as his intellectual force has grasped the possibilities of the profession and his experience has given him a proficiency that classes him with the leading physicians of the state. He was appointed in 1889 assistant to the chair of surgery in the University of Michigan and has continuously been a teacher in its medical department since that year. He is now dean of the dental college. His professional memberships are with the Ann Arbor Medical College, the Washtenaw Medical Society,

the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Darling has also been a factor in public life in Ann Arbor, wielding a wide influence in many matters pertaining to public progress and improvement, and in the years of 1894 and 1895 he was chief executive officer of the city. His political allegiance is given to the republican party. In 1884 he married Miss Augusta M. Payne, of Michigan, and they have three children, Harold, Donald and Cyrenus G., aged respectively eighteen, nine and six years.

REV. EDWARD D. KELLY.

Rev. Edward D. Kelly, pastor of St. Thomas Catholic church at Ann Arbor, was born upon a farm in Van Buren county, Michigan, December 30, 1861, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Hannan) Kelly, both of whom were natives of Ireland. In early childhood they crossed the Atlantic to America and their marriage was celebrated while they were living in the state of New York. Soon afterward, however, they sought a home in the west, settling upon a farm in Van Buren county, Michigan, where the father devoted his time and energies largely to stock raising. He also placed his farm under a high state of cultivation and yet resides upon that place, which is now a well improved and productive property. Unto him and his wife were born eight children.

Rev. Edward D. Kelly, of this review, the youngest of the family, entered the district schools at the usual age and pursued his studies through the winter seasons, while in the summer months he worked upon the home farm. His education was continued in St. Mary's College at Cincinnati, Ohio, in which institution he matriculated in 1876. He spent three years there, after which he entered St. Charles College at Baltimore, Maryland, while his theological course was completed in St. Joseph's Provincial Seminary at Troy, New York, being numbered among its alumni of the class of 1886.

On taking holy orders Father Kelly was first assigned to a charge in Battle Creek, becoming the pastor of St. Phillip's church, where he labored for two years, when he was transferred to Monroe College as professor of English and Latin literature. On the death of Father Leavey, president of the college, the Rev. Father Kelly succeeded to the charge, remaining there until a pastor was elected. Later Father Kelly was transferred to St. Joseph's church at Dexter, Michigan, where he remained for one year, and in June, 1891, he came to Ann Arbor to take charge of the present congregation, which comprises in his parochial district over three hundred families. He was connected with the church at St. Thomas Parochial College. The building is a handsome structure erected in modern style of architecture. Immediately after being transferred to Ann Arbor Father Kelly built a temporary church to accommodate his large congregation. This building is now known as St. Thomas hall and gymnasium and also contains a large central heating plant, finished in 1905. In 1899 the present beautiful stone church, a perfect classic, was completed. It contains marble altars, mosaic floors and a Pilcher pipe organ, valued at seven thousand dollars. The church could not be duplicated to-day for less than one hundred thousand dollars. In 1903 Father Kelly also built a beautiful parochial residence which stands between the church and the school. St. Thomas school has been affiliated with the university ever since Father Kelly's time and St. Thomas Conservatory, the largest school of music at Ann Arbor, is also under his supervision.

CASSIUS M. WARNER.

Cassius M. Warner, deputy sheriff of Washtenaw county, was born in Ann Arbor, November 10, 1860. His paternal grandfather, Reuben Warner, was a native of New York, and on coming to Michigan, settled in Milan township, Monroe county, casting in his lot with those who reclaimed a frontier district for the purpose of civ-

ilization. He there followed farming for many years, dying in Milan township, at the age of fifty-six years. His wife bore the maiden name of Ann Tyler, and was born in Onondaga county, New York, while her death occurred upon the homestead farm in Monroe county, when she was sixty-eight years of age. They were the parents of six children, of whom Henry Warner was the eldest, and five of the family are living, the others being: Ann Martha, a resident of Wisconsin; Rocilla, who is living in Barry county, Michigan; Jane, of Canada; and Isaac, also of Barry county. One son, Daniel, served for three years in a Michigan regiment during the Civil war, and died subsequent to the close of hostilities at Dundee, Michigan.

Henry Warner, who was born in Onondaga county, New York, arrived in this state in 1854, taking up his abode in Ypsilanti. He was a carpenter by trade and later became a contractor, and he is still living in Ypsilanti, where for many years he has been connected with building operations. He was born July 4, 1825, and after arriving at years of maturity, he wedded Mary Burns, a native of Ohio, who died December 19, 1898, at the age of seventy-three years. They had two children, but Cassius M. is the only survivor.

In the schools of Ypsilanti, Cassius M. Warner acquired his education, after his parents' removal to that city, when he was only a year old. He learned the carpenter's trade under the direction of his father, and followed that pursuit for seventeen years, first as a journeyman and afterward as a contractor. In 1894 he was appointed policeman of Ypsilanti, and two years after was made chief of police, and during that period he likewise served for four years as deputy sheriff under Sheriff Judson. He was connected with the police force of Ypsilanti altogether for seven years and eight months, and on the 1st of January, 1905, he became deputy sheriff under Frank T. Newton of this county. He has always been a stalwart advocate of republican principles, taking an active interest in the growth and success of his party, and is known as one of its leading workers in Washtenaw county.

On the 7th of November, 1882, in Ypsilanti, Mr. Warner was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Brown, who was born in Detroit, but spent the greater part of her girlhood in the former city, to which she removed with her father, Charles Brown. There has been one child born of this marriage, Anna, who was born in Ypsilanti, August 11, 1884. Mr. Warner and his family still make their home there, although his business duties require that he spend considerable time in Ann Arbor.

J. F. RENTSCHLER.

J. F. Rentschler, conducting a fine photographic studio in Ann Arbor, is one of the native sons of this city, his birth having occurred here on the 3d of June, 1868. His parents were George Frederick and Christina (Guenther) Rentschler, natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, whence they came to Ann Arbor in the early '60s. The father was a well-to-do merchant, successfully carrying on business here for a number of years and the family have always been prominent in social circles of the city. Unto the parents were born five children.

At the usual age J. F. Rentschler began his education in the public schools of Ann Arbor. When his school life was ended he established a photographic studio at the corner of Main and Huron streets in Ann Arbor and entered upon a business career which has made him second to none as a representative of the photographic art in this city, while the quality of his work gives him equal rank with photographers throughout this part of the state. His patronage, too, is of extensive proportions and recently he has removed to new quarters, where he occupies an entire building erected especially for a studio under his immediate supervision. It is located at No. 319 Huron street, east, and is one of the best lighted studios in the country. There are large and spacious offices and reception rooms adorned with many good specimens of his work. He has the highest appreciation for form and color, light and shade, and understands as well all of the mechan-

ical processes of the art, including the latest improvements known to photography. He keeps in touch with all modern ideas concerning his chosen vocation and his work gives him high rank among the leading photographic artists of the state. He is a man of ambitious nature, of strong and laudable purpose, and could never content himself with mediocrity and thus he has worked continuously along progressive lines.

In 1898 Mr. Rentschler was married to Miss Jessie Doane, a native of Dexter, Washtenaw county, and they have two beautiful children, Edwin and Freda, aged five and three years respectively. Mr. Rentschler is a chapter Mason and is also identified with the Knights of the Macca-bees. He is likewise president of the Ohio Michigan Photographers Association and is a member of the Photographers Association of America.

SID W. MILLARD.

Sid W. Millard, proprietor of a large job printing establishment in Ann Arbor, was born in Detroit, Michigan, on the 30th of March, 1862, and is a son of Edwin and Elizabeth (Butler) Millard, both of whom were natives of Oxford, England. The father was a contractor in carpentering and house building, and on coming to America, resided for two years in Detroit, Michigan, after which he removed to Ann Arbor. Both he and his wife were members of the Episcopalian church. Mrs. Millard died in June, 1903. In their family were two sons: Sid W. and Alfred J., the latter connected with the metal works of Detroit.

Sid W. Millard pursued his education in the schools of Ann Arbor and afterward learned the printer's trade with R. A. Beal on the Ann Arbor Courier. Subsequently he worked in Detroit for a time, after which he returned to this city, and for seven years had charge of the press room of the Register. In 1892 he embarked in business for himself on Main street, opening a general job printing establishment, and for nine years he has been at his present location, where he has an excellent job printing office on the ground

floor, supplied with modern machinery and turning out first class work.

Mr. Millard was married in 1888 to Miss Sophia M. Walz, of Ann Arbor. He is well known in fraternal circles, and is now eminent commander of the Knights Templar commandery, No. 13, of Ann Arbor. He is likewise pastmaster of Golden Rule lodge, No. 159, A. F. & A. M.; scribe of Washtenaw chapter, No. 6, R. A. M.; Union council, No. 11, R. S. M.; and Moslem Temple of the Mystic Shrine in Detroit. He is also past commander of Arbor tent, K. O. T. M., which he joined on its organization; is a charter member of the Modern Woodmen camp, and a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity. His activity in community affairs extends to military and political circles. He is a democrat, who for two terms has served as supervisor of the second ward, and has been a member of the board of fire commissioners for eight years. He also belongs to Company 1 of the civil board, is captain of Company A of the Michigan National Guard, and major of the First Regiment. His activity in various lines has brought him a wide acquaintance, while his personal characteristics have made him a popular citizen of Ann Arbor.

FREDERICK C. HORNING.

Frederick C. Horning, deceased, was the first German child brought into Washtenaw county, and reared to manhood here he eventually became actively interested in farming pursuits and at the time of his death was a prosperous agriculturist of the locality in which he had so long resided. He was born in Germany, September 21, 1829, his parents being Charles Frederick and Catherine Horning, both of whom were natives of the fatherland, whence they came to America in 1830. They did not tarry on the Atlantic coast but made their way at once into the interior of the country and took up their abode in Freedom township, this county, being among the pioneer settlers here. The father purchased land from the government and cleared

a small farm, while eventually he became the owner of a large and valuable tract of land in the same township, carrying on agricultural interests up to the time of his death. Both he and his wife died in that locality and their loss was deeply deplored by many friends for they had become recognized as worthy citizens of their community, Mr. Horning being held in high esteem because of his business success and his many excellent personal traits of character.

Frederick C. Horning of this review was reared amid the wild scenes of frontier life and the environments common on the frontier. He acquired his education in the public schools of Freedom township and studied both English and German. When not occupied with the duties of the schoolroom he aided his father in the labors of the home farm and subsequently he purchased a threshing machine, which he operated in various parts of the county, doing all kinds of threshing. For ten years he followed that business and then with the profits he had acquired he purchased a tract of land in Pittsfield township and began farming on his own account.

While living in Freedom township Mr. Horning was united in marriage to Miss Barbara Cook, a native of that locality, born October 3, 1839. She was the first white child born in this county, her parents being John George and Catherine Cook, who were natives of Germany, the former born on the 4th of July, 1813, and the latter on the 2d of February, 1816. They emigrated to America in 1831 and landed in New York city, whence they made their way to Buffalo and on to Cleveland. As the father's supply of money gave out at that point he had to leave his family there while he came on by wagon to Washtenaw county, arriving here on the 19th of April, 1831. He then borrowed the money to send for his family and he took up his abode upon a small farm of forty acres. It was covered with timber but he at once began to clear away the trees and brush and in due time the land was ready for cultivation. He purchased a yoke of oxen and built a log house. At one end of the room was an immense fireplace with a spacious chimney and over this fire the cooking was done. His wife would walk to market

at Ann Arbor, a distance of seventeen miles, in order to dispose of butter and eggs and other farm products and buy the necessary supplies for the family. Hardships and privations were borne in those early days but eventually prosperity crowned the efforts of the family, who in the course of years purchased another farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Freedom township. A few years later Mr. Cook removed to Lodi township, where he owned several farms, his landed possessions aggregating over four hundred acres. Here he lived for seven years and then removed to Pittsfield township, where he purchased a large farm, making his home thereon for six years. On the expiration of that period he took up his abode in Ann Arbor, where he lived retired until his death, enjoying a rest which he had truly earned and richly deserved. He was a man of marked industry and enterprise in his business affairs and his prosperity resulted entirely from his own well directed efforts for he came to America empty-handed but eventually became one of the substantial residents of Washtenaw county. He passed away August 7, 1902, at the very advanced age of eighty-nine years, while his wife died in November, 1900, at the age of eighty-four years.

Mr. and Mrs. Horning became the parents of six children: Martha, now the wife of Julius Bliss, of Lodi township; Samuel, who married Anna Heinzelman and lives on the old Cook farm in Pittsfield township, that he purchased from his mother; Lydia, the wife of Alfred Sites, of Lodi township; Emma, the wife of E. T. Alber, who is living at St. James Hotel in Ann Arbor; Mary, the deceased wife of Charles Bliss; and Nathan, who married Katie Roth and also lives in Ann Arbor, where he and his brother-in-law, Mr. Alber, conduct the St. James Hotel.

Following his marriage Mr. Horning continued to carry on general farming in Pittsfield township and was thus closely associated with agricultural interests up to the time of his death, which occurred on the 17th of December, 1884. In all his work he was practical, realizing how to use his advantages in the best possible way and so improving his opportunities that he gradually advanced on the high road to prosperity and

at his death left an excellent property. In politics he was a democrat, while Mr. Cook was a republican in his political affiliation. Both were gentlemen of genuine personal worth and no history would be complete without mention of them because of their close identification with pioneer life and the agricultural progress of the county. Mrs. Horning is a member of the Zion Lutheran church of Ann Arbor. Following her husband's death she sold the farm to her son and removed to this city, where she has since lived, owning a nice brick residence at No. 525 South First street. She has a nephew residing with her, William Horning, a painter by trade, who is now twenty-seven years of age. She has in her possession a very interesting family relic, a record of the Cook family and also of Washtenaw county prepared by her father when he first came to this county in 1831. It is a document of considerable historic value. Few people are so closely connected with two prominent families as Mrs. Horning, who was the first white child born in this county, while her husband was the first German child brought to the county. In her memory are many pictures of frontier scenes and pioneer experiences and she can relate many interesting reminiscences of the early days when the work of improvement and progress seemed scarcely begun here, when the land was untilled, the forests uncut and the rivers unbridged. Great changes have occurred and in the agricultural progress of this part of the state the Horning and Cook families have taken a most active and helpful part.

GEORGE H. MILLER.

George H. Miller is proprietor of a large shoe store in Ann Arbor and with a constantly growing business has made his way to a foremost position in mercantile circles here. He is one of the native sons of the city, having been born in the fourth ward on the 28th of December, 1859, his parents being George and Dorothea (Katz) Miller. The father was a native of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, where he was reared and edu-

cated. He left Germany, March 13, 1851, and landed in New York on the 3d of May.

Coming to Ann Arbor he engaged in business as a manufacturer of pumps and the enterprise which he established is still carried on by a member of the family. He died in the year 1901 after long and active connection with industrial interests, during which time his labors proved not only of benefit to himself but also aided in promoting the general prosperity of the city. He had for a number of years survived his wife, who passed away in 1878. They were married December 4, 1856, and became the parents of seven children, of whom four are living; William J., who is now a mail carrier in Ann Arbor and was at one time alderman from the fourth ward; George H.; Mrs. Carrie Wenk; and Emma, both of whom are living in Ann Arbor.

George H. Miller pursued his education in the grammar and high schools of Ann Arbor and after putting aside his text-books to enter upon his business career secured employment in the store of Rinsey & Seabolt, grocers, with whom he was connected for sixteen years. In that time he steadily worked his way upward, his fidelity, close application and capability winning him successive promotions. He became fairly familiar with the trade and in 1892 he embarked in business on his own account as a shoe merchant in connection with Mr. Wahr under the firm style of Wahr & Miller. That relation was maintained for a time but eventually Mr. Miller withdrew and in 1900 began business alone at No. 212 South Main street, where he opened a fine shoe store, carrying a large and well selected line of men's and ladies' shoes, rubbers, boots, etc. From the beginning he has enjoyed a good patronage and many of his customers have given him their business support since he started out for himself. He is always conscientious and earnest in his desire to please, is reasonable in his prices and prompt in filling orders and thus he has gradually developed an excellent business.

In 1889 Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Mary N. Katz, of Ann Arbor, and they have a daughter, Ruth D., now a school girl of fifteen summers. They also lost a daughter, Esther N., who was born June 25, 1893, and died June 23,



GEORGE H. MILLER.

1897. Mr. Miller has fraternal relations with Otsenigo lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F., in which he has filled all of the chairs, being treasurer at the present time. He also belongs to the encampment, has occupied all of its offices and is now its treasurer, and he is thoroughly in sympathy with the purposes of Odd Fellowship and also with the tenets and teachings of Masonry, belonging to Golden Rule lodge, No. 159, A. F. & A. M. He likewise affiliates with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a man of fine personal appearance, of genial nature, and has a host of warm friends who esteem him highly because of his affability, kindly spirit and deference for the opinions of others.

C. A. SAUER.

C. A. Sauer is the senior member of the firm of C. A. Sauer & Company, manufacturers of lumber, building materials and architectural work, in which connection he has contributed to the commercial and industrial prosperity of the city, in which he resides. A native of Canada, he was born in 1867, and when six years of age was brought by his parents, Adam and Ann (Schank) Sauer, both of whom were natives of Germany. After living for some time in the Dominion they made their way in 1873 to this state, settling in Saline township, Washtenaw county, where the father has since followed carpentering. Unto him and his wife were born five children, all of whom are living: Barbara, C. A., Kate, Adam and John.

C. A. Sauer pursued his education in the public schools at Saline, and in his youth learned the carpenter's trade with his father, becoming familiar with the business both in principle and detail, and he gained considerable skill in that line. He afterward came to Ann Arbor, where he followed his trade on his own account for two years, but before starting in business for himself, he was for two years in the service of George Scott, an architect, whom he represented as draughtsman. He then began general contracting and building, which he continued for twelve

years, a liberal patronage being accorded him. He entered upon his varied duties with admirable equipment because of his thorough training under his father; his excellent workmanship, fidelity to the terms of contract and straightforward dealing securing him a constantly growing patronage. When twelve years had passed he was joined by his brothers, Adam and John, in the organization of the lumber firm of C. A. Sauer & Company, and they are now engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of lumber, building materials, supplies and architectural work. They have a well equipped planing mill in connection with the lumber plant, and are doing an extensive business, their patronage having continually grown in gratifying manner since the organization of the firm in 1899.

Mr. Sauer was married in 1892 in Saline township, to Miss Julia Koch, a native of Pittsfield township, Washtenaw county, and a daughter of John Koch. Their marriage has been blessed with four children: Nola, Karl, Laura and Waldo. Throughout almost his entire life Mr. Sauer has remained in this county, and has made for himself an enviable position in business circles. He has always been identified with building or manufacturing interests, and is thoroughly conversant upon everything connected with the builder's trade. He has been watchful of every indication pointing to success, and since the establishment of the present lumber firm, has promoted its interests along modern lines that have resulted in its permanent and substantial growth.

CHARLES B. DAVISON.

Charles B. Davison, holding creditable position in military, fraternal and business circles, has for many years been a resident of Ann Arbor. He was born in Akron, Ohio, July 13, 1841, and is a representative of an old New England family that was founded in America in early colonial days, and sent forth thus some of its men to serve in the colonial army during the Revolutionary war. His paternal great-grandfather was Colonel Daniel Davison, one of the "Green Mountain

Boys," who commanded a regiment of colonial troops and served throughout the Revolutionary war, while the grandfather, Henry Davison, at the age of sixteen, was present at the surrender of General Burgoyne. Lyman Davison, the father of Charles B. Davison, was a native of Vermont, and in early life removed from New England to Ohio, whence he afterward came to Michigan, casting in his lot with the pioneer settlers of Lenawee county. He was the promoter of business and public interests in the county at an early day, and for a quarter of a century was a car builder in the employ of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company. His last days were spent in the home of his son Charles in Ann Arbor, where he departed this life in 1894, at the very advanced age of eighty-six years and eight months. He married Miss Emily Childs; they became the parents of eight children, but Charles B. is the only one now living at this writing in 1905.

Brought to Michigan in his early boyhood days, Charles B. Davison pursued his education in the schools of Lewanee county. He watched with interest the progress of events in the south, noted the threatening attitude of the southern states when the question of the dissolution of the Union was discussed, and resolved that if a blow was struck for its overthrow he would strike one in its defense. He made a creditable military record, enlisting in 1861 as a member of the Twenty-second Ohio Battery of Light Artillery. With that command he held the rank of sergeant, and later he was transferred to the Eighty-sixth Ohio Infantry, with which he also served as sergeant. During his early army life he was with the troops in Missouri and was captured in 1861 at Lexington, that state, when Colonel Mulligan, of the Irish Brigade, surrendered to General Price. Subsequently he participated in the battles of Shiloh, Pittsburg Landing and other notable engagements of the war, and he remained with his command until mustered out. He was always a loyal soldier, displaying his valor on various fields of battle, and his military record is one of which he has every reason to be proud. He now makes his home in Ann Arbor. His connection with the Richmond & Backus Company has continued for

thirty-six years and he is now in charge of the stock and is also general superintendent of the press rooms. No higher testimonial of his capability, efficiency and fidelity could be given than the fact that he has been so long maintained in the service of one house.

On Christmas day of 1867 Mr. Davison was united in marriage to Miss Sarah L. Rees, of Ann Arbor, and they have two children: Jennie M., who died while a member of the sophomore class of the University of Michigan in 1892; and Nina M., who is living with her father in Ann Arbor.

Mr. Davison has taken a very active and helpful interest in public affairs in this city, co-operating in many measures that have contributed to the general good. In 1877-8 he was chief engineer of the fire department of Ann Arbor. In Masonic circles he has attained high rank and there are few offices within the gift of the fraternity that have not been conferred upon him. He was made a Master Mason in Fraternity lodge, No. 262, A. F. & A. M., April 25, 1877, and from 1878 until 1880 inclusive served as senior deacon, while in 1882 he was senior warden and in 1891 was junior warden and again in 1894 was chosen senior warden. In 1883, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892 he was worshipful master, all of which indicates that his official service was continuous from the time of his initiation into the lodge until his retirement from the position of worshipful master. He was also junior grand warden of the grand lodge of Michigan in 1891 and on the 8th of March, 1888, he attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite in Ann Arbor consistory, while on the 27th of October, 1892, he crossed the sands of the desert with the Nobles of Moslem Temple of the Mystic Shrine. On the 17th of October, 1898, he took the degrees of Capitular Masonry in Washtenaw chapter, No. 7, R. A. M., and in November, 1898, attained the degrees of Chivalric Masonry in Ann Arbor commandery, No. 13, K. T. His home is located at No. 307 Main street, north, adjoining the Richmond & Backus plant, so that he is conveniently situated near his work. He is a man of marked energy, of strong purpose, of unquestioned fidelity to every trust reposed in him. Character shows in every line of his face and there is no citizen of Ann Arbor who enjoys

in greater measure the esteem and confidence of those with whom he is associated. His genuine worth and fidelity to principle have gained him high standing in public regard.

HORACE EDWARD SHUTTS.

Horace Edward Shutts, proprietor of the Occidental Hotel, the leading hostelry of Ypsilanti, is a native son of Michigan, his birth having occurred in Plymouth on the 20th of September, 1855. His father, Martinus L. Shutts, was a farmer by occupation. He married a Miss George and removed with his family to Ypsilanti during the infancy of his son Horace. The father, however, has now passed away.

At the usual age Horace Edward Shutts entered the public schools of Ypsilanti and acquired a good practical education. He has been engaged in various business enterprises in Detroit, Chicago and other cities and is now proprietor of the Occidental Hotel, which he has managed for the past three years. This is the leading hotel of Ypsilanti, located at Nos. 16 to 24 North Huron street and in connection therewith he conducts a first class billiard hall and bowling alleys. There is probably no better criterion of the growing and prosperous condition of a town or city than its hotel interests. The town which is self-centered, having no connection with the outside world, is unprogressive, its business stagnates and its residents become lacking in enterprise, but if connected with outside affairs, travel and trade add new life and energy and there is demand for entertainment on the part of the visitors which makes good hotels a necessity. A little thoughtful consideration of the career of Mr. Shutts brings one to the conclusion that he has in most of his business operations been impelled by the spirit of the pioneer, having sought out new plans and new conditions likely to favor his projects. He has made of the Occidental Hotel one of the best establishments of the kind in this part of the state. It is a forty-room house, centrally located, and its

cuisine and other appointments furnish the best service possible.

Mr. Shutts was married to Miss Nellie M. Moorman, of Ypsilanti, and unto them have been born four children: Carl, nineteen years of age, who is engaged in business in Salt Lake City; Genevieve, who at the age of seventeen, is attending school at Ypsilanti; Don, fifteen years of age, and Helen, thirteen years of age, also attending school. Mr. Shutts is a member of the uniformed rank of the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In the conduct of a well managed house he shows that he is a model landlord, giving due attention to the wishes and comforts of his guests. Moreover a cordial manner and genial disposition render him personally popular with his many patrons.

PROFESSOR ALDRED SCOTT WARTHIN, M. D.

Professor Aldred Scott Warthin, M. D., scientist and educator, a son of E. M. Warthin, was born in Greensburg, Indiana, October 21, 1866, and his preliminary education was completed by graduation from the high school of his native town with the class of 1884. His attention was afterward given to the study of music and he received a teacher's music diploma from the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music in 1887. He is a graduate of the University of Indiana with the class of 1888; won the Master's degree from the University of Michigan in 1890 and that of Doctor of Philosophy in 1893. In the meantime he had pursued a course of medicine in the University of Michigan and won his M. D. degree in 1891, since which time he has taken post-graduate work in Vienna and Freiburg. His research and investigation along various scientific lines has been continuous and since 1891 he has been teaching in the medical department of the University of Michigan, as assistant of internal medicine in 1891-2; demonstrator of internal medicine in 1892-5; demonstrator of pathology in 1896; instructor in pathology in 1897 and 1898; his bibliography includes the practical pathology in 1896; his work as a

teacher and translator of Ziegler's general pathology in 1903; the second edition of Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences and over one hundred papers, on original investigation in pathology, especially in the normal and pathological anatomy of the haemolymphnodes and of the anemias. In 1904 he was made professor of pathology and director of the pathological laboratory in the department of medicine and surgery in the University of Michigan and he is a member of the Association of American Physicians, of the American Association of Anatomy, Association of American Pathologists and Bacteriologists, also the Society of the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, the Society of Experimental Medicine, the Michigan State and Washtenaw County Associations, and also the American Medical Association.

Professor Warthin was married, in Chicago, June 27, 1900, to Dr. Katharine Angell, and they have two children, Margaret and Aldred Scott, Jr. They now reside at 1020 Ferdon Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

ELMER L. WHITMAN, D. D. S.

Dr. Elmer L. Whitman, a practitioner of dentistry for two years in Ann Arbor and for the same period instructor in prosthetic technics in the University of Michigan, was born in Portland, Michigan, on the 28th of March, 1880. His father, Charles H. Whitman, was born in Ohio and in his boyhood days went to Michigan, settling upon a farm near Portland. At the present writing his attention is given to mechanics. He married Miss Josephine Andrews, a native of the state of New York, and they became the parents of three children, of whom two are living, Elmer L. and Harold C., a youth of fourteen years who is now attending school. The other son, Louis H., died in childhood.

Dr. Whitman, reared under the parental roof, pursued his education in the schools of Owosso and Corunna, Michigan, being graduated from the high school in the latter place in the class of 1899. Determining in that year upon a life work in the fall of 1899 he matriculated in the Uni-

versity of Michigan as a dental student and while pursuing his course there added to his theoretical knowledge the practical experience gained while serving as assistant to Dr. Hoff in 1902-3-4. He was graduated from the dental department in the class of 1904 and for two years has been engaged in active practice in Ann Arbor, where he now has a beautiful suite of rooms at No. 711 North University avenue, splendidly equipped with all modern dental appliances for the careful and successful prosecution of his work. He is thoroughly conversant with modern methods and in no profession has there been such rapid advancement made in the last few years as in the practice of dentistry. A very liberal patronage is accorded him, his work giving satisfactory results and he has deep and keen interest in his chosen calling both from a love of scientific research and also by reason of a laudable ambition which stimulates his efforts in the acquirement of success. In addition to his private practice he has for the past two years been instructor in prosthetic technics in the University of Michigan.

Dr. Whitman was married, in June, 1905, to Miss Dora M. Hamilton, of Corunna, Michigan, and during their residence in Ann Arbor they have gained considerable social prominence. He is a gentleman of magnetic personality, standing as a high type of his profession in this age characterized by intellectual progress and demanding a high measure of proficiency. He is a member of the Delta Sigma Delta fraternity of the University of Michigan and since the completion of his collegiate course has gained popularity in both professional and social circles.

WILLIAM BLISS JOLLY.

William Bliss Jolly, deceased, became a leading business man of Ann Arbor in pioneer days and figured prominently in public life of the city not only because of his commercial activity but also because of the many excellent traits of character that have endeared him to those with whom he has been associated. He was born in London,

England, on the 29th of October, 1814, and was married in that country on the 11th of August, 1849, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Judson. With his wife and two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, he took passage on the sailing vessel Fillmore in 1855 and crossed the Atlantic to the United States, making his way direct to Ann Arbor. In England he had engaged in the business of buying sheep and cattle as a wholesale dealer. Subsequent to his arrival in this city he spent some years in the University of Michigan and then turned his attention to private business interests, opening a meat market in 1864. His wife, who was born in Fenstanton, Huntingdon, England, February 10, 1827, was to him long a faithful and helpful companion on life's journey. Mr. Jolly passed away on the 16th of August, 1878, while his wife departed this life on the 20th of March, 1901. Both were members of the Episcopal church and Mrs. Jolly took a very deep and helpful part in church work and was a most earnest student of the Bible. Mr. Jolly gave his political allegiance to the republican party, but was without aspiration for office. He was a man of large heart and ready sympathy, always willing to assist those in trouble, and the poor and needy found in him a friend. He was greatly beloved by the students of the university and the members of the faculty as well, and in his home he was a model husband and father. His life exemplified many sterling traits of character and he was honored wherever known.

In the family of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Jolly were nine children, of whom six are living: Mary, the eldest, was married April 24, 1879, to George T. Mowerson, a farmer of Ann Arbor township, who owns a fine and well developed tract of land. Mrs. Mowerson is a very active and earnest Christian woman who spends much time in charitable work. She is a member of the Homeopathic Guild, a society of ladies organized to visit the sick in the hospitals. She has had three children but lost one son, Donald Jolly, who was born March 6, 1882, and died March 15, 1898, just after attaining his sixteenth birthday. He was a splendid boy of high principles, who endeared himself to all who knew

him, and his death was the occasion of deep and widespread regret. His remains were interred in the Forest Hill cemetery, the members of his class in school acting as pallbearers. Those living are Edward William, twenty-two years of age, now on the farm with his father; and Mrs. Fannie May Crick, of Jamestown, New York. Elizabeth, the second child of Mr. and Mrs. Jolly, became the wife of Dr. Johnson, of Harvard, Illinois. William is living in Ann Arbor. Jennie is the wife of Dr. Cleveland, of Chicago. Richard E. is the next in the family. Fred makes his home in Ann Arbor.

Richard E. Jolly, born in Ann Arbor, February 2, 1864, was a student in the public schools of this city and passed through successive grades, but was compelled to discontinue his school life on account of his father's death. He had successfully passed the examination entitling him to promotion into the dental department of the University of Michigan but his plans were consequently changed. Finding it necessary that he provide for his own support, he entered the employ of John V. Sheehan, proprietor of a book store, for whom he became manager. Subsequently he conducted the book store of Andrews & Company for three years and about fifteen years ago he entered business on his own account and has the largest trade of the kind among the students of the University of Michigan, conducting a restaurant, cigar and tobacco store. A liberal patronage is accorded him because of his earnest desire to please his patrons and the excellent service which he renders to the public. He is a man of excellent business judgment, enterprising, discriminating and energetic, and his success is the legitimate outcome of his own labors. His pleasing personality and genial manner are elements in his success.

On the 13th of August, 1893, Mr. Jolly was married to Miss Eliza McCarthy, of Deerfield, Michigan, whose father was a prominent farmer there. Mr. Jolly gives his political allegiance to the republican party and was its candidate for alderman in 1895 against two opponents and was defeated by only one vote, a fact which indicates his marked personal popularity in the city where he has always resided. He belongs to the Epis-

copal church and to the Knights of the Macca-bees and has a wide and favorable acquaintance in Ann Arbor, which has been his home throughout his entire life.

HORACE L. WILGUS.

Horace L. Wilgus, professor of law in the University of Michigan, was born in Conover, Ohio, in 1859. His father, Dr. James Wilgus, was a native of Warren county, Ohio, born in 1817, and his death occurred in 1888. He was a graduate of Columbus Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio, and after completing the course located for practice in Fletcher, that state. Subsequently he purchased a farm near Conover, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits in connection with his professional duties, conducting a country practice. He lived in that locality up to the time of his death, bringing to his everyday duties a sound, conscientious obligation and a desire for improvement. He married Susan R. Lafretty, who was born at Pekin, Warren county, Ohio, a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Throckmorton) Lafretty. Four children were born of this marriage: Mary Eliabeth; Mrs. Clara Jane McFarland, who has two children, Mrs. Ellen Coon and Horace M.; Horace L., of this review; and James Alva, who married Flavia McGurer, and has two children, Alva Curtis and Dorothea.

In the public schools in and near Conover Professor Wilgus obtained his early education, which was supplemented by study in the National Normal University, at Lebanon, Ohio. Subsequently he matriculated in the Ohio State University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1882. He then became chief clerk in the railroad commissioner's office, of Ohio, where he was retained from 1881 until 1885, after which he accepted a position as private secretary with the receiver of the Cleveland & Marietta Railroad Company, acting in that capacity until the middle of 1886. He prepared for the bar through private study and was admitted to practice in the Ohio courts in 1884. In 1886 he opened a law office in Troy, Ohio, the county seat of Miami county,

where he remained in active connection with the profession until 1888, when he sought a broader field of labor in Columbus. In the winter of 1890-1 he aided in organizing the law school of the Ohio State University, at Columbus, and was elected secretary and professor of elementary law when the school opened in the fall of 1891. He was thus associated with the university until September, 1895, when he resigned and came to Ann Arbor, where he accepted the position of professor of elementary law, torts, corporations and evidence in the University of Michigan, with which he has since been identified, his present relation therewith being that of professor of law, corporations and torts.

On the 24th of June, 1886, Professor Wilgus was married, in Columbus, Ohio, to Miss Flora Belle Ewing, who was born in Union county, that state, a daughter of Thomas M. and Elizabeth (Carter) Ewing. She died November 27, 1894, leaving two sons, Walter L. and Horace E., both of whom were born in Columbus, Ohio. On the 1st of September, 1897, in Palmyra, New York, Professor Wilgus wedded Julia Gay Pomroy, a daughter of Enos P. and Caroline (Pardee) Pomroy. There is a daughter of the second marriage, Caroline Gay, born in Ann Arbor. Professor Wilgus is a republican, in which the great political questions and situations of the day find an interested student. His love of scientific research has been the source of his advancement in professional life and the fact of his professorship in one of the best universities of the land is an indication of his ability as an educator.

GUSTAVE ZACHMANN.

Gustave Zachmann, owning and controlling a large granite monument business in Ann Arbor, is a native son of this city, born on the 10th of May, 1873. His father was Naviar Zachmann, a native of Germany, who came to Ann Arbor in 1861 and here established a butcher business, which he still conducts. The mother bore the maiden name of Annie Miller, and was a native of Germany, emigrating from the fatherland to



GUSTAVE ZACHMANN.

the new world in her girlhood days. This worthy couple became the parents of eight children: Annie, Gertrude, Robert, Edward, Gustave, Frank and Louise, all of whom are living in Ann Arbor; and William, who makes his home in Battle Creek, Michigan.

Mr. Zachmann, of this review, obtained his early education in the public and parochial schools of his native city, and in his youth became acquainted with the butcher business by assisting his father. Eventually he embarked in the marble and granite business on his own account, and is now associated with I. L. Arnet, which partnership was formed in 1901, a short time after Mr. Zachmann started in business. They are located at No. 107 East Ann street, where they conduct a very large granite monument business. The output of the establishment is of the highest class workmanship, prices are reasonable and the business dealings honorable, and these qualities have insured for the house its present gratifying patronage. The firm erect all the monuments for the deceased members of the Woodmen of the World.

In 1905 Mr. Zachmann was united in marriage to Miss Rose Jacobus, of Ann Arbor, whose family are prominent farming people of Macon. Fraternally Mr. Zachmann is connected with the Woodmen of the World and politically is independent, casting his ballot in support of men and measures rather than party. He is interested in local improvement and development. Those who know him personally have for him warm regard, for he is always courteous, kindly and amiable. A man of natural business ability, his success from the beginning has been uniform and rapid and, persevering in the pursuit of a persistent purpose, he has gained a most satisfactory reward.

NEIL ALEXANDER GATES, M. D.

Neil Alexander Gates, although one of the younger members of the medical fraternity, is recognized as a leading representative of his calling in Dexter, where he has been successfully engaged in practice for some time. He was born in

Ann Arbor, Michigan, March 16, 1873. The ancestry of the family can be traced back in direct line to Stephen Gates, who was born in Hingham, England, and was the second son of Thomas Gates, of Norwich, Norfolk county, England. He crossed the Atlantic on the ship Diligent, of Ipswich, accompanied by his wife Ann, and two children, arriving in 1638. They settled at Hingham, Massachusetts, and Stephen Gates was one of the founders of the town of Lancaster, Massachusetts, in 1654. He also had rights at Groton and he died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1662. He performed some important service in the new settlements and was an active, energetic and fearless pioneer of New England colonization.

The paternal grandparents of Dr. Gates were Nathaniel and Susan (Quackenbush) Gates, both of whom were born in New York. They had eleven children but only two are now living: John A. and Hannah.

John A. Gates, father of Dr. Gates, was born in Schenectady, New York, March 2, 1840, and pursued his education in the public schools. When a boy he worked in a machine shop as timekeeper and at the age of seventeen years began learning the carpenter's trade. When twenty years of age he came to Ann Arbor, Michigan, on his way south to visit his parents, but on account of the war could not go south. On Sunday the news was received that the rebels had fired upon Fort Sumter and he immediately enlisted in the Barry Guards. This was on the 14th of April, 1861. The troops were encamped at the fair grounds and drilled every day, hoping to get into some regiment, but the First, Second and Third Regiments of Michigan Volunteers were formed from the state militia. Eventually the company, however, was made Company D of the Fourth Michigan Regiment and was mustered into the United States service at Adrian for three years on the 20th of June, 1861. They went to Harrisburg for arms and uniforms and thence proceeded to Baltimore and on to Washington, D. C., being first quartered in a building on Pennsylvania avenue. Later they proceeded to Meridan Hill, where they went into quarters and from that point went forth to take part in the first battle of

Bull Run. Later they assisted in building Fort Woodberry and afterward went to Miners Hill, where they spent the winter of 1861-2. They then went with the First Brigade of the Fifth Army Corps and participated in all the battles of the Peninsular campaign. Mr. Gates, having joined Company H of the Second Cavalry of United States Dragoons, was detailed as body guard for General McClellan and later on was transferred to act as courier for General M. R. Patrick, provost marshal general of the Potomac, with whom he remained until the spring of 1864, and during that time, at the battle of the Wilderness, they had quarters near Brandywine Station and Mr. Gates was wounded by a rebel sharp shooter while carrying orders from headquarters to the front. His command engaged in the opening of the battle and the following day flanked General Lee's forces and participated in a raid around Richmond, liberating a regiment of infantry that had been captured on the first day of the battle. This regiment then joined its division. Moving along to Beaver Dam Station, the command to which Mr. Gates was attached met Hampton's forces on their way to reinforce Lee. This was about sundown and they built fires so that the rebels would think they had encamped for the night but instead of doing so they started for Richmond. When within a mile of the city they came upon the torpedoes, which exploded, and this gave the alarm to the city and the battle was on. They cut their way through the Confederate troops, however, and later fell back to Gaines Mill. Subsequently they moved forward to join the Army of the Potomac and Mr. Gates was one of the four men that led the way on the march. He participated in the battle of Cold Harbor until relieved by the infantry forces, then fell back, and after being given seven days' rations was ordered on a raid to destroy the railroad station and railroad to Trevillian and cut off the supplies which were being sent to the Shenandoah valley. Soon after this, his term of service having expired, Mr. Gates was discharged from the army at City Point and took the steamboat for Washington. There he called on his old friend, Charles King, who was superintendent in the quartermaster's department, and by whom he was

appointed master mechanic in the department. A few weeks afterward, when Early made his raid on Washington, the government employes in and around the city organized into regiments to check his advance and Mr. Gates then served with the rank of major. The troops moved across the river into Virginia and took the cars for Manassas Junction. Later they moved back to Alexandria, where he remained until after the close of the war, when he was sent to Kansas as master mechanic. During his first term of enlistment with the volunteer army he engaged in the siege of Yorktown and Williamsburg, and was in the battle of Chickahominy, Hanover Courthouse, Gaines Mill, Savage Station, Turkey Bend, White Oak Swamp and Malvern Hill, where Colonel Woodberry, the regiment commander, was killed. Later he was in the Pope campaign, participating in the battle of Gainesville, second battle of Bull Run and the battle of Antietam and Shepardstown. Following his transfer to the Second United States Dragoons he took part in the battles of Fredericksburg and was also engaged at Chancellorsville, at Gettysburg, at Culpeper, Brandy Station, Bristow Station, Rappahannock and the battle of the Wilderness.

John A. Gates, following the close of the war, was married on the 8th of April, 1868, to Miss Dora McCormick, who was born October 11, 1845. They became the parents of seven children: William F., who was born January 28, 1871, and is a practicing dentist at Jackson, Michigan; Neil A., of this review; Allie S., who was born July 12, 1875; Ola, born September 17, 1877; More G., who was born September 17, 1881, and is engaged in the conduct of a market at Ann Arbor; Bessie, who was born November 30, 1883; and John H., born April 25, 1890.

After his marriage Mr. Gates returned to Elsworth, Kansas, where he had been stationed with the army for some time, and later went to Fort Larned, but that fall gave up his work in the west and returned to Ann Arbor. He here entered the employ of the firm of Partridge, Lafforce & Noble in their mill, having charge of the building for about four years. Subsequently he engaged in business with John D. Little and in 1892 he entered the service of the State Univer-

sity, being in charge of the repair work until May, 1903, when he had to give up the position on account of ill health. He then went to a hospital, where it was found necessary to remove one rib.

Mr. Gates has been a member of Golden Rule lodge, No. 569, A. F. & A. M., since 1868 and has filled all of the chairs. He likewise belongs to Washtenaw chapter, R. A. M., and has served in all of its offices save that of high priest and king. He maintains pleasant relationships with his old army comrades through his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic and he gives his political allegiance to the republican party.

Dr. Gates, whose name introduces this record, pursued his literary education in the public schools of Ann Arbor and later entered the University of Michigan, wherein he pursued a course in medicine and surgery and was graduated on the 1st of July, 1897. Six days later, on the 7th of July, he was married to Miss Anna Schneider, who lived for only one year and ten months after her marriage. She was a daughter of Christian and Christina (Bohnett) Schneider. On the 1st of January, 1900, Dr. Gates was again married, his second union being with Miss Amelia Schneider, a daughter of Michael and Magdalena (Kerbley) Schneider, both of whom were natives of Virginia. Her father, who came to Ann Arbor at an early day, was a cooper by trade and after taking up his abode in Michigan carried on farming and was also engaged in the cooperage business for a number of years, but is now living a retired life in Ann Arbor.

In July, 1897, Dr. Gates located in Dexter and from the beginning has been accorded a liberal patronage. He is recognized as one of the able practitioners in this section of the county with broad and accurate knowledge of the principles of medicine and surgery. He is very careful in the diagnosis of a case and accurate in his application of his knowledge to the needs of his patients. In 1900 he erected what is known as the Gates Block in Dexter and on the 1st of June, 1900, he purchased a fine residence, which he has converted into a sanitarium. Here he treats people from far and near, having from three to fifteen patients in his care at all times. In com-

munity interests he is an influential factor and has acted as one of the trustees on the village board. Prominent in Masonry, he belongs to Washtenaw lodge, No. 65, A. F. & A. M., and both he and his wife are charter members of Washtenaw chapter, No. 302, O. E. S. He belongs to Washtenaw chapter, No. 6, R. A. M., at Ann Arbor, and is also affiliated with the Elks lodge in that city, the Royal Circle, the Modern Woodmen camp and the Sons of Veterans, of Ann Arbor, together with Crystal tent, No. 279, K. O. T. M. For three years he was a member of Company A, of the First Michigan Regiment of the National Guard. He is a young man, alert and enterprising, who in the public interests of Dexter and Washtenaw county has become a valued factor, while in his profession he has won prominence and success that is only given in recognition of superior merit and ability.

LOUIS H. BOES.

Louis H. Boes, well known in the educational and musical circles of Ann Arbor, is now a teacher in the Zion Lutheran parochial school, an organist in the church and director of the choir. A native son of Indiana, he was born in Richmond, September 26, 1871, and is of German parentage. His father, Adam Boes, is a native of Hanover, Germany, and is a carpenter by trade, yet connected with building operations in Richmond, Indiana. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Catherine Cutter, was also a native of Germany. They became the parents of five children, of whom four are living: Louis H.; Minnie, a resident of Richmond, Indiana; Mrs. Flora Beck, who is living in Youngstown, Ohio; Eleanor, also of Richmond; and Frederick, who died at the age of two years.

Louis H. Boes, the only living son, was reared in his native city, acquired his preliminary education in the schools there and afterward attended the Teachers' Seminary at Woodville, Ohio. He came to Ann Arbor in 1890 and is now a teacher in the Zion Lutheran parochial schools, his efficiency and conscientious effort contributing to the

excellent reputation which the school bears. He teaches the German language and is also organist in the German Zion Lutheran church and the director of the choir.

In 1895 Professor Boes was married to Miss Anna M. Lutz, of Ann Arbor, and they now have two interesting children: Reinhold Erwin, now attending school; and Freida Agatha. Mr. Boes votes with the democracy but is not active in politics, as his attention is occupied with his educational and musical service, and in both lines he is making continued advancement, so that his ability makes his work entirely adequate to the requirements.

GEORGE BLAICH.

George Blaich, in whose life history the familiar but oft misused term of a self-made man finds exemplification, has from the age of ten years been dependent upon his own resources and his utilization of opportunity coupled with unremitting diligence has proved the strong elements in his success. He is a native of the Empire state, his birth having occurred in Fulton, Oswego county, New York, on the 7th of August, 1857. His father, David Blaich, was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and was a farmer by occupation. Coming to America in 1852, he was for many years a resident of New York, while his last seven years were spent at the home of his son George in Chelsea, Michigan, where his death occurred on the 21st of February, 1897. He had for fourteen years survived his wife, who bore the maiden name of Frederica Keck. She was born March 8, 1834, and came to this country in 1852, being thirty-eight days upon the water. She arrived in Syracuse, New York, September 18, 1852, and was married February 2, 1854. She died at Onondaga Hill, New York, December 11, 1883. In the family were eleven children, eight of whom are yet living: David, a resident farmer of this county, his home being three miles west of Chelsea; George; Charles, who follows farming in Salem township; Lillie, the wife of Theodore E. Wood, cashier of the Chelsea Savings Bank of Chelsea; William, a merchant of Cleveland, Ohio;

John, a merchant of Syracuse, New York; Mrs. Rosa Garthe, of Syracuse; and Edward, who is with the National Biscuit Company at Cleveland, Ohio.

George Blaich spent his early boyhood in his parents' home but in 1867, when but ten years of age, left the parental roof and has since been dependent upon his own resources for a living. It was an early age for him to start out and fight life's battles but he soon realized the responsibilities of life and valued conditions at their true worth. While working on farms at Onondaga Hill, New York, he also embraced the opportunity that came him to attend school and after a time determined to enter a walk of life demanding intellectuality, close application and special preparation. He worked for Dr. Wheating, with whom he remained for a year, after which he went to Syracuse, New York, where he secured a situation in the grocery store of Thomas Rice. Subsequently he was with the firm of Curtiss & Sandwald, carriage manufacturers, for three years, on the expiration of which period he entered business on his own account and for three years was a factor in commercial life in Syracuse. He then sold out to his partner and entered the oil business, in which he continued for three years, subsequent to which time, on the 6th of April, 1886, he came to Chelsea, Michigan, on a visit. Being pleased with this part of the country, he decided to remain and purchased the grocery store of L. D. Loomis, after which he conducted the business at Chelsea for ten years, when on account of failing health he retired from mercantile life there. After a rest of two and a half years he came to Ann Arbor and on the 18th of October, 1897, established a grocery store at No. 1219 South University avenue. He is still in business at this location, having a large trade in high class groceries and bottled and canned goods of all descriptions. He carries an extensive stock of a fine line of goods and has secured a large and profitable trade.

On May 29, 1888, Mr. Blaich was married to Mrs. Myrta Cornwell, of Chelsea, Michigan. Although their residence in Ann Arbor has covered a comparatively brief period they have gained many friends here and the hospitality of

many of the best homes is freely accorded them. Mr. Blaich is prominent in Masonry, holding membership in Golden Rule lodge, No. 156, A. F. & A. M., of Chelsea; Grass Lake chapter, No. 98, R. A. M.; Adoniram council, No. 24, R. & S. M., of Manchester; Olive chapter, No. 108, O. E. S., of Chelsea; and Ann Arbor commandery, No. 13, K. T. He is thoroughly in sympathy with the teachings and tenets of the craft, exemplifying in his life the principles of the fraternity. Prominent in the Baptist church, he transferred his membership to the First Baptist church of Ann Arbor on his removal to the city and has since been closely and helpfully connected with a number of its activities. He has served as treasurer and in other offices and does all in his power for the growth and upbuilding of the church. His political faith is that of the republican party, but he is without ambition for office, preferring to give his attention to his business interests, his church activities and his social and home relations. He holds friendship inviolable and is a man of domestic tastes. The permeating influence of his life is shown forth in an upright character, in straightforward dealing in commercial circles and in allegiance to every trust reposed in him.

HERMAN KRAPF.

Herman Krapf, who is now living retired after many years of active connection with business affairs in Ann Arbor, was born in this city on the 3d of March, 1841, and is therefore among the oldest of its native sons. His parents were Conrad and Mary (Anderlin) Krapf. The father was a native of Germany, born January 15, 1810, and after spending the years of his boyhood and youth in the land of his birth, he crossed the briny deep to the new world in 1836, being then a young man of twenty-six years. He landed in New York and the following year came to Ann Arbor, where for many years he was engaged in the lumber trade and in contracting and building. He was also prominent and influential in public life in the city aside from his business interests and for eighteen years acted as supervisor here. He made a creditable record as an official and as

a representative of industrial interests, and his death, which occurred October 26, 1896, was the occasion of deep and widespread regret. Thus passed away a valued pioneer resident, who had contributed in substantial measure to the upbuilding, progress and prosperity of the city in which he made his home for almost sixty years. His wife, Mary (Anderlin) Krapf, died when their son Herman was only six years of age, and two of their children, Henry C. and Mary, are also deceased. Our subject has one brother still living, Richard, a resident of Ann Arbor. The father was twice married and by his second union also had four children: Ottmer O., a resident of Dayton, Ohio; and Annie, Emma and Pauline, all deceased.

Herman Krapf was reared and educated in Ann Arbor, being indebted to its public-school system for the training which he received along the more specifically literary lines. He was a young man when the Civil war broke out and his patriotic spirit being aroused he enlisted at Ann Arbor in the First Michigan Cavalry, with which he served for four years and eight months, being with Custer's Michigan brigade. Following the close of his military service he returned to Ann Arbor and became engaged in the lumber business, after which he established a sash, door and blind factory. Throughout an active and useful business career he won a very gratifying measure of success that now enables him to live retired.

On the 25th of December, 1866, Mr. Krapf was united in marriage to Miss Julia Van Da Warker, a daughter of Jacob and Sarah L. (Branch) Van Da Warker, pioneers of this county. Her father became a wealthy man in the shoe trade in Ann Arbor. To Mr. and Mrs. Krapf were born four children: Frank; Charles, who died in youth; William Herman; and Edwin C. William is in the sash, door and blind business and is now with the firm of Luick Brothers & Company.

Herman Krapf is very prominent as an Odd Fellow, having been identified with the order for a half century, and he is now a member of Ann Arbor encampment, in which he has been scribe for ten years. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and thus maintains pleasant

relations with his old army comrades and takes great delight in the camp fires. He usually gives his political allegiance to the republican party, though independent in local matters, and has always kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day, so that he is able to support his position by intelligent argument. He has acted as supervisor of the fourth ward but has never been active as a politician in seeking office. His religious faith is indicated by his attendance at the Presbyterian church. He has a beautiful home at 521 Detroit street.

Edwin C. Krapf, the youngest son of the family, was born March 29, 1876, and his education was acquired in the public schools of Ann Arbor. After leaving school he entered the employ of the dry-goods house of William Goodyear, later was engaged in the steam laundry business but owing to ill health he was compelled to seek outdoor employment and since the 15th of November, 1904, has been in the government employ as a rural mail carrier. He was married in 1898 to Miss Florence Hayden, of Ypsilanti, Michigan, and they had one child, Elmer, who died in infancy. They now have an adopted daughter, Agnes B., who is six years of age. Edwin C. Krapf is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry and the Knights of the Maccabees, and his political allegiance is given to the republican party. He represents one of the old pioneer families of this city and is a worthy young man, richly meriting the esteem which is uniformly accorded him by his many friends here.

HENRY J. LANDWEHR.

Henry J. Landwehr, proprietor of a meat market in Manchester, is a native of Prussia, born in 1854. His father, Henry Landwehr, was also a native of the same country and died in 1902 at the age of seventy-six years. He came to the United States in 1864 and located near Freedom on a small farm. He was a tailor by trade, but after coming to the United States confined his attention to agricultural pursuits and was recognized as a hard-working, industrious and frugal man, whose carefully directed labors at length

made him well-to-do. He held membership in the Evangelical Lutheran church and gave his political support to the democracy. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Anna G. Schlicht, was born in Germany and is living upon the old home farm at the age of seventy-seven years. She, too, is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church. In their family were six children: Henry J.; Olive, the deceased wife of Barney Bertkie; Carrie, the wife of Jacob Hinderer, a farmer of Lima, Washtenaw county; John, who is farming in Salsline township; Lydia, the wife of Frank Feltkamp, a farmer of Lima township; and Bernard, who resides upon the old homestead.

Henry J. Landwehr was reared upon his father's farm and attended the district schools. He continued to assist in the operation of the fields on the old homestead until 1895. He was married March 20, 1880, to Miss Harriet Davidter, who was born in Freedom township in 1857 and was a daughter of Justus and Catherine (Meyer) Davidter, natives of Germany, who came to Washtenaw county at an early day. Her father was a farmer by occupation and in the family were twelve children, Mrs. Landwehr being a twin. Unto our subject and his wife have been born three children: Julia, Elmer and Helen. The parents are members of the Evangelical Lutheran church and Mr. Landwehr is a valued representative of several fraternal organizations, including the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Mutual Benevolent Association. In his political affiliation he is a democrat and he served as treasurer and as highway commissioner of Sharon township. While residing there he had a farm of one hundred and thirty-five acres which he cultivated for eighteen years. In 1895 he came to Manchester and opened a meat market, which he is still profitably conducting, being recognized as one of the enterprising business men of the village. Since taking up his abode here he has been active in community affairs and in 1901 was chosen supervisor of Manchester township, since which time by successive re-elections he has continued to fill the office. He is a member of the village council, serving for the past six years, and at the present writing is president pro tem. In

his life record he displays many of the sterling characteristics of his German ancestry, including the perseverance and diligence which have ever been strong features in the Teutonic race. He is, however, thoroughly American in thought and feeling and has a deep and sincere attachment for the stars and stripes.

ROBERT L. WARREN.

Robert L. Warren, editor and manager of the Ann Arbor Daily Times, was born in Caledonia, Shiawassee county, Michigan, December 2, 1842. His parents were Samuel N. and Anna K. Warren, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of the state of New York. The father died in September, 1904, at the age of ninety-two years, and the mother, still surviving at the age of eighty-eight years, resides with her son Robert L. in Ann Arbor.

Mr. Warren's birth occurred in what was then the wilds of Michigan, where there were few residents other than Indians. A few months afterward the family removed to Fentonville and in 1851 to Flint, Michigan, where Mr. Warren grew to manhood. He was graduated from the high school there in 1860 and in the fall of that year entered the literary department of the University of Michigan. Imbued with the spirit of patriotism, which the firing on Fort Sumter inspired, the following spring he entered the camp of instruction at Fort Wayne as a sergeant in Company A, Seventh Michigan Infantry, but at muster was rejected on physical account. In 1862, however, he enlisted in Company K, Twenty-third Michigan Infantry, leaving the state in July. While at Bowling Green, Kentucky, in January, 1863, a commission of second lieutenant of Company C, Twenty-seventh Michigan Infantry reached him. He at once returned to the state and joined his regiment then quartered at Ypsilanti. Soon after the regiment went south to Kentucky he was detailed to act as aide-de-camp on the staff of the commander of the First Brigade, First Division, Ninth Army Corps, continuing to serve in that capacity until the close

of the Vicksburg campaign, when illness compelled him to retire on leave of absence. In the following October his resignation was accepted on account of physical disability.

After regaining his health Mr. Warren entered the law department of the University of Michigan in 1864 and was graduated with the class of 1866. While in college he joined the Zeta Psi fraternity, in which he still maintains an active interest. Following his graduation he entered at once upon the practice of law in Flint but a year later was prevailed upon to engage in newspaper work, to which he has since devoted his energies. He purchased the Bay City Journal in 1869 and two years later made it a daily—the first daily paper published in that now thriving city. Since then he has been associated as editor and publisher with papers in Saginaw, Lawrence, Decatur, Albion, Charlotte and Ann Arbor and it is only justice to state that all of these publications have been generously appreciated in the communities where published. The Ann Arbor Times, with which he has been connected for the past few years, bears the impress of his thorough and capable work.

Mr. Warren was married, December 21, 1865, to Miss Carrie W. Beecher, of Flint. Three children were born to them, one of whom, William Bates Warren, died in 1884, at the age of thirteen years. The two survivors are Mrs. Emily L. Ware, of Evanston, Illinois, and Charles B. Warren, a well known corporation lawyer of Detroit.

Politically Mr. Warren has from his earliest years been an active and consistent republican and is well known throughout the state through his presence at conventions and his participation in public affairs. In 1871 he was receiver of the United States land office at East Saginaw and in 1882 was elected to the state legislature from the first district of Van Buren county and was a leading participant in the great Ferry senatorial contest of 1883. He gave many years' service to the councils, school boards and many of the local organizations in the several cities and villages where he has resided, and at the present writing he is president of the board of trustees of the Michigan school for the deaf at Flint.

When the Grand Army of the Republic was organized he early allied himself with its membership and in addition to serving as commander of the post at Decatur and Albion he has frequently been a delegate to the state and national encampments and is now serving as commander of Welch post, No. 137, G. A. R., of Ann Arbor.

HON. FRANK P. GLAZIER.

Hon. Frank P. Glazier, state treasurer of Michigan, president of the Chelsea Savings Bank and president and general manager of the Glazier Stove Company, has left and is leaving the impress of his individuality upon the industrial and financial development and progress of his home city and upon the political history of the state and his course has been one that has honored the people who have honored him. He was born March 8, 1862, in Jackson, his parents being George P. and Emily J. (Stimson) Glazier, who are represented on another page of this work. He attended the common and high schools of Chelsea and pursued his more advanced education in Michigan State University, being graduated from the pharmaceutical department with the class of 1880. He likewise completed a course in Eastman National Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, by graduation with the class of 1881. About this time he was married on the 30th of December, 1880, to Miss Henrietta Geddes, a daughter of the late Henry M. Geddes, of Chelsea, and for six months they traveled in Germany, visiting the many points of historic, modern and scenic interest in the fatherland.

Following his return to Chelsea, in November, 1881, Mr. Glazier purchased the drug store, which had long been established and conducted by his father and which he carried on with equal success until 1890, when he sold out. In that year he turned his attention to the manufacture of oil stoves as a member of the Glazier Strong Stove Company. After two years he purchased the interests of the others in the business, which was conducted under the name of Frank P. Gla-

zier. He manufactured oil stoves for both cooking and heating purposes, these stoves using a coal oil from which is generated a gas. The business constantly and steadily increased and in 1901 had reached such extensive proportions that it was incorporated under the name of the Glazier Stove Company with F. P. Glazier as president and general manager; William J. Knapp, first vice president; William P. Shenck, second vice president; H. I. Stimson, secretary; Fred Wedemeyer, treasurer; and Hon. William W. Wedemeyer as counsel. At the present time the officers are F. P. Glazier, president and general manager; William W. Wedemeyer, first vice president; William J. Knapp, second vice president; H. I. Stimson, secretary; Fred Wedemeyer, treasurer; and V. G. Glazier, auditor. The plant now covers an extensive area and is splendidly equipped with the latest improved machinery needed for the conduct of such an enterprise. Building after building has been erected to be used in connection with the manufacture of the stoves and a fine granite building has been erected for office purposes. The volume of trade is indicated somewhat by the fact that from one hundred and fifty to two hundred people are employed at the Chelsea Manufacturing plant and the manufactured product under the name of the "brightest and best" oil and gas stoves are shipped throughout the country. Mr. Glazier is a man of resourceful business ability and while developing this concern of magnitude he has at the same time been interested in other enterprises of Chelsea, having in 1902 been elected president of the Chelsea Savings Bank, in which he had previously served for a number of years as a director. In 1901 he erected a fine granite and marble business block for bank purposes at a cost of about one hundred thousand dollars as a memorial to his father, the Hon. George P. Glazier, who died in 1901.

Mr. Glazier is a republican, politically prominent and has become widely known through the state by reason of his active and effective support of the party. He was president of the village for five years in 1898 and again from 1901 to 1904, inclusive. During this time many substantial and important improvements were in-

stituted. He stood as the champion of all that was progressive and his labors contributed in large measure to the advancement of the town. Still higher political honors awaited him, however, for in 1902 he was elected to the state senate and was there connected with important constructive legislation, being an active worker in committee rooms. In 1904 he was elected state treasurer, being nominated by acclamation at the state convention, an honor not given to any candidate on his first term in thirty years.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Glazier has been blessed with seven children but George P., the eldest, died at the age of one year, and Frank, the fifth in order of birth, died in infancy. The others are: Vera G., Harold P., Edna G., Dorothy G. and Henry I.

Without invidious distinction Frank P. Glazier may be termed the most prominent citizen of Chelsea because of the importance of his business interests, which have so largely been the basis of the commercial prosperity of the town, and because of the honors to which he has attained in public life.

REGINALD SPOKES.

Reginald Spokes, who for twelve years has been city engineer of the water company in Ann Arbor, being for the last eight years in charge of the pumping station and well known here as a reliable business man, was born in Saline, June 17, 1850. The father, Amos Spokes, was born in Northamptonshire, England, in 1824 and crossed the Atlantic to New York in 1847. By way of the Wellington canal and the Great Lakes he journeyed westward to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and soon afterward he came to Washtenaw county, Michigan, where he established his home. He was a millwright by trade but he followed carpentering for a few years after coming to Michigan and then returned to his former occupation. At one time he owned a mill and he has done work as a millwright on all the mills along the Huron river. He was married to Miss Lydia Clark, a native of Rugby, England, who was educated at Rugby College and came to

this country with her brother, Dr. Clark, settling at Dexter, Michigan. By this marriage there were born five children, of whom one died in infancy. William, a miller by trade, living in Jackson county, married Ettie Parsons and has one daughter. Temperance M. is the wife of John W. Mason, of Bicknell, Indiana, and they have two children. Reginald is the next of the family. Charles A. is a railroad conductor on the Michigan Central road running on the limited. The father was a member of the Presbyterian church and a very devout Christian man. He was also chorister in several of the leading churches of this county. While in England he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In addition to his millwright business in this county he engaged in merchandising for several years in Howell and as prosperity attended him he made judicious investment in property until he owned considerable real estate here. His death occurred February 21, 1891, while his wife passed away February 21, 1904, at the advanced age of eighty-five years, having survived her husband for exactly thirteen years.

Reginald Spokes left home when a youth of eleven years and began working on a farm. He had a common-school education and was a student in the high school at Saline. When fifteen years of age he learned the painter's trade, which he followed until twenty years of age. He then came to Ann Arbor and began railroading, which he followed in all branches of the business not only upon the road but in the shop as well. After his marriage, however, he gave up railroading and operated a stationary engine in a mill in Ann Arbor for sometime. Later, however, he returned to the railroad employ as an engineer but during the last twelve years he has been city engineer for the water company in Ann Arbor, acting in that capacity at the pumping station during the past eight years.

Mr. Spokes was married to Miss Annie E. Hauser, a daughter of Christopher Hauser, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, but came to Michigan in early life. He engaged in business at Saline as a boot and shoe merchant and made most of his own stock. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Spokes have been born three sons: Harold, seven-

teen years of age; William C., fifteen years old; and Raymond E., eight years of age.

Mr. Spokes is a member of the Presbyterian church and also belongs to Golden Rule lodge, No. 149, A. F. & A. M., at Ann Arbor, and Maccabees tent, No. 296. In politics he is a stalwart republican and for two years represented his ward on the board of aldermen, where he won many friends by his official integrity and his devotion to the general welfare. He now has a fine home on North Division street and he owns considerable other property in Ann Arbor, showing that his life has been well spent and that his energies have been capably directed, for he started out on his own account when but eleven years of age and has since been dependent upon his own resources.

J. A. PALMER.

J. A. Palmer, cashier and stockholder of the Kempf Commercial & Savings Bank at Chelsea, has advanced through his untiring efforts and diligence to a creditable position in financial circles and his life history is another illustration of the truth of the axiom of Epicharmis, "Earn thy reward: the Gods give naught to sloth."

Mr. Palmer is a native of Oneida county, New York, born in 1840 and is a son of Austin and Jane (Russell) Palmer. The father came to Michigan in 1841 and settled in Monroe county, while later he took up his abode in Huron, this state and subsequently became a resident of Ann Arbor, whence he afterward removed to Brooklyn, Michigan, passing away there in 1852. Later the family removed to Waukegan, Illinois, where they spent one year, returning thence to Grass Lake, Michigan, where they lived until 1857, when he arrived in Chelsea. In the family were six children: Elvira M., now deceased; J. A.; Sarah, who has also passed away; Henry C.; Mark, who has departed this life; and R. C.

J. A. Palmer acquired his education in the public schools of the various localities in which he resided and accompanied his parents on their different removals, becoming a resident of Chelsea

when a youth of eighteen. Here he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed until 1861, when a spirit of patriotism prompted his enlistment for service in the Civil war and he joined Company D, First Michigan Infantry, for three months. On the expiration of that period he was discharged but in 1862 re-enlisted as a member of Company E, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, for three years, continuing with that regiment until the close of the war. The command was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland and he participated in all of the battles with his company but was never wounded, although he once received a scratch. He took part in the Atlanta campaign and after the capitulation of that city returned to Tennessee and joined the army under General Thomas at Nashville. Later with his command he aided in the defeat of General Hood's forces. Mr. Palmer enlisted as a private and by meritorious and valorous conduct on the field of battle won promotion from rank to rank until he was made first lieutenant of Company B and was later brevetted captain.

When the war was over Mr. Palmer returned to Chelsea and entered into partnership with J. P. and H. L. Wood under the firm style of Wood Brothers & Company, manufacturers of and dealers in wagons and carriages. He continued in that business for three years and then sold out, after which he entered the employ of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, with which he continued until 1876. He then went into the private bank of R. Kempf & Brother as cashier and bookkeeper and when the bank was reorganized in 1898 under the name of the Kempf Commercial & Savings Bank he was made cashier and has since acted in this capacity, proving a capable and obliging officer who has become popular with the many patrons of the bank and at the same time enjoys the full trust and esteem of the other officers and stockholders in the institution.

In 1866 Mr. Palmer was united in marriage to Miss Jennie S. Townsend, of Chelsea, a daughter of Henry Townsend. She died in 1892 and the following year Mr. Palmer was married to Carria Mohrlök, a daughter of John Mohrlök, of Sylvan township. They have one child, J. A. Palmer, Jr., who was born in October, 1898, and is now at-

tending school. In his political views Mr. Palmer is a stalwart republican and in March, 1905, was elected president of the village. He had also filled that position in the '80s and he has been treasurer of his township and trustee of the village, proving a capable and efficient officer who discharges his duties with the same fidelity that he brings to his business interests. He belongs to Olive lodge, No. 156, A. F. & A. M., Olive chapter, No. 140, R. A. M. and Ann Arbor commandery, K. T., also the Mystic Shrine at Detroit. He has filled all the offices in the lodge and is now high priest of the chapter. He likewise belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity and is in hearty sympathy with the principles upon which these organizations are founded.

HENRY T. LE FURGE.

Henry T. Le Furge, whose recent death in Ypsilanti was the occasion of deep and widespread sorrow in the city where he had long resided and had won a most honorable name because of his business connections and his upright life, represented one of the pioneer families of Washtenaw county. His birth occurred in Superior township on the 3d of March, 1844, his parents being Isaac and Catherine (Te Nike) Le Furge, both of whom were natives of New Jersey. The maternal grandfather was also a pioneer resident of Washtenaw county, and was killed in a railroad accident here. Isaac Le Furge came to the west with his brother at an early day in the development of this section of the state. The settlements were comparatively few, the forests were largely uncut and the land unclaimed for the uses of civilization. The brothers then entered claims in Superior township and Mr. Le Furge turned his attention to general farming but died at a comparatively early age, his death resulting from an accident. While running to head off sheep on his farm he fell over a rail and his neck was broken. His widow afterward became the wife of Sheldon Gridley, who now resides on a farm three miles southwest of Ypsilanti, and there Mrs. Gridley's death occurred.

In the district schools of Superior township Henry T. Le Furge acquired his education and when a youth aided his father in the operation of the home farm, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He was only eighteen years of age when the Civil war was inaugurated and on the 6th of August, 1862, he enlisted for service as a member of the Twentieth Michigan Volunteer Infantry under Captain Allen, of Ypsilanti. His company participated in several skirmishes and while taking part in the battle of Spottsylvania on the 2d of August, 1864, Mr. Le Furge sustained a bullet wound in the leg that necessitated his remaining at the hospital until honorably discharged on the 7th of July, 1865.

Following his return from the war Mr. Le Furge began farming three miles west of Ypsilanti, and while there residing was married to Miss Cornelia A. Ammerman, a daughter of Isaac and Rachel Ammerman, who came to Michigan in 1865, settling in Wayne county near the Washtenaw county line, where Mr. Ammerman devoted his time and energies to agricultural pursuits throughout his remaining days. His death occurred on the old homestead, after which Mrs. Ammerman took up her abode in Ypsilanti, where her death occurred. Mr. and Mrs. Le Furge had but one child, Alice M., who is a graduate of the high school of Ypsilanti and has always made her home with her mother.

Following his marriage Mr. Le Furge resided upon a farm in Ypsilanti township for several years and after the death of his father-in-law he removed to Wayne county and resided on the Ammerman farm for a short time. Later he took up his abode in Ypsilanti and accepted a clerkship in a hardware store, in which he was employed for a few years, when his savings justified his embarkation in business on his own account. He then entered into partnership with John Taylor and together they conducted a hardware store for several years, when Mr. Taylor was succeeded by Thomas Green. Mr. LeFurge afterward bought out his second partner's interest and continued the business alone, his store being located at No. 21 North Huron street. He had a well equipped es-

tablishment, carrying a large and carefully selected line of goods and enjoying a gratifying patronage so that his business was proving profitable. On the 19th of March, 1904, however, while at work in his store he accidentally stepped back into an elevator shaft and fell through, crushing his head. He never spoke again and after lingering for one hundred hours died on the 23d of March. He was a member in good standing in the Masonic lodge in Ypsilanti, and also in the Grand Army post and both organizations participated in his funeral services.

In politics he was a republican, while he and his family held membership in the Presbyterian church. He was regarded as an enterprising, energetic business man, successful in his undertakings, his advancements coming as the direct result of his earnest labor and close application. He had a wide acquaintance throughout the county and in his life exemplified the saying of Emerson, the Concord philosopher, that "the way to win a friend is to be one." He held friendship inviolable and throughout the county he was held in the warmest regard by all who came in contact with him for his good qualities of heart and mind were at once recognized. Since her husband's death Mrs. Le Furge has sold the business to Mr. Shaefer, who now conducts the store. She owns a beautiful residence at No. 509 North Adams street, where she and her daughter are living.

ALPHONSE M. LEMBLE.

Alphonse M. Lemble, occupying an enviable position in mercantile circles in Ann Arbor, where he owns and conducts two fine grocery stores, is numbered with the large class of representative citizens that Germany has furnished to Washtenaw county. His birth occurred in Alsace, December 16, 1852, and is now the only survivor in a family of four children, whose parents were Blase and Therese Ann Lemble. The father died in Germany in 1870, while the mother long surviving him, passing away in 1894.

Mr. Lemble of this review acquired his education in the schools of his native country and has

been a resident of Ann Arbor since September 1, 1883. Here he has since figured in business circles and to-day he is well known in mercantile circles as proprietor of two well equipped groceries and meat markets, one located at No. 520 Forest avenue and the other at No. 810 Brown street. He has the largest cold storage room in Ann Arbor and an elegant store. He carries a well selected line of goods and the neat and tasteful arrangement is also a factor in his success. His business methods are honorable and will bear the closest scrutiny and his earnest desire to please his patrons has been an element in his prosperity.

Before leaving his native land Mr. Lemble was married, the lady of his choice being Miss Adel Bresson, whom he wedded in March, 1881. Four children have been born unto them: Alphonse, who is now in the store with his father; Mrs. Louise Zachmann, of Ann Arbor; Marie, living at home; and Frank, who is attending school. Mr. and Mrs. Lemble have a wide and favorable acquaintance in the city which has now been their home for almost a quarter of a century. He is a member of the Arbeiter Verein and other local German societies. Though born across the water he is thoroughly American in spirit and interests and has a strong and deep attachment for the land of his adoption and its institutions. In matters of local progress and improvement he is deeply interested and his co-operation has been given to many measures for the general good, while in his business life he has so conducted his affairs that his efforts have made him a successful merchant of Ann Arbor.

FRANK A. STIVERS.

Frank A. Stivers, a practitioner at Washtenaw county bar and a product of the public schools and university of Ann Arbor, was born in Liberty, Indiana, September 6, 1868. His father, Charles W. Stivers, was a native of Adams county, Ohio, and for the past thirty-five years has been the editor and publisher of the Liberty Herald, of Liberty, Indiana, a leading republican newspaper of that

part of the state. He married Miss Laura Freeman, a native of Union county, Indiana, and a daughter of Israel and Jane (Ward) Freeman. They became the parents of three children: Frank A. Orion L. and Florence Estella. The second son, now engaged in the newspaper business with his father at Liberty, Indiana, and at one time a clerk in the United States government service at Washington, D. C., married Lena Haworth. The daughter is the wife of Fred G. Clark, of Detroit, Michigan, who is engaged in the retail shoe business there, and they have one child, Orion.

Frank A. Stivers acquired his education in the public schools, completing a high-school course in Liberty, Indiana, by graduating with the class of 1886. He then engaged in newspaper work with his father for four years, learning the practical duties of a printer as well as acting as reporter, but his ambition lay in another direction and wishing for thorough educational training ere entering upon a professional career, he matriculated in the literary department of the University of Michigan in 1890 and was a member of the class of 1894. In 1905 he was numbered among the law graduates of the university and immediately afterward was admitted to the bar, at which time he became a member of the firm of Lehman, Smith & Stivers. In 1897, on the death of Mr. Smith, the firm became Lehman Brothers & Stivers and this was continued until the death of Peter Lehman in 1890, when the firm became Lehman & Stivers. That relation was continued until 1902, since which time Mr. Stivers has been alone in practice. The partnership business was conducted both in Detroit and Ann Arbor, Mr. Stivers having charge of the Ann Arbor business and the litigated interests of this place, while Mr. Lehman remained in Detroit. He also has a business associate in Chelsea—John Kalmbach, the law practice there being conducted under the firm name of Stivers & Kalmbach. Professor E. F. Johnson, formerly secretary of the University of Michigan, now one of the justices of the supreme court, Philippine islands, said of Mr. Stivers, "He is careful and painstaking in everything which he undertakes. It does not matter whether his client is one who is the most honored and respected of our citizens or

one who walks in the humblest spheres of life, they each receive his most careful, honest and untiring consideration. He has been known to accept and to diligently prosecute many cases for the poorer classes when he knew in advance that if he received any fee at all it would not by any means compensate his labors. An examination of the records of the circuit court of Washtenaw county will disclose the fact that Mr. Stivers has, during the past few years, been actively connected with much of the more important litigation that has earnestly engaged the attention of the court. His practice has also extended to many important cases in the supreme court of the state."

In his political views Mr. Stivers is a stalwart republican. He was once solicited by his party to become its candidate for prosecuting attorney but refused. In 1900, however, he received the party nomination and made a strong race but was defeated. In May, 1905, he was appointed by Mayor Francis M. Hamilton to the position of city attorney and is now discharging the duties of that office in connection with those of a satisfactory private practice.

On the 22d of June, 1898, in Liberty, Indiana, Mr. Stivers was married to Miss Margaret McKay, a native of that state and a daughter of William McKay, of Liberty, who was a prominent contractor there, successful in his business affairs. His specialty was the construction of courthouses and he erected many courthouses in various parts of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Stivers now have a wide and favorable acquaintance in Ann Arbor and, quoting from our former authority, "He is a young man of high and noble character, of a pure and upright life, worthy of the respect and confidence of all good men."

CHARLES W. STIVERS.

Charles W. Stivers, editor of the Liberty Herald and now (1884) serving as postmaster at Liberty, Indiana, was born near Decatur village, Adams county, Ohio, August 21, 1848. He was the second son of a family of five children born to James M. and Louisa J. (Higgins) Stivers. His father was a native of Adams county and

his mother of Clermont county, Ohio. They were united in marriage in 1844 and soon after took up their residence in Adams, then in Clermont, and after the death of the mother in 1861 near Felicity, Ohio, the father removed to Georgetown, Ohio, where he spent the remainder of his life. In early life, James M. Stivers was filled with an ambition to attain an education sufficient to qualify him for a professorship in some institution of learning, but circumstances prevented his realizing that cherished hope, although he became a teacher and taught in the common schools of Adams, Clermont and Brown counties for twenty-five years. While teaching, he took up the study of surveying and civil engineering and became proficient as a surveyor. A few years after moving to Georgetown he was elected county surveyor, a position he held for ten or twelve years, with credit to himself and lasting benefits to those for whom he labored. He was an educator of popularity and excellence, and his work as a surveyor was noted for its correctness and dispatch. At the early age of nine years he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and remained a member during his life of sixty-eight years. He was descended from German ancestry and his wife from Scotch-Irish parentage who emigrated from Virginia to Ohio. Her maternal grandfather and six of his brothers were in the Continental army under Washington; while her father was in the Indian wars under General Wayne. Mr. and Mrs. Stivers were not surrounded in their lifetime with affluence, but were, nevertheless, highly respected and much esteemed where they lived for the purity of their lives and the high standard of morals they observed. Mr. Stivers died September 20, 1882. His wife had preceded him to the better land some twenty years.

Charles W. Stivers, the subject of this brief sketch, assisted his father on the farm until thirteen years of age. Soon after his father moved to Georgetown, Ohio, young Stivers was apprenticed to John G. Doren, editor of the Southern Ohio Argus, to learn the printing business. Soon after Mr. Doren sold the Argus to Hon. L. B. Leeds, in whose employ, in the Brown County News, young Stivers continued for one year.

From Georgetown he went to Batavia, Ohio, where he worked one winter with Baxter Smith on the Batavia Courier, and in the summer of 1865 went to Connersville, Indiana, where he entered the employ of W. N. Green in the Connersville Times office. After a little over a year's service there, he went to Cincinnati, where he worked for C. N. Morris, receiving instruction in job printing. In July, 1866, he came to Liberty, Indiana, to accept a situation with James N. McClung, then editor of the Liberty Herald. In less than a year, Mr. McClung wishing to sell out, Mr. Stivers, then but eighteen years of age, purchased the printing office, and with the exception of about a year and a half has since been its editor and publisher, a portion of the time in connection with his brothers, Scott and Jackson Stivers. From 1873 to 1877, C. W. Stivers owned the Brookville American, and during the campaign of 1876 he owned and edited the Rushville Republican. In February, 1877, he sold the last named paper to John F. Moses and in September of the same year he sold the Brookville American to his old preceptor, W. N. Green, its present owner. These papers, under the efficient editorial management of Mr. Stivers, did telling and effective work for the republican party during the hotly contested campaign of 1876, in which he took part also as a speaker.

Mr. Stivers was united in marriage, October 3, 1867, with Laura E. Freeman, daughter of Israel and Jane (Ward) Freeman, one of the old and prominent citizens of Union county. Her grandfather, Silas Ward, was also under General Wayne in the Indian wars. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Stivers were born three children—Frank A., September 6, 1868; Orion L., December 25, 1870, and Florence Estella, January 28, 1877. C. W. Stivers was appointed postmaster at Liberty, Indiana, February 10, 1882, by President Arthur upon the recommendation of Senator Benjamin Harrison and served four years. Mr. Stivers is an orator above mediocrity; always fortified with sound argument, he is ever ready when occasion requires to take the stump in defense of the principles which his convictions of right teach him are just. A strong, clear-sighted and vigorous writer, Mr. Stivers has gained many friends and

admirers while connected with the Liberty Herald and other journals. In his present position as postmaster, he is demonstrating his capability and efficiency as a public officer. He is active in every good work and enterprise to build up the community and benefit his fellowmen. He is a member of the Methodist church, the Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities. As a citizen his character is unblemished by a single dishonorable act, and his conduct toward others is of that nature calculated to secure friends, and so essential an element in making up the popularity of a public man.

The foregoing sketch was published in 1884, since which time and up to now, July, 1905, Mr. Stivers has continued as editor of the Liberty Herald. During 1903-04 he served as president of the Indiana Republican Editorial Association, and is an active member of that organization.

SAMUEL WILLARD BEAKES.

Samuel Willard Beakes was born in Burlington, New York, January 11, 1861. He was the son of Dr. George M. Beakes and Elizabeth Bull. Dr. George M. Beakes was born in Middletown, New York, January 2, 1831, on a farm which has been in the family for over one hundred and twenty-five years. He was educated at Michigan University and the Albany Medical School, served during the Civil war as assistant surgeon of the First New York Cavalry and afterwards as surgeon of the One Hundred and Forty-fourth New York Infantry. He was the only democrat, for forty years, to represent Sullivan county, New York, in the state assembly, where he served two terms, declining re-election. He was a United States pension examiner. He died June 18, 1900. Elizabeth (Bull) Beakes is a descendant of William Bull and Sarah Wells, who came from England to New York in the seventeenth century. The Beakes family have long been Americans and trace their descent from Nathan Beakes, who owned a mill in New Jersey on the Delaware river in 1680 and was a Quaker.

When nine years of age S. W. Beakes moved with his parents to Bloomingburg, New York, where he attended the district school. After a year and a term at the Wallkill Academy in Middletown, New York, he entered the literary department of the University of Michigan in 1878. After entering the junior class he was compelled by accident to remain out of college for a time, and for a year he ran a drug store at Bloomingburg, New York. Entering the law department of the University of Michigan in 1881, he graduated in 1883. While in the law department he was private secretary to Judge Thomas M. Cooley. He began the practice of law in Westerville, Ohio, in 1883 and had built up a good law practice when he left that village. In the meantime he had purchased the Westerville Review, which he ran at the same time he continued his law business, trebling the circulation of the paper, which had been running fifteen years, in ten months. Selling the paper in 1884, he bought the Adrian Record, a daily paper in Adrian, Michigan, which he published for two years. Selling this, he was managing editor of a Jackson Morning Daily for a month, when he purchased the Ann Arbor Argus in June, 1886. With this paper he maintained connection until October, 1905, when he became city editor of the Ann Arbor Daily Times, and he is the oldest newspaper man in point of continuous service in Washtenaw county, with the exception of Mr. Blosser, of Manchester.

In 1888 Mr. Beakes was elected mayor of Ann Arbor, turning an adverse majority of two hundred and forty-three into a majority for himself of two hundred and sixty-six. The next year he was re-elected by about the same majority. He was the chairman of the committee which drafted the present city charter and did most of the work on it. He was city treasurer in 1891 and 1892 and again in 1903 and 1904. He was postmaster of Ann Arbor from 1894 to 1898. As postmaster, Mr. Beakes secured the enlargement of the free delivery service, so that the mail was delivered throughout the city limits, he secured the establishment of a night mailing service, and put a stop to the postoffice rushes which had been a practice for years. During Mr. Beakes'

administration as city treasurer, with a decrease in the amount of taxes, a deficit was converted into a twenty-thousand-dollar-surplus, and the scheme for bonding the city for forty thousand dollars for current expenses was thus shown to be unnecessary. In 1894 he was a candidate for presidential elector on the democratic ticket. In 1898 he came within one vote of being nominated for congress on the democratic ticket. During his administration as mayor a deficit was turned into a balance in the treasury without increased taxation, Cedar Bend avenue was constructed, Felch Park was obtained for the city, a paid fire department was organized, the street railway was constructed, stone walks on the business streets were built and the movement for good walks on residence streets given a great impetus, the streets of the city were put in good condition, and the

new charter adopted which has given an impetus to the growth and development of the city.

On July 7, 1886, Mr. Beakes was married to Miss Annie S. Beakes, the only daughter of Judge Hiram J. Beakes, who came to Ann Arbor in 1851 and was for many years a leader of the Washtenaw county bar and one of the keenest lawyers in the state. He was mayor of the city two terms, member of the state legislature in 1863, and judge of probate from 1864 to 1872. He died May 18, 1882. His wife, Sarah C. Swathel, who died September 7, 1904, came to Ann Arbor in 1843. Both Mr. and Mrs. Beakes are members of the St. Andrews' Episcopal church, and for several years Mr. Beakes served on the vestry. For a number of years he has been a member of the civil board of the local military company.



Samuel W Beakes.

Historical.

CHAPTER I.

THE FIRST INHABITANTS OF THE COUNTY.

It is but a trifle more than four score years since the first white settlement was made in Washtenaw county, but the march of events has been so rapid that the county has all the appearance of an old and long settled country. Those with actual personal knowledge of real pioneer life in the county have all passed away; for the actual pioneer life in Washtenaw was of short duration. So quickly was the county settled and so rapidly did the soil respond to cultivation, and so soon was it brought into quick communication with the older civilization of the east, that that it was only a very brief period, indeed, that the hardships of the pioneers were endured.

The settlers of the county never clashed with the Indians. No record of Indian massacres is there to be written. In fact, the Indians had removed from the county before the first permanent settlement was made, and it was only the occasional Indian callers or bands bound to receive payments or supplies from the government who came into contact with the Washtenaw settler from the beginning, and what little intercourse there was, was of a friendly character.

Back of the first settlement by the hardy pioneers of 1823 only glimpses at wide intervals, and somewhat vague in character, can be obtained of the history of the county. At the time of its settlement it was not "a trackless wilderness," to use a current phrase. Its forests were interspersed with openings, denuded of trees and

shrubs. It was ready to respond quickly to the touch of the white man's hand, and this probably accounts, in some measure, for the rapidity of its settlement, after such settlement began.

Buried in obscurity as its previous history is, the names of the white men who first set foot within its borders can be stated with almost absolute certainty. And it was no common man who had the honor of having first trod the soil of Washtenaw and floated down the Huron river. Robert Cavalier de La Salle, with four Frenchmen named Hunaud, La Violette, Collin and Daubray, and a Mohican Indian hunter, passed through what is now Washtenaw county in April, 1680, or one hundred forty-three years before a permanent settlement was made within its borders. This intrepid French explorer was in search of a passage to the East Indies, the goal for which Columbus, as well as many others of the great explorers of America, had started. La Salle believed that the Mississippi river flowed into the Pacific ocean, and he sought to reach this river by way of the Great Lakes. With his vessel he had coasted along the shores of Michigan, passing through the straits of Mackinac, and had built a fort on the banks of the Illinois river, a little below what is now Peoria. Here he encamped and sent his ship back for supplies before proceeding to the Mississippi. The vessel never returned to him, and, giving it up as lost, he determined to return on foot to Fort Frontenac near the entrance to the St. Lawrence River. Leaving the greater part of his men at Fort Creve Coeur, as he called the post on the Illinois river, he started on his long journey with the

four Frenchmen named above, and his Mohican Indian hunter as a guide. They embarked in two canoes, but the ice soon stopped them, and they made two rude sledges to carry their canoes and baggage. They reached the mouth of St. Joseph river March 24, 1680. From here, instead of following the lakes, they determined to cut across through southern Michigan by paths that white men had never trod. Sledges and canoes had soon to be abandoned. La Salle's letters depict each day's events of this perilous journey, from whence his course can be traced. They made rapid progress, and a day or two later than April 4, 1680, they struck the Huron river. Two days before this they came upon a troop of Mascoutin warriors, who made preparations to attack them, thinking they were the dreaded Iroquois, the scourge of the other Indian tribes. This danger being escaped as soon as the Indians discovered they were not Iroquois, the exhausted adventurers continued unmolested on their way. Parkman, in his "Discoveries of the Great West," thus describes the journey through Washtenaw: "Two days after this adventure, two of the men fell ill from fatigue and exposure, and sustained themselves with difficulty till they reached the banks of a river, probably the Huron. Here, while the sick men rested, their companions made a canoe. There were no birch trees and they were forced to use the elm bark, which at that early season, would not slip freely from the wood until they loosened it with hot water. Their canoe being made, they embarked in it and, for a time, floated prosperously down the stream, when at length the way was barred by a matted barricade of trees fallen across the water. The sick men could now walk again, and, pushing eastward through the forest, the party soon reached the banks of the Detroit."

This is the first glimpse that history affords us of Washtenaw county. One hundred and eighty-eight years after the discovery of America, the first white men to trod the soil of Washtenaw were Frenchmen. Then ensues a long period of silence. French traders and Jesuit priests undoubtedly visited the country shortly after this period, and continued so to do while the French domin-

ion lasted. But the French were not seeking to colonize. As Judge Cooley, in his "History of Michigan," has well stated, "The primary object of French adventure in Canada were profitable trade with the savages, and then conversion to the true faith of Christ. Every company of adventurers had its priests, and the eagerness of the traders for gain was more than equaled by the self-sacrificing zeal of the missionary of the cross." The Jesuit priests early took possession of the missions in New France, and their aim was the conversion of the Indians, not the settlement of the country by Europeans. The English colonized. It was the object of the English to make, indeed, a new England, as near as possible like the merry England they had left, and peopled with the same kind of people. The French, on the other hand, wanted trade, and trade with the Indians. The French fur trader was naturally as unfriendly to colonization as were the Jesuit priests, who came solely as apostles to the Indians and did not wish the savages to add the vices of the civilized to those they already possessed. The fur trader desired only posts enough to which he could take his furs and have them transported to Europe. To cultivate the land would drive away the wild animals and Indian hunters, and this was inimical to the trader's fortunes. Hence it was that, near as Washtenaw is to Detroit, where a permanent French post was established in 1701, it was nearly a century and a quarter later before the first settlement was made in the county.

In the meantime this was really Indian territory. Claimed in letters by both Canada and New York, neither had much ground for their claims until Cadillac had established a French post at Detroit. But the Indians certainly had good claims and Washtenaw seems, at least some time before its settlement by the whites, to have been a happy hunting ground for the Indians, which several tribes used in common, rather than the home of any particular tribe. Cadillac, in his memorials to his government, has left us a description of the country about Detroit, which applies largely to Washtenaw, as we gather from the meager accounts left by the few who trod its soil before the settler's ax and plow got in

their work. Cadillac spoke of the vast prairies, of the natural orchards which "soften and bend their branches under the weight and quantity of their fruit towards the mother earth which has produced them," while "the ambitious vine, which has never wept under the pruning knife, builds a thick roof with its large leaves and heavy clusters, weighing down the top of the tree which receives it, and often stifling it with its embrace." The forest trees were large and straight, above them the courageous eagle soared, looking fixedly at the sun, swans were numerous in the rivers, elks and deer were plentiful.

A letter written from Ann Arbor by a traveler from Upper Canada, who visited Washtenaw in 1820, describes the appearance of the country six years after its first settlement, and accounts for its open appearance as follows:

"The singular and interesting appearance of the country, in its alternating groves and fields, orchards, and timber lands, is a subject of inquiry with the speculative mind. To me it has the appearance of a highly improved district from which every vestage of art has been annihilated. It is supposed by many to have been produced by the labor and enterprise of the natives for the culture of Indian corn. This is very improbable. The character and habits of no tribe of Indians of which we have any knowledge in North America would justify such an opinion. So far as my observations and inquiries have extended they go to the support of the hypothesis that the fire annually communicated by the Indians for the purpose of hunting has produced the present prairies, plains and openings that diversify the whole face of the country. This will be the more readily admitted when the fact is known that the soil of the land on these openings or plains is universally sandy, or a mixture of sand and marl in such proportions as to render it porous. Consequently the rain or moisture of the surface is readily absorbed. Vegetation soon becomes dry and the fire, in its usual destruction of the undergrowth, makes gradual inroads upon the timber until not a shrub is left to the extent of this dry soil. The contrary of this is the effect upon the clay or moist land. Here the water is retained upon the surface, the leaves are kept

constantly moist, so that the fire makes little or no impression. Consequently the heavily timbered land is generally more or less clay, and is better adapted to the culture of wheat and grass than the plains, which excel in the articles of corn, potatoes and all kinds of vines."

Parkman, in his "Conspiracy of Pontiac," has given us a beautiful word picture of the appearance of this country before the advent of the white man. He says:

"One vast continuous forest shadowed the fertile soil, covering the land as the grass covers a garden lawn, sweeping over hill and hollow in endless undulation, burying mountains in verdure and mantling brooks and rivers from the light of day. Green intervals dotted with browsing deer, and broad plains blackened with buffalo, broke the sameness of the woodlawn scenery. Unnumbered rivers seamed the forest with their devious windings. Vast lakes washed its boundaries, where the Indian voyager, in his birch canoe, could descry no land beyond the waste of waters. Yet this prolific wilderness, teaming with waste fertility, was but a hunting ground and a battle-field to a few fierce hordes of savages. Here and there, in some rich meadow opened to the sun, the Indian squaws turned the mould with their rude implements of bone or iron, and sowed their scanty store of maize and beans. Human labor drew no other tribute from that inexhaustible soil. So thin and scattered was the native population that, even in those parts which were thought well-peopled, one might sometimes journey for days together through the twilight forest and meet no human form. Broad tracts were left in solitude. A great part of Upper Canada, of Michigan and of Illinois, besides other portions of the west, were tenanted by wild beasts alone. To form a close estimate of the numbers of the erratic bands who roamed this wilderness would be a vain attempt, but it may be affirmed that, between the Mississippi on the west and the ocean on the east, between the Ohio on the south and Lake Superior on the north, the whole Indian population at the close of the French war did not greatly exceed ten thousand men."

The Indians in Washtenaw at the beginning

of the nineteenth century were Pottawatomies, Chippewas or Ojibwas, Ottawas, and Wyandots or Hurons. The Pottawatomies were the most numerous and had the most trails. Many years previous to this time, the Assequin or Bone Indians, and their allies, the Mascoutins or Little Prairie Indians, probably skulked through the forests. The Assequins were at one time at Michelmackinac, and Schoolcraft, in his "Archives of Aboriginal Knowledge," says that, prior to 1649 the Ottawas drove the Assequins from Michelmackinac and finally pursued them south "to the banks of the Washtenaw, called by the French, Grand river." During this quarrel the Mascoutins allied themselves with the Assequins and, as we have seen, La Salle fell in with a tribe of them just before he struck the Huron river and made his elm bark canoes. It was the Mascoutins, together with the Ontagamies, who undertook to capture Fort Detroit in May, 1712, but were driven away by the Ottawas and Hurons after the loss of a thousand warriors. The Mascoutins are credited by Schoolcraft with the cleared fields and mounds on the banks of the Grand river. From southern Michigan they were driven by the Chippewas and Ottawas to Chicago, whence they fled to the south and west, and from whence no further trace of them can be found in Indian tradition; and it is believed that they were absorbed by the Kickapoos whom they closely resembled in traits and habits.

The Indians in Washtenaw county in the eighteenth century had been drawn to this section by the French post at Detroit. Cadillac invited them from the Mackinac region. By the expulsion of the Assequins and Mascoutins, the southern peninsula of Michigan was cleared of all tribes adverse to the Algonquin rule, for the Wyandottes or Hurons as the French called them, were friends of the Algonquins, and it had been largely on this account that they had been driven from their original homes. This is the tribe for whom Lake Huron has been named, and, at a later date, the Huron river got its name from the same tribe which had a settlement on the banks of the Huron river. They affirmed themselves to have been the parent tribe of the Iroquois, but they were not a member of the confederacy, but were on

very friendly terms with them. Their offense against the Five Nations was the aid they gave to the French and Algonquins. The Iroquois, with the exception of this tribe, were friendly to the British, and when the Hurons sided with the French, the Five Free Nations ordered them to leave Montreal, which had long been the place for their council fires, and, after numerous engagements, drove the remnants of the tribe from the St. Lawrence valley about the middle of the seventeenth century. At the time of the break with the Five Nations they are believed to have numbered ten thousand. They lived in capacious dwellings of bark, had palisaded forts, were divided into tribes, and cross-divided into totemic clans. They were, in some measure, an agricultural people, bartering their surplus maize with the surrounding tribes, usually receiving fish in exchange. In 1649 the Iroquois stormed their largest villages and they fled, panic-stricken, some finding refuge with the French in Canada, others settling on the eastern shores of Lake Huron; and, the Iroquois still threatening them, they fled beyond Lake Superior, whence the Dakotas drove them back and they took refuge at Mackinac, with the Algonquin tribes, with whom they have always maintained a close alliance. From thence they, in 1680, descended to Detroit, where they formed a permanent settlement and where, as Parkman puts it, "by their superior valor, capacity and address they soon acquired a marvelous ascendancy over the surrounding Algonquins."

The Ojibwas, or Chippewas as they latterly came to be called, the Pottawatomies and the Ottawas, were closely allied in blood, language, manners and character. They paid no attention to agriculture. They took no thought for the morrow. At one time they would be gorged to repletion, and at another time they would be perishing from hunger. Summer and winter they restlessly wandered through the forests. The Chippewas were first found by the French at Sault Ste. Marie in 1640, when they were at war with the Sioux, whom they drove from the headwaters of the Mississippi. The French established missionaries among them and they became firm friends of the French as long as the French

dominion in America lasted. They sided with the British in the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812. At this time they occupied an undefined territory from the Straits of Mackinac to the Mississippi river. They have gradually ceded their land for annuities and still number about fifteen thousand, as they did at the time this country was settled.

The Pottawatomies were another Algonquin race and their name signifies firemakers, referring to their secession from the Ojibwas and making fire for themselves. They spoke one of the rudest dialects of the Algonquins. When first known, they were in scattered bands, apparently independent and with no trace of civil government. They were wanderers, frequently at war with neighboring tribes. The Iroquois drove them to Green Bay, Wisconsin, where the Jesuits found them. The gradually spread over southern Michigan, and, as we have said, were probably the most numerous Indians in Washtenaw. They sided with the British in the Revolutionary war and the War of 1812. The whole tribe settled in Missouri in 1838. They again scattered, and part of them went to Mexico. There are now about fifteen hundred of them in the United States.

The Ottawas, who were also Algonquins, were driven by the Iroquois from Canada in 1646. When the Iroquois overwhelmed the Hurons the frightened Ottawas fled to Wisconsin and later beyond the Mississippi. Here they ran up against the Sioux who drove them back; part settled in northern Michigan, and part near Detroit. The greatest warrior of the Detroit branch was the celebrated chief Pontiac. This tribe is now scattered, the greater portion now being in the Indian Territory.

After the expulsion of the Assequins and Mascoutins, the Indians of southern Michigan were all friends. They had secured free use of the lakes and hunting grounds throughout the entire lower peninsula and as far south as the Ohio. As Schoolcraft, the greatest Indian authority, says:

"There were no languages spoken but those derived more or less recently from the Algonquins. This generic language was of mild and easy utterance and possessed a full vocabulary,

containing but few sounds not readily enunciated by either the French or the English. The members of these tribes were people of good stature and pleasing manner, who readily adopted European methods of conducting their traffic and transacting their business. They borrowed from the French the complimentary term *Bon jour*, in meeting, having in their own language no equivalent for that of 'good day.' There was no tribe in all the vast expanse of country named which did not, with equal ardor, recognize the French manners as the type of civilization and religion."

All the four tribes named above as using Washtenaw as a common hunting ground, were among the tribes of Indians who overthrew Braddock in 1755. Their real affection was for the French, and a few years later Pontiac, an Ottawa, headed a great conspiracy which included all the tribes which hunted in Washtenaw as well as many others which had for its object the driving of the English from the Indian territory. At every post the Indians captured, orders were given to spare all Frenchmen, but to kill all the English. For months, Detroit was besieged by hordes of the savages, and undoubtedly the game in Washtenaw was part of the subsistence which the Indians lived on. Detroit held out successfully and the Indians somewhat sullenly submitted.

In 1764, Schoolcraft estimates the Hurons of Michigan to have numbered twelve hundred and fifty souls: the Pottawatomies seven hundred and fifty, the Chippewas sixteen hundred and the Ottawas of all localities thirty-five hundred. Most of the latter were out of Michigan, so that it can readily be seen how thinly populated was this vast expanse of territory. Within ten years of the first settlement of Washtenaw, there were twice as many white inhabitants in Washtenaw county alone as there had been Indians in the whole of Michigan fifty years before.

The French traders were undoubtedly frequent visitors in Washtenaw before its settlement, and Jesuit priests accompanied many of the Indian tribes who hunted here, but they have left no record of what they saw or did within the confines of the county. However, in 1809, the first trading post intended to be permanent was es-

tablished in the county by Labriel Godfroy, Francois Pepin and Romaine Da Chambre, three Frenchmen from Detroit, who located on the Pottawatomie trail at what is now Ypsilanti. At this time, the Indians were not nearly as numerous as they had been when the French government had possession of Detroit, and as to the white inhabitants one authority estimated that there were only four thousand souls in the lower peninsula of Michigan of whom over thirty-five hundred were French, nearly all within the confines of Detroit.

These French traders were not ordinary men. The pioneers of Washtenaw and their descendants do not seem to have half appreciated them or their work. In fact, they do not seem to have realized who or what they were. Col. Gabriel Godfroy was a man of means. He was a man of influence. He and his companions were firm friends of the Americans at a time when British influence was dominant in Detroit, and both he and his two friends seem to have been great favorites of the Indians. Col. Godfroy succeeded Judge Woodward, the first chief justice of Michigan territory as Colonel of the First Michigan Regiment. Gen. Harrison, who was afterward president, appointed Col. Godfroy Indian sub-agent and deputy superintendent of Indian affairs, which position he held until his death in 1832. At the time he established the post at what is now Ypsilanti, Col. Godfroy was fifty-one years of age, for he was born in 1758 at Fort Ponchartrain. He was a devout Catholic, one of the head men in the Parish of St. Anne in Detroit. We find him accompanying the bishop. On June 15, 1795, his father deeded him, as the eldest son, the land lying between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets in Detroit, "together with two slaves, seven oxen and cows, two horses, four hogs, a cart and trappings, a complete plough, two hatchets, two pickaxes, a complete harness, two furnished beds, a frying pan, a dozen plates, six silver spoons and forks, a silver goblet, and many other household articles," in return for which Gabriel was "to lodge, feed, attend, and furnish fire and light to said Mr. Jacques Godfroy, his father, so long as he shall live, shall treat him well both in health and sick-

ness, and in case of such sickness to give him such attendance as is suitable, and furnish all necessary nursing, and when it shall please God to dispose of him, to bury him decently and cause to be said fifty low masses for the repose of his soul." About this time we find Godfroy and two partners spending five thousand pounds on two mills in Detroit. In 1802, he took out a license for a ferry across the Detroit river. In 1803, he was appointed one of two assessors and appraisers of Detroit, and he held this office from June 7th to December 3d of that year. He purchased French claim No. 525 of two hundred acres at Dearborn, and also two hundred and sixty-eight acres in Detroit. In 1809, we find the supreme court of the territory meeting at the house of Gabriel Godfroy, Jr., his son. In 1811, he and his son-in-law, James McCloskey, are appointed two of the five selectmen of Detroit. In 1814, he is trustee of St. Anne's parish. In 1815, the records show that he has a large tannery in Detroit. In 1813, his house, in which American prisoners were confined, is burned by the Indians together with the prisoners after the battle of the River Raisin, and some indications are that this burned house may have been the first house he built in Ypsilanti, although this can not be stated positively. Next we find him as an Indian agent, and Charles C. Trowbridge, of Detroit, describing a journey to Chicago, says: "On my return from Chicago, I met at St. Joseph, Col. Gabriel Godfroy, an aged but vigorous French gentleman, a sub-Indian-agent and interpreter, who acted as guide for the remainder of our journey. We were several weeks on this trip and enjoyed it greatly." We find that Col. Godfroy was relied upon earlier for information relating to the Indians, that he was intrusted with messages too important to be put on paper, and that his influence over the Indians was evidently of immense value to the American pioneers.

As Godfroy was a true friend to the Americans, so were Pepin and La Chambre, although they do not seem to have cut such a big figure in the early history. In 1786, we find, however, that Francois Pepin got a deed from the Pottawatomies for a big tract of land, which was confirmed by another deed in 1796. This land he

sold to one Meldrum in 1797 for one thousand two hundred and eighty-six pounds. But it seems to have been a forced sale, as he had been arrested for debt by one McDougal, and this is made part of the charges against McDougal when it was sought to keep him from sitting in the legislative council.

In 1795, Pepin is in high disfavor with the British authorities, who complain that both he and La Chambre, the other Ypsilanti trader, with some others, are in sympathy with the Yankees. Col. Burke complains that he sent a letter to the Pottawatomies to stir them up against the Americans and that it fell into the hands of Pepin who added this postscript to it: "My comrades: You know that I have always spoken to you as a brother and this time I am incapable of lying to you. He who writes this (Burke) is neither a Frenchman nor a priest, but a rascal who has been chosen by the English to deceive you." Pepin signed his name to this postscript and forwarded the letter; and Burke's superior, in forwarding Burke's dispatch, wrote of the impudent message sent to the Pottawatomies by a Canadian, who formerly traded with the Indians and who is now avowedly in the service of the United States, and threatened to do something to Pepin, if he could only lay hands on him.

The trading post of Godfroy, Pepin and La Chambre was a rude log building on the west bank of the Huron. This building was burned between the years 1812 and 1815, and its ruins were pointed out to Jonathan G. Morton in 1825 by McCloskey, a son-in-law of Godfroy, and a band of twenty fellow trappers who were passing through Ypsilanti, as near the present corner of Huron and Pearl streets in Ypsilanti. Godfroy, after the burning of the first house, built a temporary trading house just north of what was afterward called the Arcade.

The Indians called this trading house the Otawewigamig. At Ypsilanti the Indian trails for a wide expanse of country intersected, and the Indians apparently regarded the banks of the Huron with high favor. Hence the three French traders seem to have picked the very best place in the country to come into contact with the roving Indians, and they undoubtedly did a lot of

hunting and trapping themselves. No game laws interfered with their pursuit, and no game warden watched to see whether they shot in season or not, or limited the number of deer they could shoot. The Indians had a burial place at the foot of the hill from whence many a brave warrior was supposed to have started for the happy hunting ground. Another burying ground was near, and large quantities of bones, arrows, stone hatchets and Indian ornaments have been dug from the soil in that locality. Two years after the first trading house was built, the traders concluded to make a permanent settlement, and what is known as the four French claims were patented. This was before the government survey of Michigan, and these French claims were issued under the seal of President Madison, in accordance with an act of congress long since obsolete. These claims adjoined each other and were all in the vicinity of the trading post, and contained in all two thousand three hundred and fifty-nine acres. Section 690 of five hundred and sixty-two acres, was deeded to Gabriel Godfroy; section 691 of six hundred and twenty-two acres, was deeded to Romaine La Chambre; section 680 of six hundred and twelve acres, was deeded to Godfroy's children; and section 690 of five hundred and sixty-one acres, to Francois Pepin.

These hardy Frenchmen believed themselves on the outpost of civilization. They were the first to build a house west of Detroit. No sign of civilization was to be seen outside their clearing for miles and miles. Nor did they wish such signs. Their business and cultivation of the soil did not harmonize. The rapid advance of civilization put them out of business, and drove them from the country before the first settlement was made. The Indians left first. They no longer felt at home in Detroit, and the government wanted land for homesteading. The first government survey of land in Michigan was made in 1816. The Indian title in Washtenaw county had been absolutely extinguished in 1807 by a treaty made by Gen. Hull at Detroit with the Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandottes and Pottawatomies, by which the Indians gave up the land where Washtenaw county is, together with Monroe and Wayne. The Saginaw treaty of 1818 and

the Chicago treaty of 1821 obliterated the Indian title to all the remaining land in Michigan south of the Grand river. The Indians, having sold this land, left for other territory farther west, and "Godfroy's on the Pottawatomie trail," as it had come to be known, was no longer a profitable trading post and was given up about 1820, three years before the first permanent settlement of the county was made. The Indians indicated their regard for Godfroy by stipulating that the United States should deed his children six hundred forty acres of land where he should select it.

It seems probable that the French traders did not remain at their post all the year. It is, in fact, more than likely that it was simply their winter residence during the hunting and trapping season. Nor is it likely that "Godfroy's on the Pottawatomie trail" was the only post that Godfroy had. We have seen that he was a man of means, embarking in large enterprises; and an old Detroit book, in speaking of him, says he established trading posts from Monroe to Fort Vincennes, and that he was a member of the firm of Godfroy & Bengrand, one of the largest and best known firms of traders in the west. At any rate, during the time that his post in Ypsilanti was in operation, he had a large tannery in Detroit and was holding office in Detroit and refusing to undertake the enforcement of the collection of certain taxes, because some people were not required to pay as others were. Apparently Godfroy had the idea of equal and exact justice which goes to make up a good American.

It is interesting to know what became of the four French claims at Ypsilanti. Romaine La Chambre assigned his claim to Gabriel Godfroy, Sr., June 28, 1814, and Godfroy sold the La Chambre claim to Henry I. Hunt on May 5, 1824. Hunt, in turn, sold it to John Stewart on May 29, 1824, and Stewart, with two others, proceeded to plat the village of Ypsilanti. Godfroy, with his wife, Monique (probably his third wife), sold on August 27, 1825, his own claim to Judge Augustus W. Woodward, who united with Stewart and Harwood in laying out the village of Ypsilanti. The claim of Francois Pepin was sold at auction October 2, 1830, by Arden H. Ballard, administrator of his estate, to Andrew McKinstry for six hundred eighty-four dollars. The

claim of the heirs of Gabriel Godfroy eventually found its way into the hands of Agur Clark, by deeds dated from November 20, 1830, to May 28, 1832. Clark sold on December 17, 1838, the greater part to Alfred A. Hunter, who, on May 1, 1841, sold to William C. Hunter, who, in turn, on December 3, 1849, sold to Julia A., wife of John Van Cleve. From the deeds we find that Godfroy had nine children: Susanne, wife of James McCloskey; Pierre; Mary Ann, wife of Joseph Visger; Josette, wife of John Smythe; James Jacques; Richard; Sophia, wife of James R. Whipple; Theresa; and Alexander D. The latter was a minor in 1832 and the territorial legislature passed a special act allowing him to sell this land if his father approves of it, and later in the same year, his father evidently having died before giving approval, if the court should approve. Susanne McCloskey had a daughter who married Judge Isaac P. Christiancy, of the Michigan supreme court. Pierre was called Prince Godfroy, and his wife and her sister were considered the two most beautiful women in the territory. "Prince" Godfroy once won a wager by paddling himself across the Detroit river in a wheelbarrow to visit his fiancée. Joseph Visger, whom Mary Ann Godfroy married, was a man of some prominence. Josette, who married John Smythe, after the death of her husband became a nun, and when she died was Mother Superior of the Order of the Immaculate Heart of Mary. Jacques was educated in Kentucky and married the daughter of Col. Francois Navarre, the first settler of Monroe. Richard was prominent in the early history of Grand Rapids, where he was Indian agent in 1832. All were loyal Americans. There is nothing to be found that would prove that these children of Godfroy ever resided at Ypsilanti. In fact, it is not probable that they did, although undoubtedly, the boys, at least, were often at the post. If Godfroy had his family residence at his trading post, then Alexander D. Godfroy, his youngest son, must have been born there, and this would deprive Alpha Washtenaw Bryan of the honor of being the first white child born in the county. But the indications are that Godfroy maintained his residence in Detroit.

While there are no tales of battles on Washtenaw

naw soil that can be chronicled with certainty that they took place here, we know that, during the War of 1812, an armed body of men traversed the county. Just before Gen. Hull ingloriously surrendered Detroit to the British, word was brought him by a messenger that Col. Brush was at the River Raisin near Monroe with supplies for his army. As the British commanded the Detroit river, he was unable to get through without an escort. The word could not be sent along the river, so the messenger, James Knaggs, long a resident of Monroe and one of the best scouts and shots in the country, carried the word to Detroit by way of what is now Ypsilanti. An Indian trail ran from "Godfroy's on the Pottawatomie trail" to the River Raisin at Frenchtown, and it was along this trail that Knaggs hurried with his message. An attempt to send a force of Americans down the banks of the Detroit river met with defeat, and, on August 14, 1812, Gen. Hull sent Colonels Cass and McArthur with three hundred fifty men by way of Godfroy's to escort the supplies to Detroit. Without a moment's delay, the men hustled back over the Indian trails of Washtenaw, only to find that Detroit had been surrendered by the weak and vacillating general on August 16th, and that they had been included in the capitulation.

It was over these same Indian trails in Washtenaw that the warriors had hurried to the battle of Frenchtown, and the massacre of the River Raisin in 1813, and some of the prisoners who were not massacred were undoubtedly kept by the Indians in the county and they were redeemed from captivity by the kind hand of Col. Gabriel Godfroy out of his own purse.

When Washtenaw was finally settled, the pioneers came with a rush, as great, considering the population of the United States in those days and the difficulty of transportation, as was the rush to Oklahoma in our days, when that country was thrown open to settlement. Why, then, it may naturally be asked, was it so long after Michigan was thrown open to settlement and four years after the Indian title in Washtenaw was extinguished, before the first permanent settlement was made? This question is not a new one. The pioneers of the county, who were delighted

with the country, also asked it. In the very first paper published in the county, November 18, 1829, is a communication from a subscriber on the misrepresentation of Michigan. This was only six years after the first permanent settlement and the question is answered reasonably as follows: "Perhaps no part of the United States has been more generally misrepresented or less generally known than the peninsula of Michigan. Until within a few years it was generally believed to be one vast swamp, extending from lake to lake and perfectly uninhabitable, except in the immediate vicinity of Detroit and Monroe. Geographers contributed to strengthen the popular prejudice against Michigan by representing it as such in the maps of the United States. This is accounted for by the fact that all information of the interior came from hunters and traders who wished to continue the monopoly they carried on with the natives.

Nor were the hunters and traders in their natural endeavor to preserve these fine hunting and trapping grounds for their own use entirely to blame. Government officials too lazy or too ignorant for their work or who sought to do it at a distance, added greatly to the misinformation current. On March 6, 1812, congress set aside six million acres for the soldiers in the war with Great Britain, of which two million acres were to be surveyed in Michigan. Each soldier was to have one hundred sixty acres fit for cultivation. The government surveyors reported that there were no lands in Michigan fit for cultivation. This remarkable report runs as follows:

"The country on the Indian boundary line from the mouth of the Great Auglaise river and running thence for about fifty miles, is, with some few exceptions, low wet land, with a very thick growth of underbrush, intermixed with very bad marshes, but generally very heavily timbered with beech, cottonwood, oak, etc., thence continuing north and extending from the Indian boundary eastward, the number and extent of the swamps increase with the addition of numbers of lakes, from twenty chains to two and three miles across. Many of the lakes have extensive marshes adjoining their margins, sometimes thickly covered with a species of pine called 'tamarack,' and other

places covered with a coarse high grass, and uniformly covered from six inches to three feet (and more at times) with water. The margins of these lakes are not the only places where swamps are found, for they are interspersed throughout the whole country and filled with water, as above stated, and varying in extent. The immediate space between these swamps and lakes, which is probably near one-half of the country, is, with a very few exceptions, a poor, barren, sandy land on which scarcely any vegetation grows, except very small scrubby oaks. In many places that part which may be called dry land is composed of little short sand hills, forming a kind of deep basins, the bottoms of many of which are composed of a marsh similar to the above described. The streams are generally narrow, and very deep compared with their width, the shores and bottoms of which are, with a very few exceptions, swampy beyond description; and it is with the utmost difficulty that a place can be found over which horses can be conveyed with safety.

"A circumstance peculiar to that country is exhibited in many of the marshes by their being thinly covered with a sward of grass, by walking on which evinced the existence of water or a very thin mud immediately under their covering, which sinks from six to eighteen inches from the pressure of the foot at every step, and at the same time rising before and behind the person passing over. The margins of many of the lakes and streams in a similar situation, and, in many places, are literally afloat. On approaching the eastern part of the military lands, toward the private claims on the straits and lake, the country does not contain so many swamps and lakes, but the extreme sterility and barrenness of the soil continues the same. Taking the country altogether, so far as has been explored, and to all appearances, together with the information received concerning the balance, it is so bad there would not be more than one acre out of a hundred, if there would be one out of a thousand, that would in any case admit of cultivation."

How different is this from Cadillac's glowing description of the country. And how different from the letters sent back east by the first actual settlers. Is it any wonder that the settlers of

the War of 1812 preferred settling in some other locality?

Before the first settlement in the county, the permanent government of this section of the country had seen several changes. Up to November, 1760, it had been French territory, although the British had laid claim to it, yet without in any way enforcing their claims. It was not delivered up to the United States until July 11, 1796, when the British flag was hauled down at Detroit. Yet constructively it was American territory before that and came within the immortal ordinance of 1787 "for the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio." Michigan was then a part of the Northwest Territory from 1787 to May 7, 1800, when Ohio was set off and the remainder of the territory was called Indiana. But the boundary line as fixed in 1800 between Ohio and Indiana was from the mouth of the Kentucky river to Fort Recovery, and thence due north to Canada, so that what is now Washtenaw county was a part of the territory of Ohio from 1800 to 1803, when Ohio was admitted as a state and the territory north of its present bounds was annexed to the Territory of Indiana. On June 30, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was set off from Indiana. All these changes made very little difference to Washtenaw, as it yet had no white inhabitants.

The boundaries of Washtenaw were defined in 1822, at a time when there was not a single white person living within its boundaries. This was done by an act of the legislative council, and by a proclamation issued by Governor Lewis Cass on September 10, 1822. The limits of the county thus organized differed materially from the present limits, as the new county contained forty towns instead of twenty as at present, and included besides the twenty present towns of Washtenaw, eight towns in Jackson, eight in Livingston, and four in Ingham, that is, it included what are now the two eastern tiers of towns in Jackson, the two southern tiers of towns in Livingston, and the townships of Stockridge, White Oak, Ingham and Bunker Hill in Ingham. Governor Cass' proclamation stated that the territory described in technical terms, but which includes the towns described above, "shall form a county to be

called the County of Washtenaw." It is declared that the County of Washtenaw shall be organized as soon as competent authority shall so determine, and that until then the County of Washtenaw shall be attached to and comprise a part of the County of Wayne. It was not until 1826, or three years after its first settlement, that there were thought to be a sufficient number of inhabitants to organize the county, and in November, 1826, the legislative council passed an act to take effect December 31, 1826, organizing the county. Samuel W. Dexter was appointed chief justice of the county court and Oliver Whitmore associate justice, and the first term of the court began on the third Monday in January, 1827, in the village of Ann Arbor.

The legislative council of 1827 divided Washtenaw into three townships, Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor and Dexter. The township of Ypsilanti included the present townships of Augusta, Ypsilanti, Superior and Salem. The township of Ann Arbor included what is now York, Pittsfield, Ann Arbor and Northfield in Washtenaw, and Green Oak and Brighton in Livingston; while the township of Dexter included the remaining thirty towns. These three big townships were from time to time subdivided, and, in a few years, the county was confined to its present limits and divided into twenty townships, as at present. The County of Jackson was laid out in 1829, taking eight surveyed townships from Washtenaw, but was attached to Washtenaw until 1832. The County of Ingham was laid out in 1829, taking four townships from Washtenaw, but was attached to Washtenaw until 1838. The County of Livingston was laid out in 1833, taking eight townships from Washtenaw, but was attached to this county until 1836.

Washtenaw was the seventh county laid out in Michigan, being preceded by Wayne, Mackinac, Monroe, Macomb, Oakland and St. Clair.

CHAPTER II.

THE EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

After the French traders came the English settlers. Although in September, 1822, when the

county was formed, there were no white inhabitants in Washtenaw, the advance guard of the American settlers were coming into the county to spy out the land; and, while the first settlement was actually made in 1823, a number of men had looked over the ground for eligible locations in 1822 and returned to the east to arrange for moving their families. The French claims had been given to Godfroy and his compatriots, and the first land in Washtenaw purchased from the government was in 1822. There were two purchasers that year, both evidently speculative, as neither of the purchasers ever resided in the county. The first purchaser of land was Eli Kellogg, and he bought on July 1, 1822, one hundred thirty-one acres, the south part of section 9, in what is now Ypsilanti city, near the French claims. He sold this land in February, 1824, to William Harwood. The second purchaser was Judge Augustus Brevoort Woodward, of Detroit, the chief justice of the territory, and the man who named Ypsilanti in 1825. Judge Woodward, on August 16, 1822, purchased eighty acres, being the west one-half of the northwest one-fourth of section 10, in what is also now Ypsilanti city, paying one hundred dollars for it. This land he sold to Lucius Lyon in 1825. Thus, when Washtenaw was laid out as a county, all the land within its boundaries was owned by the United States government, excepting the two thousand three hundred and fifty-seven acres owned by the French traders who had left the county, and two hundred eleven acres owned by two men who never resided within its borders. All of this land under private ownership was located in what is now either Ypsilanti city or township.

In 1823 there were fifteen purchasers of land in Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor and Superior, and none in the remainder of the county. Major Benjamin J. Woodruff was the first purchaser in 1823 and he bought the west one-half of the northwest fractional one-fourth of section 15 in Ypsilanti, about sixty acres, on April 22; and six days later he bought one hundred and thirteen more acres in sections 15 and 22. Here he located the village of Woodruff's Grove, and is commonly accredited with being the first permanent settler

of Washtenaw county. The second purchaser for the year was James McCloskey, possibly a son-in-law of the French trader Gabriel Godfroy, and he bought that part of section 26 in Ann Arbor township which lies south of the Huron river, eighteen and seventy-one-hundredths acres, about a mile and a half from Ann Arbor city, towards Geddes, but on the Packard street road. Titus Bronson, afterward the founder of Kalamazoo, was the third purchaser of the year, buying forty-five acres in section 15 of Ypsilanti township. He, too, got close to the Huron river. On July 17th he also purchased an additional twenty acres on section 22 near his first tract. On June 7th Thomas Sackrider, a carpenter who built a house on his land the same year, bought eighty acres in section 10 in Ypsilanti town. Orente Grant bought, on June 30th, the one hundred acres in Ypsilanti town where he resided for eight years. Orrin White, on July 24th, bought one hundred sixty-two acres in section 27 of Ann Arbor town, adjoining McCloskey's purchase, and was the first settler of Ann Arbor town outside of Ann Arbor city. It was about a year after his purchase before he settled upon the land with his wife and three children. John Bryan, who came to Woodruff Grove with Major Woodruff, on July 29th, bought eighty acres in section 10, adjoining Sackrider. On August 13th Hiram Tuttle, who came in Woodruff's party, bought seventy-two acres in section 23 of Ypsilanti town. On August 20th Hiram W. Johns bought seventy-one acres in sections 5 and 9 on the left bank of the Huron river in Ypsilanti, adjoining the Kellogg land, but was never identified with the history of the county. On September 26th David McCord bought eighty acres in section 14 of Ypsilanti. On September 29, 1823, there were three purchasers of land. Robert Fleming, who built the first saw-mill in Washtenaw county, the following year, purchased land in three townships. He, at least, was not going to put all his eggs in one basket. On September 29th he bought seventy acres in section 24 of Ypsilanti, near Rawsonville; ninety-three acres in section 36, Ann Arbor, near Geddes; and forty-five acres in Superior, adjoining his Ann Arbor land. On the

same day Harvey S. Snow bought eighty-five acres in section 24 of Ypsilanti, and Erasmus Guilford bought one hundred sixty acres in section 14 of Ypsilanti town. Snow's land is now Rawsonville, which for a number of years was known as Snow's Landing, and the Huron river was considered navigable to Snow's Landing. On October 11th Daniel Cross bought seventy-eight acres in section 15 of Ypsilanti, moved on it the next spring, shortly afterward moved to Saline, then to Manchester, and finally back to Ypsilanti again. On October 20th George W. Noyes, who shortly afterward moved to Ann Arbor, bought seventy-nine acres in section 15 in Ypsilanti town. He was the last purchaser for the year 1823 in Washtenaw county; and, in this year, the government had sold to thirteen purchasers in Ypsilanti one thousand one hundred ninety-three acres, to three purchasers in Ann Arbor town two hundred seventy-four acres and forty-five acres in Superior. Sixteen different men had purchased lands in the county in 1823. The next year, the year of the settlement of Ann Arbor, the land office in Detroit did a big business and land was sold in the townships of Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti, Superior, Northfield, Webster, Dexter, Scio, Pittsfield and Lodi. In Ann Arbor alone there were twenty-three purchasers of land from the Government, and in Ypsilanti fourteen. In this year John Allen and Elisha W. Rumsey made the first settlement in Ann Arbor city, and, before the end of the year, quite a thriving village had been started.

While there may be some question as to who first settled Washtenaw county, there seems to be no question that the first settlement was made in or near Ypsilanti. For, whether Gabriel Godfroy and his companions, who established a trading post in Ypsilanti, built the first house and remained in the county for several years, be considered as the first settlers, or that honor be given to Major Benjamin J. Woodruff, who headed a little party which settled at Woodruff's Grove in June, 1823, or to Eldridge Gee, who claims to have settled in section 33 in Superior in February, 1823, the honor belongs to Ypsilanti or its immediate vicinity, for Godfroy erected his trading post within the present city limits of Ypsi-

lanti, Woodruff built his house about a mile south of Ypsilanti, and Gee erected his shanty about a mile and a half north of Ypsilanti.

A writer in the first paper published in the county, in 1829, gives Major Woodruff credit for being the pioneer, and describes him at the time the writer penned the article as "high sheriff" of the county. This seems to have been the generally accepted opinion. The claim that Godfroy was the first settler is met by the assertion that, while it is true that he and his companion hunters and trappers erected the first building in the county and even got deeds of the first land in the county they were not really settlers since they pulled up stakes when the Indian left, and left Washtenaw without a single white inhabitant, and probably did not occupy the post the year round, even while here. As to Gee's claim: While it is undoubtedly true that he was in the county in 1823, the members of the pioneer society seem to have rejected his claim as being put forward at too late a date, and as not having been advanced by the orators at the earlier gatherings. There seems, however, no real reason to reject the truth of Mr. Gee's statement made in 1875. Nor does it seem hard to reconcile it with the statements of the early pioneers. For Mr. Gee was a squatter. He did not take up land from the government, and he was very soon evicted from the shanty which he built in Superior, by the man who bought the land from the government, on which Gee had built without acquiring title. "The earlier settlers all dated the time of their settlement from the time they brought their families, and not from the time they first came into the county or located their farms or bought the land from the government. All their written statements show this. Most of the earlier settlers came into the county the year preceding what they always claimed as the time of their actual settlement, to spy out the land. Hence, as Gee did not bring a wife, did not buy the land on which he built, and only staid on it a few months, and also, did not cut much of a figure in the early days of the county, it is not unnatural that they did not look at him in those days as the first settler."

All that can be said about Mr. Gee's settle-

ment is contained in the following statement by him read before the Pioneer Society in 1874:

"I first visited Washtenaw county in 1822 in the month of June in company with Epaphras Matteson (my father-in-law), Joseph Young and Giles Downer. We started from Mrs. Downer's house on the Rouge. The first night we put up in the French trading house. We took the river trail and went to where Mill creek runs into the Huron river. We then came back to where Ann Arbor city now is and from there to Saline, from thence back to the French trading house, and from thence to Mrs. Downer's. There were no white men residing in Washtenaw county then. The trading house had no occupants. In February, 1823, I moved to Washtenaw county. I hired three men on the Rouge to help me through. We camped out three nights; on the fourth day I got to where I thought I would stop. It was on the east half of the northeast quarter of section 33 in the township of Superior. I first built a shanty of some board I brought along, and in about six months built a house. It was the 14th of February when I got to where I built. I remained there fifteen or sixteen months, when I was ordered out of the house I had built, by Philip Sines, who bought the lot I was staying on from the United States, I having neglected to enter the lot. I then moved to Woodruff's Grove. Mr. Stiles took me in. About the 1st of June John Dix called on me to go to Dixboro. I went myself but did not move my family until after the 4th of July. Dix had a shanty. I moved to Dixboro and while there Mr. Matteson bought the east of the southeast quarter of section 13, township of Ann Arbor, July 24, 1824. I assisted Mr. Matteson in building a house directly after the lot was bought and moved into the house with him. I was at the celebration of the Fourth of July, 1824. It was held at B. J. Woodruff's house in the grove. The meeting was held on Saturday, July 3d. It has been stated that there were but twenty-nine persons in Washtenaw then and that they were all there. That is a mistake. There must have been at least one hundred persons in Washtenaw that day, young and old. I built the first house

in Washtenaw county, except the French trading house. Benjamin J. Woodruff, Orente Grant, Robert Stitt, David Beverly and Mr. Stiles came in the summer after I built my house. Benjamin J. Woodruff laid out a village called Woodruff's Grove, about four miles south of my house. I came with two sleds and drove the first team into Washtenaw county. Woodruff and his company came up the river in boats. Philip Sines bought the lot I first built on, on May 19, 1824. I was seventy-four years old February 6, 1875. I am quite feeble, pretty much broken down and reside at Dundee."

As will be seen by Mr. Gee's statement, he was twenty-two years old when he built what he terms his shanty.

Major Benjamin J. Woodruff's settlement was more pretentious. He came not merely to found a home, but to lay out a village; not merely to find some place where he could raise food sufficient for his family, but to found a fortune; he came not alone, but at the head of a party who were to constitute the first inhabitants of his village. He was the first purchaser of property in Washtenaw who settled upon the land he purchased. He was afterward the first justice, the first postmaster and the first sheriff. Most of the older settlers of Washtenaw who have written on the subject say that he was the first settler in the county. The date of his settlement is put down as July 6, 1823, on which day he, his wife, six children and a domestic moved into the house he had built on land bought from the government the preceding April. Major Woodruff and his party of men who came from Ohio arrived at Ypsilanti in April or May, 1823, began the construction of his house June 1st, and, while the house was building, Woodruff returned to Ohio for his family, and got back to occupy the new house, which had by this time been completed, July 6th.

The recollections of pioneers differ as to who constituted Woodruff's original party. We have seen that Gee states the party to have consisted of Woodruff, Orente Grant, Robert Stitt, David Beverly and Mr. Stiles. The County History published in 1880 names the party as Woodruff, Stitt, Beverly and John Thayer and Titus Bron-

son. Hon. John Geddes, who came to the county in 1825, puts Hiram Tuttle in the original party. Mrs. Alvin Cross, who came to Woodruff's Grove in the spring of 1824, furnishes in her recollections the longest list, making the original party to consist of eight. She leaves out Stitt, Thayer and Bronson. As Mrs. Cross lived in the family of Mr. Grant, in the neighborhood from which Mr. Woodruff came, and joined the party within a few months, her opportunity for obtaining exact information was naturally better than others. She is the only pioneer who left a detailed account of the first settlement, and it is here given as she wrote it, the reader being warned that, as at the time of the settlement she was eighteen years old and a member of Mr. Orente Grant's family, she would naturally be apt to magnify Mr. Grant's part in the settlement.

"Mr. Grant owned a large prairie farm, not far from Sandusky, Ohio, which was well cultivated and valuable. Unfortunately the title was not good, and, after paying for the land, improving it, stocking it, etc., he was obliged to give it up. Three years were allowed him in which to provide a new home, and he determined that it should be situated where no previous title should disturb him—in the wilds of Michigan. At the time of which I write there resided on a part of Mr. Grant's farm a Mr. Benjamin J. Woodruff, pettifogger and school teacher, whose wife had just fallen heir to several hundred dollars from her grandfather's estate. They wished to invest this in a home where land was cheap, and he decided to accompany Mr. Grant. A wagon was loaded with provisions, and, driving Mr. Grant's large stock of cattle, they started for Monroe.

"The company consisted of four men, Messrs. Woodruff and Grant, William Eichlor, who was Mrs. Woodruff's brother, and Hiram Tuttle, a neighbor who also had cattle to drive. At Monroe they sold the cattle, reserving only such as would be needed on the farms which they intended to purchase. Here also they were joined by four men, Mr. Stiles, Mr. Willard Hall, Mr. George Hall and Captain Fair, who were fishing at Monroe. These men were former acquaint-

ances of Woodruff and Grant, and were familiar with the new country along the course of the Huron river, having been up as far as a place called Godfroy's trading post, now city of Ypsilanti. From their representations it was thought best to view that part of the territory, and thither the company proceeded, leaving Mr. Eichlor in charge of the cattle and provisions. After settling and locating their farms, it was necessary to return to Monroe for the oxen and provisions, leaving Mr. Stiles and his party to subsist by hunting and fishing until their return, they being the only white inhabitants of the region.

"On the 1st of June, 1823, they were ready to commence the building of Mr. Woodruff's house. The unbroken forest lay before them, and with the sound of their axes began the new settlement afterward called Woodruff's Grove. When the work was well commenced, Woodruff and Grant went back to Ohio, leaving the building to be finished by the others of the party, under the supervision of Mr. Tuttle. Mr. Woodruff intended to return with his family—which consisted of wife, six children and hired woman, Mrs. Snow—before the 4th of the next month, that they might celebrate the great national holiday in their new home. They failed to accomplish this, not arriving until the sixth, and the festivities were postponed until the following year.

"Detroit was their only postoffice, and wishing a more definite address for letters, Mr. Woodruff visited the city, and after consulting with the governor, gave the settlement the name of Woodruff's Grove. He then purchased a boat which was their only means of procuring supplies of provisions, lumber, etc., until fall, when a road was cut through to Detroit.

"Early in the following spring of 1824 Mr. Grant made preparations to return with his family, which consisted of Mrs. Grant, a young girl named Jane Johnson, and myself. Mr. Tuttle's wife and child were also of our company. We shipped at a small place called Venice, in the vessel *Costello*, and took with us provisions enough, as Mr. Grant supposed, to last until crops could be raised. There were four bushels of flour, one barrel of meal, one of shelled corn, one of honey, two barrels of potatoes, one barrel of wheat, one

cask of pork, one barrel of oats, and a large box of beans and garden seeds. We also had a half barrel in which were carefully packed in moist earth and moss small apple trees, current bushes, rose bushes, lilac, snowball, and other shrubs. There was also a large box of carpenter's tools and such bedding and furniture as was considered most necessary.

"We were three days in reaching Detroit; there we were obliged to wait three days for the boat to come up from the Grove after us. We were six days in reaching the Grove, stopping the first night at Willard's tavern. The second day we reached the mouth of the Huron and stopped at a French house. The third night we were kindly entertained at the house of a half-breed named Parks. The next day we reached King's settlement; this was Saturday, and here we spent the Sabbath, the men who poled the boat being glad to rest. Monday night we camped in the woods; and Tuesday about noon reached our destination, on the flats about half a mile from the Grove where Mr. Tuttle had prepared a home for his family. When we were ready to land, the men began to exchange smiling glances, and Mrs. Tuttle and Mrs. Grant began to cry, realizing all at once that this wilderness must now be to them home. Jane and I were too young and too light-hearted to sympathize with such feelings, and gayly started to see the house, but soon returned, not being able to find anything but a small building, which we supposed to be a sheep pen. Our ignorance was quite excusable, for the low, rough log pen, without floor or windows, did not resemble a human habitation. It taxed our ingenuity to prepare dinner on a fire of blazing logs built at one end of the room. There was no fireplace and no chimney, a hole in the roof allowing the smoke to escape. Mrs. Woodruff came down before night to welcome the new arrivals and I returned with her. That night I first heard the howling of wolves and was unable to sleep. Next morning, as I stood in the door of Mr. Woodruff's house and looked around, I felt homesick.

"During the previous fall several families had been added to the settlement, Daniel Cross, John Bryan, Mr. Noyes, and Mr. Brainard. There

were now in sight eight small log huts, built in the same manner as Mr. Tuttle's, except that those of Messrs. Bryan, Cross and Woodruff had rough floors and stick chimneys. Mr. Grant's house was the one occupied by Mr. Stiles, and as soon as Stiles could move onto his farm, Mr. Grant came to the Grove to live. George Hall and his brother and a Mr. Beverly had built on the west side of the river near the place now occupied by the paper mill.

"Work now began in earnest. Roads were cut in different directions, a landing made for boats where Ransomville now is, land cleared, etc. In May Mr. Jason Cross and his brother-in-law Avery came in. They both had families of grown-up children who were quite an addition to the working force of the place. Mr. Grant owned the farm now (1875) belonging to Mr. E. King, and there are still standing there some of the apple trees we brought from Ohio. On the Tuttle and Grant farms were old Indian corn fields, which were easily put under cultivation. Mr. Woodruff did not work on his farm but rented it and gave up his time to helping people who were coming in.

"The Indians passed through the place in 1824, the company numbering between three hundred and fifty and four hundred, all marching in single file. They were peaceable and inoffensive, and continued so until they were furnished whiskey by the white people. Deer were plenty and bears, wolves and wildcats abounded. Venison was the most common article on our bill of fare.

"A few logs, together with bark scattered around, which had the appearance of having been used for a roof, was all that remained of Godfroy's trading post, in the spring of 1824. Near by this, on the banks of the river, was a fine spring, and here a Mr. Stewart built the first house on the west side of the river in Ypsilanti. Others soon joined him and quite a settlement sprang up during the summer.

"Mr. Woodruff sent out an invitation to everyone in the county to celebrate the Fourth of July (1824) at the Grove. He brought up from Detroit such articles for dinner as were considered necessary, and could not be found in the settle-

ment. Among these were loaf sugar, cheese, raisins, rice and last, but not least, a half barrel of whisky. Mrs. Woodruff's oven was the only one in the place. It was built out of doors, of stone plastered with mud. Here the baking was done. All joined in the work of preparation. A beef was killed, and when the meat was ready to roast, the oven and even bake kettle were already full. Logs were rolled together and a fire quickly made out of doors. Two large kettles were turned over on their side before this fire, and on sticks laid on these the meat was roasted to perfection.

"The company gathered in Mr. Woodruff's yard where a log had been set up to resemble a cannon: on this the boys fired their rifles and ushered in the day with wonderful salutes. From a stump near by Mr. Woodruff read the Declaration of Independence and made a speech. Then all who could sing joined in singing "Hail Columbia," and we were ready for dinner. Our table was made of rough boards covered with the whitest and smoothest of home-made linen. We were all proud of our success in preparing the dinner, and it certainly was very inviting. There were chickens and roast beef, new potatoes, green peas and beets, warm biscuit with butter and honey, cheese, rice puddings and loaf cake, both well filled with raisins. The following were the names of those who partook of the dinner, as nearly as I can remember: Mr. Woodruff and family, Mr. Grant and family, Mr. Hiram Tuttle and family, Mr. John Bryan and family, Judge Fleming, Arden H. Ballard, Thomas Sackrider, David Stiles, David McCord, Saunders, Beverly, Leonard Miller, Captain Fair, J. Stoddard, Orange Crane, J. Malhen, Wm. Eichlor and W. W. Harwood. The dinner passed off well and Delia Woodruff (afterward the wife of A. H. Ballard) and I had the hot sling ready for toasts. This was new work for us and we forgot our instructions and put in a double portion of whisky. The effect of this mistake was soon apparent on the toast drinkers, in increased liveliness and good humor. Everything passed off pleasantly and in the afternoon we were joined by Mr. Mallett and his sister from Brownstown. Mr. Mallett was the fiddler and we had a lively dance

in the evening being joined by others who had not been present at the dinner. Harmony and good fellowship reigned throughout the day, and it was a time long to be remembered by those present.

"Death visited the settlement that summer (1824) for the first time and cast a gloom over every heart. A young Irishman named Oakman, who had come to the place with John Phillips, was taken sick and lived but a short time. Chills and fever now commenced and some families were not able to do anything for themselves. Mrs. Woodruff made a large kettle of porridge every day and sent me with it to those who were sick. The supplies brought with us were divided with those whom sickness had made destitute, and were soon exhausted. Money was scarce and we now began to see hard fare. The corn yielded well, but there was no way to grind it. Hulled corn was our staple for a long time. Those who had been able to work had made gardens and raised plenty of turnips and some beans and potatoes. In the winter mortars were made by burning a hollow in the top of stumps, where the corn was placed and pounded with a pestle fastened to a pole, which worked like a well sweep. The fine and the coarse parts of the pounded corn were carefully separated, the fine being used for bread, the coarse for samp. Mr. Cross and Mr. Grant had each sown wheat, and after harvest we had pounded wheat which was a welcome change. The cold weather abated the sickness and we beguiled the long winter evenings by meeting together at the different houses to dance, sing and play. This was enjoyed by old and young, and was an excellent prevention of homesickness, a disease we carefully guarded against. Work again progressed, fields were cleared, dooryards enclosed, and by spring Amariah Rawson had a saw-mill running at the landing (now Rawsonville). The surrounding country was rapidly settled; wild animals were not so numerous.

"The first grist mill built in the county was by Major Woodruff about half a mile down the Huron river from the Grove. It was built of hewn logs; the building was some twenty by thirty feet square, and he commenced running

the mill in the fall of 1825, and it was a day of rejoicing among the settlers, who had a hard time previous to this to prepare their corn fit for use."

In the autumn of 1823 Mrs. John Bryan arrived from Geneseo, New York, with the first ox team to come through from Detroit. Mrs. Bryan has left the following description of their arrival:

"After a wearisome journey of four days, through the thick woods and marshes—husband cutting the wood before us with an ax—we arrived at night on the beautiful Huron, October 23, 1823. We got the privilege of staying in a log cabin with another family until we could build one, into which we moved the last day of December. Eight weeks after this (February 27, 1824) my son Alpha was born. We called him Alpha Washtenaw—the latter name in honor of the county, and the former on account of his having been the first child born in the county. He was promised a lot of land, but never received it.

"It was amusing the first fall and winter to hear the corn mills in operation every morning before daylight. There were two in the settlement. They were made as follows: A hole was burned in the top of a sound oak stump; after scraping this clear from coal, a stick, about six feet long and eight inches in diameter, was rounded at one end and hung by a spring pole directly over the stump; a hole was bored through this pestle for handles, and now the mill was done. A man would pound a peck of dry corn in half an hour, so that half of it would pass through a sieve for bread; and very little of any other kind of bread was used in the settlement for two years. Sometimes for weeks together we had nothing to eat but this sort of bread and potatoes.

"We saw but few Indians the first year; but the next summer they came through our place by hundreds. Every morning they would go to every house begging for something to eat. As I was much alone and a quarter of a mile away from any house, many times when I saw them coming I have instantly put my table out of sight; I could not feed them without robbing my

children. It was enough to make one's heart ache to see the condition of these poor Indians. Sometimes there would be six hundred in a drove, going to Detroit or Malden for presents, which they would soon part with for whiskey."

The first permanent settlement, as has been seen, was made near the present city of Ypsilanti, in 1823. The second permanent settlement was made in 1824 in what is now the city of Ann Arbor and the two pioneer settlers were John Allen and Elisha Walker Rumsey. They were also the first to actually plat a village in Washtenaw and they played a prominent part among the pioneers who were fast taking up the available land in the county. They met in Cleveland, Ohio, in January or February, 1824. Allen came from Virginia and Rumsey, who was accompanied by his wife, from New York. Both were looking for an eligible site to start a town and concluded to locate together. So, in February, Allen, Rumsey and his wife, and Benjamin Sutton, of New Jersey, who was also looking for a location, started out from Detroit on horseback. They crossed Swartz creek and Tonquish plains and continued on together to what is now Plymouth, where the Indian trail forked, and here they separated. Allen and Rumsey and his wife took the south fork and continued on to what is now Ann Arbor. Sutton took another trail and located at what is now called Sutton's Corners in Northfield, about five miles from Ann Arbor.

John Allen belonged to an old Virginia family and he was born in Augusta county in that state, May 17, 1796, and was consequently twenty-eight years of age when he aided in founding Ann Arbor. He was the first postmaster of Ann Arbor, held numerous offices including that of senator from 1845 to 1848, at one time owned thousands of acres in the western part of the state, which he lost. He finally went to California with the gold seekers in 1850, and died there March 11, 1851. Elisha Walker Rumsey was — years old when, with Allen, he located Ann Arbor. He died in Ann Arbor in 1827, and his tombstone is now in Forest Hill cemetery, and bears the inscription: "The first settler in Ann Arbor." After many years, during which Rumsey's memory had been respected in Ann

Arbor, documents were filed with the State Pioneer Society which stirs up old and forgotten scandal. These documents, which are nothing but remembrances of old citizens of New York, put forth the claim that Elisha Walker Rumsey's real name was Walker Rumsey, the Elisha being added after he came to Michigan. They made the claim that Walker Rumsey had run away to Canada from Bethany, New York, with three thousand dollars given him by an Albany firm to buy cattle, deserting his wife and taking with him a grass widow named Ann Sprague. But, finding that he would fare worse in Canada than in the states, he went to Michigan, where a young lawyer found him and took him back to Albany, where he succeeded in settling the charge of embezzlement. After his release he lived at Bethany with Ann Sprague, described as "a smart, fine looking woman," as his wife. But opinion in Bethany was so strongly against the couple that they pulled up and came to Ann Arbor, where his brother Henry Rumsey afterward followed him and rose to prominence. This scandal has been published in the pioneer collections of the state, and, as the parties have all passed away, there has been no one to deny it.

John Allen announced in Buffalo, before he had met Rumsey, that he was going west to found a town. When he met Rumsey in Cleveland, he found that he was on the same errand, and they decided to locate together. While the first house was built for Rumsey, as Rumsey was accompanied by his wife, the Ann Sprague spoken of above. Allen may be regarded as taking the leading part in the settlement of Ann Arbor. While Rumsey bought one hundred sixty acres of section 20, Allen bought four hundred eighty acres, and it was Allen who laid out the village of Ann Arbor and recorded the plat in Detroit, May 25, 1824. Rumsey died within three years of his coming to Ann Arbor, while Allen took part in the pioneer work and saw the village grow to large proportions, witnessed the formation of the state constitution on the very land which he had located, and was honored with a number of offices before he went farther west, once more in search of fortune.

It was on February 12, 1824, that Allen and

Rumsey purchased six hundred forty acres of the present site of Ann Arbor. The exact date in February at which they arrived in Ann Arbor has not been handed down to us. On their arrival here they pitched their tent, which was made with poles arched over the sleigh box, covered with boughs of trees and a rag carpet, near Allen's creek, and on the south side of Huron street. An Indian trail followed the east bank of Allen's creek. Here it was said had been the ancient dancing ground of the Pottawatomies. The pioneers found a good spring of water on the exact spot where the Walker house on Miller avenue now stands, a spring which was used by all the early settlers. Before the building which now occupies the site of the spring could be erected, the water supplying the spring had to be drained away by tiling. The main part of Ann Arbor was then a beautiful burr oak plain. It was midwinter. However beautiful the oak opening, or cozy the tent of boughs and rag carpet, it is natural that no time would be lost in erecting the first house for the first woman, Mrs. Rumsey. As quickly as it could be built, Rumsey's house was erected on what is now the southwest corner of Huron and First streets. It was, of course, a log house. John Geddes, who first saw Ann Arbor, July 14, 1824, describes the house as one story high, with an additional log block on the side, one and a very low half story high with no rafters and no roof on it. He says this was then the only house here and that John Allen was putting up in a tent north of the house, while Rumsey and his wife occupied the house and entertained people who came viewing the land. This house was afterward called the Washtenaw Coffee House, and Mr. and Mrs. Rumsey ran it as a tavern.

The second house was built by John Allen of hewn logs on the northwest corner of Huron and Main streets, where the Ann Arbor Savings Bank now is. This house was painted a blood red, and for a long time the corner was known as "Bloody Corners." Mr. Allen, having completed his house, sent for his wife and wrote her that his house then contained twenty families. She expected to find a very large hotel, but when she got here she found that the only partitions were of

blankets. Mrs. Ann Isabella Allen, John Allen's wife, did not come alone. Accompanying her were John Allen's father and mother, James and Elizabeth Allen, their son James T. Allen, and Mr. and Mrs. John Allen's daughter, Sarah A., together with two children of John Allen, by a former marriage, James C. and Elizabeth M. C. Allen. With them, also, came Orville Barnes, of New England, who had been teaching school in Virginia. This party of eight left Augusta county, Virginia, August 28, 1824, and arrived in Ann Arbor, October 16, 1824, and at once took quarters in the new block house in "Bloody Corners."

At the time of the arrival of the Allen family at their home in Ann Arbor, the father, James Allen was fifty-three years old and his wife was forty-nine, while John Allen's wife, one of the Anns after whom the city was named, was twenty-eight years old. James Allen died in 1828 and his wife died here in 1861. Mrs. Ann Allen died in Virginia in 1875. James T. Allen was twenty years old when he came here, while John Allen's son James C., was eight years old. James T. Allen was county clerk in 1830. He died in Chicago, December 22, 1890. James C. Allen died in Ann Arbor.

But before John Allen's family arrived, there were still other settlers in Ann Arbor. That spring, Mr. and Mrs. Asa L. Smith and child, a little girl one year old, arrived on foot through the woods, bringing on their backs all their earthly possessions, and with just one shilling in their pockets. Mr. Smith was a carpenter and it did not take him long to build a house a short distance west of Allen's house. The early settlers of Ann Arbor seem to have been marrying men, for Mrs. Smith was also a second wife. They had been married for two years and were still a young couple, he being thirty-two years old and she twenty-six. They arrived in Ann Arbor May 29, 1824, Mrs. Smith being the second white woman and her child the first white baby in Ann Arbor. Poles were driven in the ground and blankets suspended to keep out the chilly night air, but it did not shut out the howlings of the wolves which yet frequented the new settlement. Soon Mr. Smith had a hut built of poles and covered with bark pulled from the forest trees.

and about the first of October he had built and moved into his log hut on Main street, north of Ann street. He soon sold this house and built another, and so in his first seven years he moved his family thirteen times, each time selling his old home to a new settler. He is supposed to have built the first frame house in the town in 1828. He built the first school house. He also built the first brick block on the north side of the city on the corner of Broadway and Canal streets. He died at his home in the fifth ward, February 13, 1844. His wife, the intrepid woman who, with her year-old baby, accompanied her husband on foot through the wilderness, married in 1849. Casey McKay, and lived in Kalamazoo county until her second husband's death in 1861, when she went to live with her daughter, Mrs. Martha Ann Hickman, of Battle Creek, where she died in 1888, at the advanced age of ninety years. Mrs. Smith's maiden name was Syrena Irms, and she was a native of Unadilla, New York, while Mr. Smith was born in Boston, Massachusetts. Their child, Elisha Walker Rumsey Smith, was the first white child born in Ann Arbor, his birth being on November 24, 1825. He did not live long, dying April 5, 1827.

In September, 1824, John Harford opened a store in Ann Arbor in John Allen's block house on the present site of the Ann Arbor Savings Bank, the first store in Ann Arbor. Several months later Cyrus Beckwith brought another stock of goods to Ann Arbor and opened another store. David and Jonathan Ely had a store here before May, 1827, when Edward Clark came to Ann Arbor and opened up a general store on the east side of Main street near Washington street. The next year, Mr. Clark, afterward General Clark, built a two story frame store building on the opposite side of the street. Hethcott Mowry opened his store in 1830, Edward Mundy, afterward lieutenant-governor and acting governor of Michigan, opened his store in 1831 and John Thompson began his store the same year. About this time William S. Maynard, the merchant prince of early Ann Arbor, also opened his store.

In June, 1824, George W. Noyes and wife, who had come to Woodruff's Grove some six months previously and who had, while there, on May 24,

1824, bought from the government the first land purchased in Pittsfield, removed to Ann Arbor and began making preparations to build a grist mill, where the City Mills now stand. Noyes and his wife were like most of the other settlers, a young couple. He had been born in New Hampshire in 1798, and his wife, whose maiden name was Martha ———, was a native of New York, where she was born in 1803. They were married in New York in 1818 and came to Michigan in the fall of 1823. The description of their coming may be of interest as illustrative of the way in which Michigan was settled. The young couple had heard of the surveying of the Territory of Michigan and that land could be purchased for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Nothing daunted by reports that the country was one vast swamp nor by the reputed danger from Indians and wild beasts, they packed their effects into a double wagon and with a valuable team of horses they drove to Detroit over rough roads. When they reached Detroit they had their goods and one dollar in cash. At Detroit they sold their wagon and horses. Emigrants then had in view Pontiac or Woodruff's Grove. Noyes' choice fell on Woodruff's Grove and there he remained about six months. Allen and Rumsey having started Ann Arbor, and Ann Arbor township showing signs of rapid settlement, Noyes, as stated above, removed to Ann Arbor in June, 1824, four months after Allen and Rumsey, and a few days after the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Smith. They lived in a log house near the corner of Main and Ann streets. Although Noyes began preparations for a grist mill at once, it was not until about August 1, 1826, that the frame of the mill was raised. At this raising, besides the settlers of Ann Arbor city, were Captain John Dix, of Dixboro, and John and Robert Geddes, Colonel Orrin White, and others of Ann Arbor town, Judge S. W. Dexter and Mr. Arnold, of Dexter, Horace and Virgil Booth and others of Lodi, Orrin Parsons and others of Saline, Oliver Whitmore, S. D. McDowell, Ezra Carpenter and Ezra Maynard, of Pittsfield, and a number from Ypsilanti. The mill was soon running and was well patronized so that Mr. and Mrs. Noyes seemed to be on the highway to prosperity,

when there occurred the first fatal accident in the county after the settlement. On November 23, 1826, Mr. Noyes was killed at the raising of a house for Andrew Nowland, on the east side of North State street, near the Central tracks. The building was being raised by posts and beams, a bent at a time. Mr. Noyes went up on the frame to adjust the plates when the whole building, not being sufficiently braced, fell and Mr. Noyes was instantly killed. He is supposed to have been the first person buried in the old Ann Arbor cemetery, now known as Felch Park. His young wife did not long remain a widow, but on January 23, 1827, married Ezra H. Platt, who soon bought the Maynard farm in Pittsfield.

James Noyes, a brother of George W. Noyes, is credited with building the third house in Ann Arbor which was on Main street, north of Ann street. He it was who took up the land on which the university is now located. It included forty acres in addition to what is now the campus, and he sold the whole eighty acres to Henry Rumsey in 1825 for three hundred dollars.

In 1824, Nathan Thayer and his son, Captain Charles Thayer, arrived in the new village, and Captain Thayer in later years spoke of the village as he saw it on his arrival. Elisha W. Rumsey occupied the Washtenaw Coffee House, John Allen the block house on the corner of Huron and Main streets. A log house with a frame addition stood on the corner of Main and Ann streets. Two small houses stood on the opposite side of Main street, and were occupied by two brothers, James and George W. Noyes. A frame house stood near what is now the Cook House on Huron street, which had been built by Cornelius Ousterhaut. Another log house was near the northeast corner of Main and Washington streets. Further south on Main street another log house was occupied by Alva Brown.

Captain Thayer continued to live in Ann Arbor until his death on December 14, 1890, at the advanced age of eighty-nine. He was postmaster of the village from 1834 to 1841, and held many other local offices.

Henry Rumsey, a brother of E. W. Rumsey, bought the eighty acres of James Noyes, on part

of which the university is located, in the spring of 1825, and built a house on it, and in the fall of 1825 he brought his family on from New York. He was the first representative of the county in the territorial legislative council from 1827 to 1829. He was a senator in the first state legislature and was re-elected.

Andrew Nowland with his wife and seven children came in June, 1824, and purchased one hundred twenty acres in what is now the fourth and fifth wards of the city. It was aiding in building for him a house to be used for a hotel that George W. Noyes was killed in 1826. He built a saw mill on the south bank of the Huron in 1825 at the foot of State street. His son, John S. Nowland, born June 13, 1826, long claimed to be the first white child born in Ann Arbor, but that honor seems to belong to Elisha Walker Rumsey Smith, born November 24, 1825; John S. Nowland being the second birth.

Dr. David E. Lord, the first physician in the county, had built a house here in the summer of 1824. He was appointed the first county clerk and served as such from 1827 to 1830.

Bethuel Farrand, the first judge of probate of the county, and family, removed to Ann Arbor in the fall of 1825. He was an older man than most of the first settlers and had come to Michigan from Cayuga county, New York, in February, 1825, to obtain, if possible, a contract to supply Detroit with water. On February 22, 1825, the "freemen of Detroit granted to Bethuel Farrand and his legal representatives the sole and exclusive right of watering the city of Detroit." He returned on foot for his family, and in May brought his family to Detroit with Rufus Wells, to whom he sold out in the fall in order to settle at Ann Arbor. At that time only an Indian trail ran between Detroit and Ann Arbor. Mr. Farrand started to take his family and possessions by a flat-bottomed boat up the Huron river, but after getting about twenty miles up the river, he became discouraged and bought a large wagon and yoke of oxen and hired a man with another yoke of oxen and started through the wilderness where it was said but one wagon had been before. Much of the distance they had to cut their way. Some of the hills, as one of the party af-

terwards wrote, were so steep that they had to chain one yoke of oxen behind the wagon to hold back the load. After ten miles of unbroken road they reached Ypsilanti, which then contained two families. The next day they had reached Ann Arbor, and Dr. Lord let them have two rooms in his house until they could provide shelter for themselves. Six weeks later they had a shanty completed on the corner of Main and Williams streets and moved into it. They constituted the fifteenth family in Ann Arbor. As soon as his house was completed, Mr. Farrand went to Detroit for provisions and returned with a drove of hogs, which he butchered, and all the neighbors, it is said, came to buy, borrow or beg some of the pork, which was considered so much greater a treat than was venison.

When the Farrands came to Ann Arbor, it is evident that there was a family here which has not yet been mentioned, if their count of the number of families in the village when they arrived is correct. Who they were, it is impossible to state with absolute certainty. Nathaniel and Sylvanus Noble had settled in Ann Arbor town north of and near the village before this and there were several other settlers living in the township. Two men had been engaged with Allen and Rumsey in building Rumsey's house. One of them was Calvin Chipman who lived in Manchester until nearly ninety years old, and who claimed to have put the question as to the new village being called Ann Arbor, as told on another page. The other may have been Cornelius Ousterhaut, a carpenter and joiner, in whose house E. W. Rumsey died in 1827. In the summer of 1826, from Connecticut, came James Kingsley, who at once became one of the leading men of the county and who will be mentioned time and again on the pages of its history.

In June, 1826, came the first tailor to settle west of Detroit in the person of Lorrin Mills, better known in his later years as Deacon Mills, as he was a deacon in the Congregational church for over thirty-four years. He built a small frame building and afterward built the first brick house in the city, on the southwest corner of Main and Huron streets. He died February 11, 1891.

In 1826 also came Hiram Welch and family

from Harrisonburg, Virginia, an old-style Virginia gentleman, and for some years he kept a store on the corner of Main and Huron streets.

By 1827 Ann Arbor had become a village of considerable importance. It had about one hundred fifty inhabitants and boasted of three stores. Three new taverns had appeared to compete with Rumsey's "Coffee House," which was then occupied by Oliver Whitmore. Andrew Nowland had a tavern on North State street. Samuel Camp had one on the southwest corner of Main and Huron streets, and Ira W. Bird had one on the southeast corner of the same streets.

In the meantime, the rest of Washtenaw county was being settled. Northfield, Ann Arbor town, Pittsfield, Ypsilanti city, Webster and Dixboro had been settled in 1824; and in 1825 the first settlements in Lima, Salem, Scio, Dexter, Lodi and York were made; and the pioneers built their first log houses in Saline in 1826. Bridgewater and Augusta were settled in 1829, Sylvan in 1830, Freedom and Manchester in 1831, and Lyndon in 1833.

Benjamin Sutton was the first settler of Northfield, and the story of his settlement has been told by his nephew, Hon. George Sutton, who came only a few years later. Northfield was settled on the same day that Ann Arbor was. Benjamin Sutton, who was from New Jersey, started out from Detroit with Allen and Rumsey on their first trip to Ann Arbor, in February, 1824. The trail they took passed near Tenick's, through the Bucklin woods and across the Rush river at the place afterward known as Swartsburg. From there they went over the Tonquish plains to what is now known as Plymouth, where the trail forked. Here Allen and Rumsey took the trail that went to what is now Ann Arbor, while Sutton took the other trail and brought up in Northfield, which looked pleasing to him, and he there located upon sections 34 and 35, on the road which was soon laid out from Plymouth Corners through Salem and Northfield to Ann Arbor, and known as the Sutton Road. In the fall of 1824 Mr. Sutton moved his family from the River Rush where they had been living while he prepared his cabin and their new home. His cabin as it was six years later when George Sutton ar-

rived was a double log house one and a half stories high. The logs were hewn inside and out and there was only one chimney which was built of sticks and mortar made of clay. It had a very large fireplace and the first supper which the Suttons, who came in 1830, ate in this house consisted of biscuit baked in what was called a bake kettle. The flour or meal was mixed with salaratus and buttermilk, molded in rolls and put in the iron kettle which was put between hot coals. The biscuit was served with wild honey and fried venison. At this time, Benjamin Sutton's family consisted of his wife and six children, two of whom had been born in this cabin. George Sutton, in describing his arrival upon the scene, says that the "sun was setting in the west with its golden tinged canopy. The cattle and horses came up to be yarded for the night. The mosquitoes were holding a carnival in the open air to the annoyance of the poor bovines; and the sheep had to be put in vaults for safety from the wolves." When Benjamin Sutton arrived in the township it was purely an oak opening district. Since that time extensive clearings have been made and the beautiful oaks have almost disappeared. The Indians at this time were very numerous and very friendly. Their usual trade with the white settlers consisted in exchanging a leg of venison for a loaf of bread. They also had honey to exchange in the fall and sugar in the spring. The Indians every fall and spring went through here to Detroit with all their movable effects consisting of their squaws, papooses, ponies and dogs, to await an opportunity to cross the river to Sarnia to draw their allowance. This allowance consisted of a blanket and a small fowling piece, known to the white settlers as a "squaw gun," with some ammunition, a knife and a hatchet. These guns were the only kind the Indian hunters used until the white settlers taught them the use of rifles, while Indian boys at this date were taught to shoot with a bow and arrow and to use a hatchet. The Indian trails were very numerous and ran in many directions to suit the roving disposition of the migratory tribes. These trails were deeply worn, showing that they had been long in use. A company of Indians on the march always went in single file, whether on horseback

or on foot, and the squaws carried their papooses in wicker baskets, with poles tied to the basket, which was carried on the mother's shoulders. As illustrative of the life of these pioneer settlers, Hon. George Sutton has given an account of the killing of an Indian chief on the trail the Indians took to come to Northfield, and the murder of a young Indian squaw in Northfield at a little later date. His account is as follows:

"The Pottawatomies were the most numerous tribe of Indians that hovered around the Sutton settlement. Their principal chiefs were Tongush (commonly called Togush), Chevas, Lacomas and Lone Arm.

"In the year 1824 or 1825, three men were eating a lunch in Detroit, when Chief Togush approached them with a request for bread. The men refused to give him any, which so angered Togush that he walked away a few steps and then turned and fired his gun, and one of the men fell dead. Togush tried to make his escape west, and crossed the river Rush at Swartsburg. He got partly over the plains, when he was overtaken by a posse of white men from Detroit and shot. His remains were cared for by his tribe. Their burial consisted in making a chair of sticks and setting their dead chief thereon in an upright position near the trail. The Indians in passing by their dead chief would put pipes and tobacco into his hands that he might enjoy comfort in the Indian hunting ground. The plains where this circumstance took place have ever since been known as Togush plains.

"It was said that this tribe after losing their chief chose in his place a young warrior who was a relative of the old chief, and bore the same name. Soon after his accession, young Togush and his retainers came to the house of Benjamin Sutton, and tied their ponies to the fence, the ponies standing close together. The Indians made themselves at home as was their usual custom. Now, on this particular occasion, the Indians had procured some whiskey, contrary to the good government of the neighborhood, and some of them drank too much. It is an awful thing for an Indian to drink whiskey, a little makes him wild and savage as it did Chief Togush on this occasion. The chief was displeased with some of the

doings of his wife and flew at her with his knife. The squaw ran toward the horses. She first attempted to go under them, then jumped on their backs, and would go from one horse to the other. Her movements were like the wind, dear life was at stake. She knew what effect fire-water had on the brain of her chief. She also knew that he carried a hatchet in his wampum and a knife dangling by his side. Oh! what the poor creature saw in that agonizing moment of cruelty, when death would soon claim her. She made one more effort to escape the missile of death held by the chief by running to a big oak tree near by. The chief pursued her. They met each other on the opposite side of the tree, the chief's hand fell, and his hellish deed was accomplished. The victim of this diabolical act was buried near where it occurred, but the grave could not be found by the whites who were living in the settlement, until recently. Mr. A. Steffy, who now owns a farm near where this outrage was committed, in clearing the land found the bones of a human being supposed to be those of the murdered squaw."

The Indians, however friendly, were sometimes very troublesome to the early settlers, as is proved by an incident related in after years by Almand Allen, who was at the time about five years old and an eye witness to the transaction, which has gone down into history as "The Battle of the Bee Tree," at Sutton's Corners. Mr. Allen's story is as follows:

"In the fall of 1826 the Indians found a bee tree about forty rods south of Mr. William Allen's house at Sutton's Corners, and came one fine day to cut it down and get the honey. On their way to the tree they stopped at the house to get the little five-year-old Almand to go with them. His mother objected, but the Indians induced the little fellow to follow them. Mrs. Allen, feeling anxious for the safety of her son, went partly down to where they were cutting the tree, and seeing him among the Indians, returned to the house satisfied that all was right. The chief had Almand between his knees to keep the little fellow from being stung, after the tree was cut down. Now, it happened on the morning of that day that one of the tribe had killed a deer,

and brought the hide to the bee tree, and the honey was enclosed in it, after which it was sewed up with strips of fine bark, ready to be taken to the camp, which was located on the bank of a lake near by.

"The Indians, on returning, passed by Mr. Allen's house as their nearest way home. It happened by accident or otherwise, that three of the Indians who had been at the cutting of the bee tree, stayed behind the others. One of them carried in his hand a piece of honey in the comb.

"When they got to the Allen house he walked in and gave the honeycomb to Mrs. Allen and wanted to trade it for bread. Mrs. Allen taking the honeycomb in her hand and turning it over, found no honey on the lower side. She said to the Indian, 'Kow in nisheshin' (no good honey).

"Whether this remark of Mrs. Allen, or the objection she had made to her little son going with them to the bee tree, aroused the Indian's hatred, is not known. At this time Mrs. Allen was alone in the house with her children. Moses Allen, her brother-in-law, was plowing near by, and she supposed that her husband was at Benjamin Sutton's, nearly one-half mile distant.

"The Indians commenced striking Mrs. Allen with sticks, and as their anger and passion increased, they took her up bodily and cast her on the fire which was burning on the hearth.

"She screamed to her little son Almand to run for his father. Mr. Allen was returning from Mr. Sutton's, and met Almand at the corner of the house.

"Learning of the awful condition that his wife was in he rushed into the house, one of the Indians meeting him with a gun. A conflict ensued. The gun was wrested from the Indian and thrown out of doors. Another Indian threw a tomahawk and missed Allen. It stuck in a log of the house and remained there for several days afterwards.

"Moses Allen heard the screams from the house of his brother and came to his assistance. By this time Mrs. Allen had managed to get off from the fire, but little injured from its effects as happily her clothing was made of domestic woolen.

"How long the battle lasted between the Allens

and the Indians is not known, or what the weapons of warfare were. The narrator says that great clots of blood were left on the bed and carried out of the house on the 'coverlet.' Two of the Indians retired from the conflict and carried off a dead companion.

"For months after this horrible circumstance occurred, Mr. Allen was in constant dread of a return of the Indians and kept his house barricaded from fear of an attack by some of the wily savages who were constantly encamping in the neighborhood. My informant says that the Indians did not give them any more trouble, but when approaching near the Allen house would keep a good distance from it."

In the course of two or three years the settlement was augmented by the arrival of Moses Allen, William Allen, James Noyes, a Mr. Lane, a Mr. Laverty, and Nathaniel Brundige, the latter of whom died soon after his arrival.

Among the early settlers of Northfield was Isaac Secord, who came from Pontiac in 1828 with a young wife and a large family of small children. Mr. Secord was a noted hunter and his trusty rifle was his constant companion. His footsteps were carefully guarded and not a quiver of a leaf or a motion of the grass would escape his notice. During the War of 1812 Secord came to Michigan from Canada, where he had been living and was in the British army. One day when he was marching with the rest of the soldiers and the Indians they passed by a thick clump of bushes. Secord disappeared in the bushes and made his way to Michigan. From here he undertook to get his family from Canada and also to act as a spy for the Americans, but was discovered and withdrew to a high hill where he laid on his arms in the grass for two days watching the soldiers and Indians hunt him. He was obliged to return to Michigan without his family. They attempted to come on alone and were followed by the soldiers who hoped in this way to catch Secord. On their way a little child was born, Joanna Secord, who was married in Northfield in June, 1830, to William Jackson by Justice Wilcoxson, of Ann Arbor, and this was the first marriage in Northfield township.

In 1833 some Mormon evangelists visited Northfield and Mrs. Secord was converted and immersed in a hole cut in the ice in a small pond near where the Methodist church now stands.

The first schoolhouse in the township was built in April, 1828, but it was not until May, 1829, that school was held in it, with Miss Miranda Leland as teacher. A spelling and debating school was organized in September, 1829, and in 1830 Mr. Merrill organized a Sunday-school over which Miss Parmelia Leland presided.

Hon. John Renwick, who came to Northfield in 1827 from New York, describes the township as it then was, in the following words: "The first impression I had of the township of Northfield was in traveling through the southern part of the township on an old Indian trail from Plymouth to Ann Arbor in the year 1827. The township was in a state of nature, except what was settled by Benjamin Sutton and Moses Allen. Mr. Benjamin Sutton was the pioneer of the township, having settled on his farm in 1824. He cut his way from the river Rouge. Mr. Sutton possessed all the requirements of the pioneer; first, a strong robust constitution, a quick discerning and intellectual mind, and a perseverance that never faltered. He was a man of uncommon hospitality. His house was a home for all the pioneers that passed in that section of the country. Such was the man, strong minded and calculated to be admired in any society; none were above him, and few his equal."

Moses Allen, who came into the township from New York with his family in 1826 and settled on land adjoining Benjamin Sutton's, brought the first apple trees and peach pits to the township and planted the first apple and peach orchard. Four years later he sold his land and removed to Plymouth. Joseph Lane settled here in 1826 and sold his farm and log house in 1829 to Nathaniel Brundige, who died the following year. His wife and four children continued to reside here for many years. Peter Sears came from Massachusetts to Northfield in November, 1826, where he lived until January 18, 1867, when he died at the age of 80. Capt. John Moe

arrived with his family in 1827 and was particularly lucky in his choice of a location, where he lived until 1855.

Twenty-three different purchasers of land in Ann Arbor town in the year 1824 from the general government added to the work of the land office in Detroit, and indicated an influx of immigrants. Col. Orrin White, his wife Ann White, who was a sister of Capt. Chas. Thayer, and three children were the first settlers in what is now Ann Arbor town. They bought the land on which they settled on section 26 in 1823 and moved into the log house they erected on July 4, 1824. Mr. White was from New York and his wife was a native of Pennsylvania. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and had been through the territory to locate land in 1823. He was a captain and afterward colonel of the militia of the county, and held a large number of offices including sheriff, member of the constitutional convention, and a member of the legislature. He died in 1864 and Mrs. White died in 1871.

Near the White's, settled in September, 1824, Mr. and Mrs. George Rash, their five children and a bound boy, Levi Bunt. They, too, came from New York. Mr. Rash died in 1855 and his wife in 1859. They remained until their death on the land they took up from the government. Bunt, the bound boy, enlisted in the Mexican war, and died while a soldier.

Nathaniel and Sylvanus Noble came in October, 1824, and settled just north of what is now Ann Arbor city. Mrs. Harriet L. Noble has left us a pen picture of their settlement, which affords a good description of conditions in the new village of Ann Arbor, and a year later in Dexter where they moved; and depicts the hardships of the early Washtenaw pioneers. Mrs. Noble, at the time she came to Michigan, was 27 and her husband was 33. Her reminiscences are so interesting that we transcribe them:

"My husband was seized with the western mania and accordingly made preparations to start with his brother in January, 1825. They took the Ohio route and were nearly a month getting through by way of Monroe, Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor. Mr. John Allen and Walker Rumsey, with his wife and two men, had been in Ann Ar-

bor some four or five weeks, and had built a small house and moved into it the day my husband and his brother arrived, and were just preparing their first meal, which the newcomers had the pleasure of enjoying. They spent a few days in Ann Arbor and located a farm a little above the town on the river Huron, and returned through Canada. They had been so much pleased with the new country that they immediately commenced preparing to emigrate; and, as near as I can recollect, we started about September 20, 1824, for Michigan. We traveled from our home in Geneva, New York, to Buffalo in wagons. The roads were bad, and we were obliged to wait in Buffalo four days for a boat, as the steamer Michigan was the only one on the lake. After waiting so long we found the Michigan had put into Erie for repairs, and there was no prospect of her being able to run for some time. The next step was to take passage in a schooner, which was considered a terrible undertaking for so dangerous a voyage as it was then thought to be. At length we went on board the Prudence, of Cleveland. A more inconvenient little bark could not well be imagined. We were seven days on Lake Erie, and so entirely prostrated with seasickness as scarcely to be able to attend to the wants of our little ones. I had a little girl of three years and a babe some nine months old, and Sister Noble had six children, one an infant. It was a tedious voyage, the lake was very rough most of the time, and I thought if we were only on land again I should be satisfied if it was a wilderness. I could not then realize what it would be to live without a comfortable home through the winter, but sad experience afterwards taught me a lesson not to be forgotten.

"We came into the Detroit river; it was beautiful then as now, on the Canadian side in particular, you will scarcely perceive and change. Detroit, for a city, was certainly the most filthy, irregular place I had ever seen; the streets were filled with Indians and low French. We spent two days making preparations to go out to Ann Arbor and during that time I did not see a genteelly dressed person in the streets. There were no carriages; the most wealthy families rode in French carts, sitting on the bottom on some kind of seats, and

the streets were so muddy that they were the only convenient vehicles for getting about. I said to myself, 'If this be a western city, give me a home in the woods.'

"I think it was on October 31, 1824, that we started from Detroit with a yoke of oxen and wagon, a few articles for cooking and such necessities as we could not do without. It was necessary that they should be as few as possible for our families were a full load for this mode of traveling. After traveling all day we found ourselves ten miles from Detroit at what is now Dearborn. Here we spent the night at a kind of tavern, the only one west of the city. Our lodging was the floor. The next day we set out as early as possible in hopes to get through the woods before dark, but night found us about half way through, and there remained no other recourse but to camp out. The men built a large fire and prepared our supper. My sister and myself could assist but little so fatigued were we with walking and carrying our infants. There were fifteen in our company: two gentlemen going to Ypsilanti accompanying us. It seemed a long, long night in the wilderness. We started again as early as possible, all who could walk moving on a little in advance of the wagon, the small children were the only ones who thought of riding. Every few rods it would take two or three men to pry the wagon out of the mud, while those who walked were obliged to force their way over fallen brush, timber, etc. Thus passed the day, at night we found ourselves on the plains three miles from Ypsilanti. My feet were so swollen I could walk no farther. We got into the wagon and rode as far as Woodruff's Grove, a little below Ypsilanti. There were four or five families at this place.

"The next day we left for Ann Arbor. We were delighted with the country before us. It was beautiful in its natural state and I have sometimes thought that cultivation marred its loveliness. Where Ypsilanti stands there was but one building—an old trading house on the west side of the river. The situation was fine. There were scattered oaks and no brushwood. Here we met a large number of Indians, and one old squaw followed us some distance with her papoose, determined to swap babies. At last she

gave it up, and for once I felt relieved. We passed two log houses between Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor. About the middle of the afternoon we found ourselves at our journey's end, but what a prospect!

"There were some six or seven log huts occupied by as many inmates as could crowd into them. It was too much to think of asking strangers to give us a place to stay in even for one night under such circumstances. Mr. John Allen himself made us the offer to share with him the comforts of a shelter from storm, if not from the cold. His house was large for a log one, but quite unfinished. There was a ground floor and a single loft above. When we got our things stored in this place, we found the number sheltered to be twenty-one women and children, and fourteen men. There were but two bedsteads in the house, and those who could not occupy these slept on feather beds upon the floor. When the children were put in bed, you could not set a foot down without stepping on a foot or hand. We cooked our meals in the open air, there being no fire in the house but a small box stove. The fall winds were not very favorable for such business and we would frequently find our clothes on fire, but fortunately we did not often get burned. We lived in this way until our husbands got a log house raised and the roof on. This took them about six weeks, at the end of which time we went into it, without door, floor, chimney or anything but logs and roof. There were no means of getting boards for a floor, as everything must be brought from Detroit, and we could not think of drawing lumber over such a road. The only alternative was to split slats of oak with an ax. My husband was not a mechanic, but he managed to make a floor in this way that kept us from the ground. I was most anxious for a door, as the wolves would come about in the evening, and sometimes stay all night and keep up a serenade that would almost chill the blood in my veins. Of all the noises, I think the howling of wolves and the yelling of Indians the most fearful—at least it appeared so to me when I was not able to close the door against them. We had our house as comfortable as such a rude building could be, by the first of February.

"It was a mild winter. There was snow enough to cover the ground only a few days, a fortunate circumstance for us. We enjoyed uninterrupted health, but in the spring the ague with its accompaniments gave us a call, and by the middle of August, there were but four out of fourteen who could call themselves well. We then fancied we were too near the river for health. We sold out and bought again ten miles west of Ann Arbor, and on November 3, 1825, just a year from the day we came to Ann Arbor, we moved out of it to Dexter.

"There was one house in Dexter, that of Judge Dexter. He was building a sawmill and had a number of men at work at the time. Besides these there was not a white family west of Ann Arbor in Michigan territory. Our log house was just raised, forming only the square log pen. Of course it did not look very inviting, but it was our home, and we must make the best of it. I helped to raise the rafters and put on the roof, but it was the last of November before our roof was completed. We were obliged to wait for the mill to run in order to get boards for making it. The doorway I had no means of closing except by hanging up a blanket, and frequently when I raised it to step out there would be two or three of our dusky neighbors peeping in to see what was there. It would always give me such a start I could not suppress a scream, to which they would reply with 'Ugh' and a hearty laugh. They knew I was afraid and liked to torment me. Sometimes they would throng the house and would stay two or three hours. If I was alone they would help themselves to what they liked. The only way in which I could restrain them at all, was to threaten to tell Cass, the governor of the territory, of whom they stood in great fear. At last we got a door. The next thing we wanted was a chimney. Winter was at hand and the stone was not drawn. I drove the oxen and rolled the stone off the sled while my husband dug them from the ground and loaded the sled. We were four days building the chimney. With a chimney and floor and a door, I have often thought our little log cabin the most comfortable little place that could possibly be built in so new a country.

And but for the want of provisions of almost every kind, we should have enjoyed it very much.

"The roads had been so bad all the fall that we had waited until this time, and I think it was December when my husband went to Detroit for supplies. Fifteen days were consumed in going and returning. We had been without flour for three weeks or more and it was hard to manage with young children. After being without bread three or four days, my little boy, two years old, looked me in the face and said, 'Ma, why don't you make bread; don't you like it?' His innocent complaint brought forth the first tears I had shed in Michigan on account of any privations I had to suffer, and they were about the last. Yet the want of society, church privileges, and other things that make life desirable, often made me sad. I had no ladies' society for one year after coming to Dexter, except sister Noble and a Mrs. Taylor, and was more lonely than either of them, my family being so small.

"The winter passed rather gloomily, but when spring came everything looked delightful. We thought our hardships nearly at an end, when early in the summer my husband was taken with the ague. He had not been sick at all the first year. He would break the ague and work for a few days when it would return. In this way he made his garden, planted his corn, and thought he was quite well. About August he harvested his wheat and cut his hay, but could get no help to draw it, and was again taken with the ague. I had it myself, and both my children. Occasionally we would all be ill at the same time. Mr. Noble and I had it every other day. He was almost discouraged and said he would have to sell his cattle or let them starve. I said to him, 'To-morrow we shall neither of us have the ague, and I believe I can load and stack the hay, if my strength permits.' As soon as breakfast was over I prepared to go into the field where I loaded and stacked seven loads that day. The next day my husband had the ague more severely than common, but not so with me; the exercise broke the chills, and I was able to assist him whenever he was well enough until our hay was all secured.

"In the fall we had several added to our circle.

We were more healthy, then, and began to flatter ourselves that we could live very comfortably through the winter of 1829. We were not destined to enjoy that blessing, for in November my husband had his left hand blown to pieces by the accidental discharge of a gun, which confined him to the house until April. The hay I had stacked through the fall I had to feed out to the cattle with my own hands in the winter, and often cut the wood for three days at a time. The logs which I alone rolled in would surprise any one who had never been put to the test of necessity. The third winter in Michigan was decidedly the hardest I had yet encountered. In the spring Mr. Noble could be out by carrying his hand in a sling. He commenced plowing to prepare for planting his corn. Being weak from his wound, the ague returned again. He then went to New York and came back in July with a nephew who relieved me from helping him in the work out of doors. Although I was obliged to stack hay this third fall, I believe that it was the last labor of this kind that I ever performed. At this time we began to have quite a little society. We were fortunate in having good neighbors and for some years were almost like one family, our interest being the same, and envy, jealousy and all bitter feeling being unknown among us."

Other early settlers in Ann Arbor town were a newly married couple from Genesee county, New York, Mr. and Mrs. Elnathan Botsford, who settled in the southeast portion of the township in May, 1825, Robert and John Geddes, two single men, who settled near the Botsfords in June, 1825. Mr. and Mrs. Amos Hicks and seven children who came in October, 1825, and Rev. and Mrs. Moses Clark and seven children who came in 1825. All of these came from New York, excepting John Geddes who came from Pennsylvania. The Clarks left the township in 1832, selling out to Elnathan Botsford. Mr. and Mrs. Botsford continued to reside in the township until their death: Mrs. Botsford dying in 1847 and Mr. Botsford in 1853. Amos Hicks died in 1835 and his wife in 1868. Robert Geddes built a sawmill at Geddes in 1826. He died in 1866. John Geddes, who held many local offices and was a member of the legislature, died in 1888.

There were fifteen purchasers of land in Pittsfield in 1824, the year of its settlement. As has been seen, the first person to take up land from the government in the township was George W. Noyes, who never lived there, but at Woodruff's Grove and Ann Arbor. One or two others of the first purchasers never resided in the town. Several of the first settlers arrived at about the same time and the month of June, 1824, saw several log houses in a town which on May 1, 1824, the stroke of the white man's ax had not been heard. The honor of the first settlement has generally been given to Oliver Whitmore, after whom, by the way, Whitmore lake was named, and Samuel D. McDowell. They came from New York, although Mr. Whitmore was a native of Massachusetts. They first met in Detroit in April, 1824, and came up the Huron river with their families in boats as far as Rawsonville, and left their families with Major Woodruff at Woodruff's Grove until the men could build a log house. Mr. Whitmore's house was built first, on the northwest quarter of section 11, and while it was building, Mrs. Whitmore tented on the ground and cooked for the builders. The floor of the new log house was made of split logs smoothed with an ax, and the roof of long staves, fastened on with riders. Mr. Whitmore's family consisted at the time of his wife, two grown sons, Oliver and Joseph, Miss Venns, and Walstin, a boy of twelve. Mr. McDowell's family consisted of his wife and an infant daughter. He had been married but two years. The two families moved into the first log house built in Pittsfield, June 1, 1824, and immediately thereafter turned in to build Mr. McDowell's log house on adjoining land.

Ezra Maynard and his family, and Charles Anderson and wife, came in June, 1824. The Maynards came from Massachusetts. They had nine children, six of them grown, at the time they came to Pittsfield. They built a house of square logs on section 3 that summer and in 1825 Mr. Maynard built a frame barn, the first of its kind in the town, which was still standing over fifty years afterwards.

Charles Anderson, a native of Ireland, and his wife, a native of England, located near Maynard. They had a two-year-old daughter and in No-

vember, 1824, a son was born to them, the first white child born in the township, whose birth antedated the first birth in Ann Arbor by a year. Mr. Anderson died in 1826.

John Anderson also came about this time. The next year he was one of the grooms in a double wedding which took place in October, 1825, at the house of Ezra Maynard, when Laura Maynard was married to John Anderson, and Abby Maria Maynard was married to James T. Allen, of Ann Arbor. Evidently the young people of the early settlement did not forego the pleasures of courtship.

Aaron Barney moved into Pittsfield from near Detroit in the summer of 1824, and built in the same section as the others. He had seven children, the oldest a young man. He built a log hut and soon he built a shop, and with a turning lathe began manufacturing hay rakes, cradles, etc.

John Hitchcock located his farm on section 4 in June, but did not get his log house up until fall. It was near the present stone schoolhouse on the Ypsilanti road and was quite a pretentious dwelling for those days. He came through from Ohio with a horse team, the only one in the township for a couple of years. His family consisted of his wife, four small children, his father and mother and his wife's grandmother. It will be apparent to all who read these pages that the families who moved into Pittsfield the year of its settlement, were large ones.

Still, some of the pioneers were unmarried. For instance Claudius Britton, who located where the County House farm now is, June 4, 1824, worked for Mr. McDowell until the following spring. He sold his land and moved from the township.

Luke H. Whitmore, Joseph Parsons and Lewis Barr bought land from the government in 1824 and built log houses during the winter or early spring. Whitmore's family consisted of seven. His oldest daughter, Emily, died September 12, 1825, the first death in the township and the second death in the county, Walter Oakman having died in Woodruff's Grove only two days previously. James Martin also built a log house in the spring of 1825.

The first schoolhouse in Washtenaw county

was built in Pittsfield in the summer of 1825, between the houses of Samuel McDowell and Luke H. Parsons, and Harriet Parsons took charge of the new school and also started a Sunday-school. All these early settlements in Pittsfield were in the northeast corner of the township and were in what is known as the Mallett Creek district. There were twenty-five purchasers of land from the government in 1825, and if they all had as large families as the pioneers who came in 1824, the town must have had quite a population.

The first permanent settlement in what is now Ypsilanti city was made in the fall of 1824, by John Stewart who bought the north French claim and moved into the old French trading house. John Geddes has described Stewart as a quiet and inoffensive man who had probably never heard of General Ypsilanti, after whom the city, of which he was the first settler, was named. He bought his claim of 622 acres on May 29, 1824. This was the La Chambre claim which had been transferred to Godfroy in 1814. But he was not in the trading post on July 19, 1824, when John Geddes first saw Ypsilanti, and he was there when Mr. Geddes made his second trip May 25, 1825, and informed him that he had brought his family from Romulus, Seneca county, New York, in the fall of 1824. Stewart sold out to Jason Cross in 1831 and removed to Battle Creek where he lived for many years. He had a large family.

In 1825 almost all the land where Ypsilanti is located was owned by Stewart, Judge Augustus Woodward, the first territorial chief justice of Michigan, and William W. Harwood. Woodward had purchased the Gabriel Godfroy claim, and Harwood purchased the land first bought by Eli Kellogg in 1822. Judge Woodward never lived on his land in this county. Before this, it had been supposed that Woodruff's Grove was to be the town, but about the first of June, 1825, the United States commissioners laid out the Detroit and Chicago road, which passed through what is now Ypsilanti, and left Woodruff's Grove out in the cold. This sidetracked Major Woodruff's ambitious project and brought the city back to the site of the old French claims. The chief surveyor was Orange Risdon, long a well known pioneer in this county, who died in Saline in 1876. This

road, the first one laid out in Washtenaw county, ran from Ypsilanti to what is now Saline and from there southwesterly, passing out of the county on section 33 of Bridgewater. Risdon, who had been employed by the government in surveying for some years, must have previously had some idea of where the road would strike, as the year previous (1824) he had purchased land in section 1 of Saline, where the village now is.

Messrs. Stewart, Harwood and Woodward at once laid out a village plat, Stewart and Woodward on the west bank of the river, and Harwood on the east bank, and they employed a Mr. Brookfield, of Detroit, to do the surveying. The only serious trouble over the new village plat was over naming the new village. Mr. Stewart called it Waterville, Mr. Harwood wanted the name Palmyra, while Judge Woodward was insistent on the name Ypsilanti. Harwood and Stewart were on the ground and thought they ought to have the say, but neither would agree to the name the other proposed. Finally they united on the name Springfield and sent Surveyor Brookfield to Detroit to record the plat. When he got in Detroit, Judge Woodward absolutely refused to accept the name Springfield, and the other two finally agreed to accept the Greek name, and the plat of Ypsilanti was duly recorded in 1825.

The early settlers of Ypsilanti, like the early settlers of Pittsfield, were men who had large families. When John Stewart died, he left a family of twenty-two children. How many lived with him in the old French trading post, we are unable to state. When Mr. Harwood died in 1860, he left thirteen children living. We know that six had previously died, and the possibility is that there were more than six. Mr. Harwood was thirty-nine years old when he came to Ypsilanti with his second wife, who died in Ypsilanti four years later. In 1831 he removed to Pittsfield, where he lived until his death. He was married four times.

Jonathan G. Morton, with Aretus Belding, opened the first store in Ypsilanti in the spring of 1825. Mr. Morton bought two village lots for \$5 each. He brought the goods for his store from Detroit by a small boat poled up the Huron river. The day after his arrival he footed it to Ann Ar-

bor over an Indian trail to get acquainted with his neighbors there. Woodruff Grove still strove to hold its own against Ypsilanti, and that fall David DeForest Ely and Jonathan T. Ely brought a still larger stock of goods to Woodruff's Grove in wagons, but the building of the Chicago road putting Ypsilanti on the main thoroughfare for all western emigrants, soon put an end to any hopes for the nearby village of Woodruff's Grove. Village lots in Ypsilanti soon went up and in July, 1827, Mark Norris paid \$100 for two village lots (half an acre) and records in his diary, "Land is already valued very high."

John Stewart built a sawmill at Ypsilanti in 1826, and Hardy and Reading built another one in 1827. Hardy and Reading built a flouring mill in 1828 and W. W. Harwood built another flouring mill in 1829, the dam being constructed by Harwood and Mark Norris. Mark Norris arrived in Ypsilanti from New York state, July 28, 1827. His diary of that date contains the following: "Have spent most of the day in viewing the village. Nature and art combine to make it a place of business. It is situated on the Huron nine miles below Ann Arbor and four miles above the landing, where boats of twenty tons' burden arrive from the lake to unload." Two days later, on Sunday, he said: "Spent most of this forenoon in searching for a man lost in the woods and supposed to be dead. Made no discovery. There is no church and no preaching here today. It seems to be a place for lounging and gossip. In the afternoon attended a wedding and saw Mr. Highy united in 'hymen's gentle bonds' to Miss Ann Gorham." On Tuesday, August 1st, he wrote: "This day I have been viewing the lands in the vicinity of the village. Concluded to purchase within a short distance of the village. The lands on the Chicago road now being built from Chicago east are mostly taken up by speculators, and also on the river." After purchasing land, Mr. Norris returned to New York for his family and returned to Ypsilanti, June 16, 1828. The party from New York consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Norris and their two children, afterwards Judge Lyman D. Norris and Mrs. Elvira N. Follett, and a Mrs. Curtis who was on her way to visit her son in Superior. In Detroit they secured a horse and a

two-wheeled gig, and started for Ypsilanti in company with Mr. Anson Brown, an Ann Arbor merchant, who took the two children with him in his one-horse wagon, the two ladies riding in the gig, and Mr. Norris walking. They reached Dixboro about thirty-eight hours after they started, having stopped one night at a wayside tavern. At Dixboro they remained over night with Mr. and Mrs. Martin. Here the party separated, and Mr. and Mrs. Norris and children continued on alone to Ypsilanti. After a weary walk, the children riding in the gig, Mr. Norris exclaimed, "There's Ypsilanti." Mrs. Norris has thus described her emotions, "In a moment I was seated on a log looking over the half mile of distance—no house in sight, only a board shanty, with a wreath of smoky vapor creeping out of a clump of hazel bushes on the banks of the Huron. Wearied, soiled and worn, not a soul to greet me whose face I had ever seen before, except my little family, it was little wonder that I leaned my head forward on the stump and burst into tears," but that was soon over. Urging her husband to go forward and prepare their reception and provide something for two hungry children, the mother and two little ones trudged slowly onward to a narrow foot bridge, quite new, and stretched across the Huron, where now the lower iron bridge is erected. The river was rapid, narrow and clear. The bank on the west was a steep and dangerous hill, at the top of which on the right was a block house, before this Godfroy's trading post, but then (1828) a country tavern kept by Judge Oliver Whitmore. They moved at once into their house on the southeast corner of Washington and Congress streets, out of which Mrs. Chester Perry was moving. The front of the house was occupied as a store by Arden H. Ballard and Levi Cook. Mr. Norris built a dam across the river and erected a building for his carding machine, which was ready for use in the fall of 1828. In December of that year, Mrs. Norris opened a small school, assisted by Lorenzo Davis, afterwards an Ann Arbor editor. In March, 1829, they moved into the first frame house built on the east side of the river. In 1829 property in Ypsilanti changed hands rapidly. A Mr. Hovey

taught the school and a Mr. Perry opened a new tavern.

Ypsilanti, at an early date, had not obtained a reputation for sobriety; but in this respect was undoubtedly like most of the other frontier settlements. This phase has been well stated by Rev. G. L. Foster in his sermon on "The Past of Ypsilanti" delivered on leaving the old Presbyterian church edifice in Ypsilanti, September 20, 1851, who spoke as follows:

"The first trading house had been established in part for the purpose of trafficking with the Indians in intoxicating drinks; and when permanent settlers came in, they brought these 'comforts of life' with them. To use these drinks then, was more common everywhere than now. The first settlers here were not religious men. For several years nobody lived here who could publicly pray. The first public prayer offered in the county was by Deacon Ezra Maynard in 1824, when passing through with Colonel Rumsey to settle near where Ann Arbor now is. There was no religious nucleus around which the people might gather, and no strong religious heart radiating its influence for good. There was nothing to make the Sabbath differ from other days of the week, except that idleness was germinating and cultivating its natural fruits. Those who created and controlled the public sentiment professed to be free from religious restraints; they wished to be restrained only from such excesses as would hinder the reputation and progress of the town. The moral state of things, as late as 1829, could not have been very desirable, according to the statement I have recently received from the first missionary (Rev. William Jones) sent here from New York, though some religious people had already come in. He says:

"I arrived at Ypsilanti on October 3, 1829, and found the people without a church, and in a deplorable condition. Almost the whole village, with few exceptions, were given over to the unrestrained indulgence in intoxicating drinks. The holy Sabbath was openly desecrated by revelry, drunkenness and the pitching of quoits on the banks of the river. The first Sabbath after my arrival, as they were without even a schoolhouse or a public room for meeting, I met the people in

a private dwelling; but the fetid breath of intoxication sensibly impregnated and polluted the atmosphere of the room. These things were literally true. I entered the field under heart-sickening circumstances. I felt that nothing could be done until the people were restored to sobriety. So I invited different neighborhoods together and read to them Dr. Beecher's sermons on the use of intoxicating drinks. Attention was arrested, a temperance society was formed in Ypsilanti; and from thence the temperance reformation spread through the county.'

"About the time this missionary came, through the influence of certain ones, the people generally had come to think that there was too much drinking for the prosperity of the town. Emigrants, after stopping a day or two, would pass on; so it was resolved that drinking should end off with a grand time on a certain day, and that then all should sign the pledge. Well, just about when this grand time was being enjoyed—when drinkers had drank rather excessively, and some temperate men had been forced to taste a little—the missionary came along on foot to do the work of his mission. One cries out, 'There's another man; another says, 'Hold on, boys, I guess he is a minister.' 'Never mind,' says a third, 'grab him.' A general rush was made, but, as heads were rolling and feet not very nimble, some missed him and others fell headlong. His reverence was soon seen in the distance giving unmistakable evidence of speed,' while the rabble were crying out, 'Catch him, catch him.'"

In December, 1829, a temperance society was formed which became very popular during the winter. The leaders in the movement were Dr. Hays, Esquire Darling and E. M. Skinner, and in four weeks thirty-five names were enrolled.

But previous to the arrival of Rev. Mr. Jones, who has described the sad condition of Ypsilanti from a religious standpoint, a Sunday-school had been organized, in July, 1828, in a log building sixteen feet square with fourteen children and five adults. There was no one who could open with prayer. E. W. Skinner read a chapter from the New Testament and two classes were organized, one taught by Mrs. Mark Norris and

the other by Mrs. Doolittle. This school was, however, soon closed on account of sickness. In the spring of 1830 it was organized by Rev. Mr. Gurley in the "old red building" erected by Salmon Champion.

The first log house built in Webster was built in September, 1824, by Judge Samuel W. Dexter. Judge Dexter belonged to an old Massachusetts family. His father had been secretary of state of the United States and chief justice of Massachusetts. Samuel W. Dexter was a man of means. He bought more land from the government in Washtenaw county than any other one man. He brought more people with him than any other man and he fully expected to found the chief city in the new territory just being developed. The bulk of his land purchases in Washtenaw county were in Webster, Scio and Dexter townships. In all he purchased 3,523.09 acres of land in Washtenaw from the government, of which he bought 926.69 in 1824, 1,018.87 acres in 1825, 1,187.37 acres in 1826, 99.99 acres in 1829, and 290.17 acres in 1835. His purchases were distributed in the various townships as follows: Scio, 1,237.85 acres; Webster, 997.36 acres; Dexter, 742.95 acres; Lima, 519.98 acres; Superior, 24.95 acres. His purchases in 1824 were all in Webster and Scio townships. Judge Dexter also bought large tracts of land outside of Washtenaw, notably in Shiawassee, Lenawee, Ionia and Saginaw counties. In 1835 he laid out Saginaw city, donated the land for the courthouse and secured the county seat after the commissioners had first selected East Saginaw. In 1833 he conducted a colony of 73 persons from New York to Ionia. Judge Dexter was the first county judge in Washtenaw county. He started the first newspaper in the county and he was the first anti-masonic candidate for congress in 1831, being defeated by but a few votes. He came to Detroit June 10, 1824, and spent the next four months in the new territory prospecting and buying land from the government. On August 22d of that year he located his land in Webster, Scio and Dexter, and immediately erected a log house in Webster. He went back to Massachusetts in October to return with his family in the summer of 1825. His log house was purchased and oc-

cupied in the fall of 1824 by Charles B. Taylor and family who thus became the first settlers in Webster. Thomas Alexander, from Wales, was the first settler in southeastern Webster in May, 1826. He had first settled in Ann Arbor. The same year Luther Bryden and Israel Arms, both of Massachusetts, settled in Webster and in 1827 Charles Starks, of Pennsylvania; Salmon H. Matthews, of Massachusetts; Peter Sears, Sturms Kimberley, Ezra Fish and Ira Seymour. Among the arrivals in 1828 was John Williams, and in 1829 Munnis Kenny. Munnis Kenny was a strong man in the early history of Washtenaw. Born in Vermont, he had received his academic education in New Hampshire and his collegiate education at Middlebury and Williams Colleges. He practiced law and was a member of the New Hampshire legislature before coming to Michigan. In Webster he located a 240-acre farm and devoted himself to agriculture. But he took a strong stand on political matters and was regarded as a party leader. He presided at conventions, drafted platforms and was often called on to lead his party. He was one of the main organizers of the Washtenaw Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and was for many years its secretary. He died in April, 1862, and his descendants have proven worthy of him.

Dixboro was among the first hamlets in Washtenaw county. We have seen that Elbridge Gee built the first house in Superior, but not at Dixboro. To John Dix belongs the honor of making the first settlement at Dixboro, and for a long time he was supposed to have been the first settler of Superior. He built his first house in June, 1824, and soon after built the first frame barn in the county. This was in July, 1825. The following year he built a sawmill, and two or three months later a grist mill. Besides these he kept a store for the accommodation of his neighbors, thus making Dixboro quite a center in early pioneer life. Captain Dix was a man with a history. Born in Littleton, Massachusetts, in 1796, he went to sea at sixteen years of age, served on a privateer in the War of 1812, was afterwards wrecked on the island of New Zealand, and was a man of remarkable physical and mental vigor; but he is said to have been the most

unpopular man in Washtenaw county, and one reason given by the older settlers for this fact was that he was from Boston. His wife was known to the early Washtenaw settlers as "Lady Trass." She belonged to a good Massachusetts family, was a fine horsewoman, and a fine shot. Captain Dix was a man who did things, and if he had been content with his life in Washtenaw, Dixboro, which was named after him, might have been more than the hamlet that it is. He left the county in 1833 and was one of the filibusters who seized Texas, and during the Civil war was three times arrested and in danger of being hanged because he persisted in remaining a Union man, in which opinion he remained until the close of the war when he was honored with Federal and state offices, and when he died was the chief justice of his county. In September, 1825, Colonel John Brewer and brother, and Hiram Robinson, of Cayuga county, New York, settled in what is known as the free church neighborhood in Superior, but were not able to get title to their land until July of the following year. Soon they were joined in this section by Hiram H. Tooker, Ebenezer Stacey, John Bramble, John Newell, Moor Spears and Robert Barr. In the same township, two and a half miles distant, the pioneer was Henry Kimmel, who came from Somerset county, Pennsylvania, in 1825. He had been prospecting, however, the year before through Indiana and Michigan, and picked Superior as the best of all the lands he saw. He sold out mill property he had acquired at Kaskaskia, Indiana, and removed to Superior. His caravan has been described as, first a primitive ox cart, the felles of which were eight inches wide and without tires, so made as not to sink into the ruts, drawn by four yoke of oxen, the cart being filled with ox yokes and feed for horses. Behind this cart came several yoke of oxen driven by men hired for the purpose of taking the lead and fording streams. Next came a four-horse team with a large wagon containing the tents and cooking utensils, including a barrel churn in which butter was made on the way. Then came a team with a light wagon containing the family trunks and provisions. This was followed by another wagon for the cattle drivers,

who followed close behind with a hundred head of cattle, including some young deer that had been captured on the way. This caravan was 39 days in reaching Superior, during which time no one of the people composed it had slept under a roof. During the first year of his residence in Superior, Mr. Kimmel erected a large pearl-ash refinery, and employed in this and in clearing up his land thirty men. In 1826 Mr. Kimmel received 300 hogs from Indiana as part payment of some debts due him there. In four years Mr. Kimmel had paid out of the ashery for his 320 acres of land which had been cleared up. That the ashery was a big affair is shown by the fact that it produced one ton of salaratus every ten days, which was sold in Detroit for \$120. Mrs. Kimmel was not less active than her husband. She extracted teeth. She bled those who were not feeling well. She cared for a household of forty people. She lived to the advanced age of eighty-two and always commanded the respect of those she met. The first death in the new settlement was that of Abram Brewer. The second was that of Eben Stacey, who died in February, 1827. He came from Vermont to Superior in June of 1826 and his knowledge of agriculture was held in high regard by the other men of the neighborhood who were not farmers but were from cities or villages. The next year after Mr. Stacey's death his wife married John Bramble, whose farm adjoined that chosen by Mr. Stacey. A year and a half later Mr. Bramble died. Some-time later, Mrs. Bramble, thus left twice a widow within three years, married George McKim and continued to live on the land purchased from the government in 1826 until nearly ninety years of age. The first schoolhouse in the township was built in 1827 and was taught by Pamela Pattison, whose wages were one dollar per week. Within a year she married David Frost and her sister, Delight Pattison, then taught the school. John McCormick settled in Dixboro in 1825 and it was in his house that the first township meeting for the town of Panama, which then included Superior and Salem, was held, on June 30, 1828. Esek Pray settled in the township as early as July, 1825. He was a native of Connecticut, was married in New York, and brought his fam-

ily in the fall of 1825. He was the first justice of the peace of the township, was a member of the convention which gave the assent to the constitution which admitted Michigan into the Union, and was a member of the Michigan state legislature. He kept a country tavern for many years, and his house was used as a town house and all law suits were tried in it. Among the other early settlers of the township were Augustus Root, who was its supervisor in 1829, and Shubael Goodspeed, who came in 1826. Daniel Crippin, a soldier of the war of 1812, located here in 1827 and assisted in raising the first grist mill in Dixboro. He was for over fifty years a local preacher of the M. E. church. He died in 1876. So wild was the country when he settled in it that he was forced to cut a road two miles long to get from his farm on to the main road. With him came four of his eight children, Henry S., Ira, Anna, and Roger Crippin, who have occupied a prominent place in the growth of the township. Ichabod Crippin, who came from New York, in 1831, was the enrolling officer for this section in the famous Toledo war. Henry Gale located in 1829. Andrew J. Murray, from Goshen, New York, who erected the first steam sawmill in Superior, came into the township in 1827. Robert Geddes located 500 acres in Superior in 1825. He resided part of the time in this township and part of the time in Ann Arbor town, and was considered one of the wealthiest men of the county as he brought \$2,400 in cash with him when he came.

Lima township was also first settled in 1825, the first man to locate being Samuel Clements from Seneca, New York, who went through northern Ohio to Michigan in May, 1825, on what was then termed a viewing expedition. He bought land in Lima on Mill Creek and after several months' absence returned to his family, sold out his possessions that could not be moved, and started for his new home with his goods loaded on two wagons, by way of Buffalo. Crossing the lake on the little steamer "Fair Play" after a nine days' voyage they arrived in Detroit. Here buying some provisions and two yoke of oxen, the family set out for their future home on August 6, 1825. After three nights on the

road they arrived at the house of Mr. Sutton in Northfield. Here their oxen deserted them and were only recaptured after a nine-mile chase towards Detroit. This cost a delay of a day. The next night they spent at Rumsey's hotel in Ann Arbor, and the next day they arrived at Dexter, where Judge Dexter was engaged in building a sawmill. Reaching their home in Lima they unloaded their possessions and for six weeks lived in a tent formed by sewing four sheets together. In this time six acres of land were plowed and sowed to wheat and a log house 18x24 was constructed. The Clements farm was patented September 1, 1825. William C. Lemon had patented land previous to this but did not locate in the township until 1830. Samuel Clements, a son of the original settler, and who was a small boy at the time of their coming to Lima, has left well written reminiscences of the pioneer life of that day, which are here transcribed at length as giving an excellent view of the early pioneer life in Washtenaw.

"My father's farm was on what was called the St. Joseph Indian Trail, where it crossed Mill creek. Large companies of Indians came and went along this trail, in the early times of this section of Michigan, on their way to Malden—now Amherstburgh—in Canada, for their annuities or 'presents' as they called them, from the British government, for services in the War of 1812. I have seen as many as 700 in a company. They did not, however, go in such large 'droves,' as they were called, but in companies of from 10 to 30 or 40. The east bank of the creek where the trail crossed it was about thirty rods distant from our house. This point was the usual camping ground for these traveling bands. They were uniformly peaceable and orderly—showing as little disposition to trouble people along their route as ordinary travelers.

"There were also large numbers of Indians living in the country around us. They generally lived in small companies, sometimes a single family by itself, but oftener in groups of from three to six lodges. They very frequently encamped for weeks together within a few rods of our home and came to our house at all hours—by day and night for trade or hospitality.

"They were generally peaceable and respectful. Sometimes, however, when intoxicated they were insolent and ugly. On one occasion two Indians came to our house drunk. My father was absent, and my mother was alone with the children, there being no man near. The Indians were very insolent, demanding food. This at that time was very scarce with us. But my mother, who was frightened, gave them pork and potatoes; but this did not satisfy them. They wanted bread. Of this we were entirely destitute at the time. They became so rude and insolent that my mother, becoming greatly alarmed, was about sending two of my sisters—little girls, one twelve and the other ten—to Dexter at evening twilight for help. But before they started she thought to give them something to eat, and accordingly kneaded a cake and placed it in the spider before the fire to bake. The Indians watched this cake intently, and as soon as it was nearly baked one of them seized it, and wrapping his blanket around it, they both bolted for the door, and mounting their ponies, with a savage yell of triumph galloped away. My mother, relieved of her annoying guests, proceeded, with the aid of the children, to barricade the door and window so strongly that it would have required a Roman battering-ram to effect an entrance. After this she made another cake and gave us our supper. But we slept quietly during the night. Our guests were gone, nor did either of them ever after return to our house.

"On another occasion an Indian came to our house intoxicated while the men were away from home, except my brother, a lad about fifteen at that time. He demanded whisky. When told that we had none, he seemed incredulous, and proposed to search the premises. He started to go into the chamber up a ladder, by which we usually ascended. My brother seized a two-tined pitchfork, which happened to be standing at the door, displayed its glittering prongs in a threatening manner, when Mr. Indian suddenly gave up his search, and concluding we might have told the truth, walked quietly away.

"We had attached to our house what we called an outdoor cellar, in which my mother kept her milk, butter and provisions generally, during the

summer season. This cellar was by some means discovered by a large white dog belonging to an Indian camp about a mile away. A careful reconnaissance assured him that it was a good place to get milk, of which he appeared to be very fond. For several successive nights my mother complained that her cellar had been invaded by foragers, and that such obstructions as she had interposed for the protection of the milk, had been overcome by the marauders. She accordingly, as is right and proper, appealed to my father for protection and assistance.

"As it was then a time of profound peace, my father regarded such incursions upon the milk as clearly against the dignity of the law and the guaranteed rights of the people, and loading his shot gun with a double charge of buckshot, he volunteered in the service of the country to guard the door of the cellar. About nine o'clock in the evening he appeared, and, as he was boldly marching up to the assault, my father opened fire upon him. So unexpected and well directed was the fire that the foe was completely surprised and overwhelmed and beat a hasty retreat, mortally wounded. The outdoor cellar was thenceforward a good place to keep milk. But the old Indian owning the dog was greatly offended, and vowed to kill my oldest brother whom he suspected of having killed his dog. This threat he twice attempted to execute, but was prevented—once by his daughter, an athletic Indian girl, who caught and held her father while my brother escaped—and once by his gun missing fire, as it was deliberately aimed at my brother, who got out of range before it could again be prepared and brought to bear upon him. About this time his own safety growing out of a mortal quarrel which he had with another Indian family, rendered his removal from that portion of the country imperatively necessary, and he was thus prevented from accomplishing his murderous designs upon our family.

"The country was of course in a state of nature, and its fierce denizens undisturbed when we established our home in it. Some varieties of wild animals abounded. Deer were very plenty. We could hardly go a mile in any direction without seeing more or less. I have counted

fifty-six in a drove. Bears were never numerous in our region. They were but seldom met in the woods, and when met were always disposed to get away as soon as possible. There was occasionally a lynx and a wild cat seen, but they were not plenty. Wolves, however, were abundant. For several years after our settlement it was a very common thing to hear them howling around our house. But so far as I know they never offered to attack men. They were, however, often very bold, approaching near the house and attacking such stock as was exposed to them.

"The night after we moved into our log house our dog, a very large, noble animal, was greatly disturbed by an unwelcome visitor—one who showed him but very little courtesy. He finally drove the dog close up to the blanket door of the house, and took possession of some bones that were scattered about the site of the tent where we had lived. The night was so dark that he could not be seen, though not two rods distant, but he could be heard gnawing the bones. My father put his rifle through the crack between the logs of our house and, guided by the sound of the cracking bones, thought if nothing more, he would fire a salute in honor of our dog's nocturnal visitor. The ball took effect in the neck, just below the ear, and stopped the gnawing and cracking of bones instantly. Taking a brand from the fire my father rushed out and there lay dead an enormous gray wolf.

"At another time, a few years later, my father had a very fine calf in the little pasture within six or eight rods of the house. One morning, when he went to see the calf, we found nothing but bloody fragments, showing that poor bossie had been visited by a cruel stranger the night before, who was very fond of veal. But Bossie was not long unavenged. For gathering the fragments and binding them together with a strong cord, we attached a chalk line at one end to the veal, and the other to the trigger of a flint lock gun by the side of which two other guns with open pans, were placed, all securely tied in their places, and each carefully aimed just above the veal. About 11 o'clock that night we were aroused by the simultaneous discharge of three guns, and upon going to the place we found

a gray wolf of the largest size laying in utter unconsciousness beside the remains of his victim. The bounty on his scalp paid for the damage he had done.

"There were, of course, great privations in those early days. But as I recur to them I can hardly appreciate them. We generally had enough of something to eat, enough to wear to keep us warm and a place to rest. Give a child these—all we really need—and it will be happy. We enjoy luxuries in food, dress and homes. But these enjoyments are only temporary. Plain food, coarse clothing, and humble dwellings satisfy the demands of nature, and in the absence of luxury, we forget our privations, if we are as well off as our associates.

"Bread, potatoes and salt pork were our staples of food. We had butter when we could make it for ourselves. Sugar was kept for company, and did not enter into the ordinary family use. Of coffee we had absolutely none. Our tea was generally of sassafras or sage leaves. Our sauce was made by mixing about equal quantities of stewed pumpkins and cranberries without sugar.

"By the time we had moved into our house, six weeks after our arrival, our provisions were exhausted, and Detroit, distant then, going and returning, eight days' hard traveling, was our nearest depot of supplies. My father, with my oldest brother, accordingly started the day after we moved into our house for provisions and the remainder of our goods, leaving my mother and five children alone in our cabin in the wilderness, with nothing to eat but some salt, rusty pork. The next day after his departure my mother sent my two sisters whose ages have already been given, to Dexter, four miles away, with a little tin pail to borrow some flour for us to subsist upon until my father's return. They brought back eight or ten pounds. But this, though carefully eked out, was soon consumed and we actually lived several days on salt, rusty pork and cranberries which we gathered from a salt marsh near at hand, without sugar.

"Our corn, and a very limited supply of potatoes for our first winter were obtained at Woodruff's Grove, a point on the Huron about a mile below Ypsilanti. In the spring of 1826 we fitted

out two canoes, and floated them down the creek into the Huron, and thence to the farm of the late Colonel Orrin White, about three miles, for potatoes for seed and summer use. The canoes were pulled up the river to Dexter, and thence the potatoes were brought home by wagon. But the supply was so short that the utmost economy was necessary. We cut off the eyes of the potatoes in slices as thin as we dare, and planted them, while we saved the heart for family use. An incident occurred while my father and brother were away, as just described, illustrating the feeling of neighborly kindness which prevailed among the people in those early times.

"We had a large red ox that we used to call "Old Ben." Well, in his eagerness for the tender grass which grew at that season only on the marshes, old Ben got mired, and my mother and the children were utterly unable to extricate him. To leave him there until father's return we knew would be fatal to him, and the only resource left was to send the little girls already referred to, to Dexter for help. In due time two vigorous and athletic young men appeared, and with the aid of rails used as levers and a yoke of oxen attached to a very long chain, old Ben was placed on dry ground, and the young men with the utmost cheerfulness hurried back to their homes, glad that they had done a neighbor a kindness.

"As I look back to those days and remember the genuine pleasure we had in our social intercourse, and the eagerness with which we sought each other's society, I can not resist the conviction that the social sympathies of our nature are stronger in that condition of society than they are at present. It certainly appears to me that there was a greater cordiality among us than we find in our present social life. Upon this point I dare not speak too positively. I know the influence of advancing years upon our susceptibilities and sympathies. It may be that the differences which we notice and deprecate in this particular are in us and not in society.

"Descriptions of the manners and style of living among our first settlers, then cordial, sincere and in good taste, provoke a smile of amused incredulity at this day, even among those of middle life who half know them to be true. I shall al-

ways remember the first visit from our neighbors, and its incidents. It was Friday that we passed through, or rather by Dexter, as we were moving to our new home. The next Sunday morning there occurred in that solitary house in the wilderness a pleasant scene. Two young gentlemen, Captain Jerome Loomis and William Wightman, Esq., timidly and deferentially approached two young ladies, Miss Hannah Cowan, afterwards the wife of Russell Parker, Esq., and another whose name is forgotten by the writer, and invited them to a pleasure ride on that beautiful morning to call on their new neighbors. With the usual blushes and heart-throbbings the invitations were accepted. In the shortest time consistent with the circumstances, the most stylish and elaborate "turn out" which the country afforded was at the door to receive the party. It consisted of a heavy lumber wagon, with the usual square box about twenty inches high. The seats were of unplanned oak boards, laid across the top of the box, with an inch wooden pin through each end to prevent them from slipping off, and a yoke of young, vigorous broad-horned oxen. In this establishment one of the young men acted as Jehu. Perched upon his seat, with a blue beech whipstock about ten feet long and a lash to correspond, with his fair companion at his side, he gave the word of command, 'Go 'long,' and the party, all arrayed in their best, started in high glee, promising themselves a day of unalloyed pleasure. But alas! for us poor mortals, even the near future is hid from us. And 'tis well, for dread of the coming future would spoil all present and prospective enjoyment. The party in due time, following the solitary wagon tracks through the woods and over the plains, arrived safely at their destination, and the day passed rapidly and pleasantly away. But as the sun was gradually sinking in the west, a black cloud appeared on the southwestern horizon, and distant thunders warned all within hearing to prepare for a storm. It was then too late for our guests to think of reaching their home before the shower, and nature seemed to care but little for the condition and wishes of men. The cloud swept around the western horizon to the northwest, and thence, turning to the right, it rushed upon us with fearful power, in one of those terri-

ble August storms which occasionally visit us. Our only accommodations were the tent and covered wagon already described. But the tent was too frail to bear up against the fierceness of the winds for a single moment. Hence, while I crawled into the covered wagon, I remember seeing my father and our two gentlemen guests take their positions on the north side of the tent, and by main strength hold it from blowing away, while the ladies and smaller children huddled together inside, and were thoroughly drenched by the rain which filtered through the covering. The rain continued till long after dark, so that our visitors, per force of circumstances, spent the night with us. This visit, so unpleasant in its close, furnished amusing incidents to which the parties afterwards recurred with pleasure."

Jerome Loomis settled in the township in June, 1825. Russell Parker came from New York in 1826 and resided on the farm he located until 1880. He was the first supervisor of Lima township. William Wightman and William Boucher came in 1827. Among the other early settlers was Hezekiah Riggs, the first blacksmith of the town. He came in 1829. By 1830 Marvin Cadwell, Francis Daugherty, James and Thomas Mitchell, Elias Easton and John Doane had become citizens of the township. By 1831 the population had been augmented by John Davis, Calvin Winslow, Jacob White, Thomas Haffey, Lemuel Scott, William Nordman, Guadelope Norman, Hiram Gregory, Rev. Arannah Bennett, Hiram Andrews, Darius Pierce, Richard Snell, William Lemon, Samuel Cooper and John Harford, the latter of whom had previously kept a store in Ann Arbor.

Salem was another of the townships that were settled in 1825. John Dickerson, Joseph Dickerson and Mrs. Amy Dickerson, of Seneca, New York, have the honor of being the first settlers of Salem in the fall of 1825. A few days later Elkanah Pratt became their near neighbor. His son, Edmund Pratt came in 1826. Accompanying him were Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Peters. Royal Wheelock, Aaron Blood and John Renwick arrived in 1825. By 1828 Joseph Lapham, Jacob Bullock, Constant Woodworth, Daniel S. Burch, Philemon C. Murray, Luther Graham, Orson

Packard, George Renwick, Joseph Stevens, Samuel, John and Robert McCormick, Limon Corban, Charles Lewis, Thomas Bussey and James Murray had arrived. So difficult were the means of communication that Mrs. Jesse Peters, the second white woman in the township, had resided in her new home for four months before she met Mrs. Amy Dickerson who had settled here previously. The first white child born in the township was Isaac Peters, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Peters. The first sawmill was built in 1820 by Joseph Lapham. John Dickerson built the first log barn in 1827 and later the first frame barn.

Alexander Lafferty was the first settler of Scio and he located on section 25 in October, 1825, but he did not remain here many years as he had the true spirit of the pioneer and Scio took on the shape of a settled community too quickly to suit his aspirations for frontier life. Hiram Putnam located on section 18 in the same year but moved to Ingham ten years later. Russell Parker, James Cleland, George W. Patterson and Elias Smith were among those who arrived in 1826. Hiram Arnold, Robert McCartney, Samuel Rath, Rufus Knight, James Popkins, Cornelius Briggs, Vreelton Bates and George Babcock were among the settlers of 1827.

The village of Dexter in this township is located on land purchased from the government by Samuel W. Dexter in 1824, but the village was not platted until the summer of 1830. Previous to that time, however, there were located in what is now the village Judge Dexter and his family, Dr. Cyril Nichols, Samuel W. Foster, A. D. Crane and John A. Conway. Judge Dexter had a grist mill and a sawmill on Mill creek. Conway kept a tavern, the only one at this day west of Ann Arbor within the county. Dr. Nichols was living on the west side of the river and he doctoring all the early settlers for many miles. He was a Vermont man who came to Dexter in 1826, Samuel W. Foster was a miller who came from Rhode Island and was in the employ of Judge Dexter for some years, later removing to and located at the village of Scio, where he built a mill. Selling this out he built another mill at what is now called Foster station. Later he joined the gold seekers in California, where he

died. The first store in Dexter was opened by Charles P. Cowden in 1830, and the next spring Nelson H. Wing had opened his store. Shortly afterwards William C. Pease and Richard Brower became Dexter merchants. The first schoolhouse in the township was on section 14 and was built in 1829 and known as the Arnold schoolhouse.

The first settlement of Dexter township was in May in 1825 by Nathaniel and Sylvanus Noble who had settled in Ann Arbor township the year previous and whose settlement in Dexter is described on previous pages. Joseph Arnold, Rufus Crossman and Henry Warner located in 1826, and within the next two years Cornelius Osterhaut, C. S. Goodrich, David Dudley, Charles B. Taylor, Richard Brower, Levi Whitcomb, Thomas Lee, Roger Carr, Isaiah Phelps, Sidney F. Derby and Clark Perry had located here. Osterhaut built a sawmill where the Hudson mills now stand in 1827. Judge Dexter and Isaac Pomeroy built another sawmill in the township on the site of the present Dover mills, in 1832. The first inhabitants in the township were mostly from New York, though a few came from the New England states. The first Irishman to settle in the township was Patrick Curtin who had not arrived until 1834. At the present day a majority of the citizens of the township can undoubtedly trace their descent from the Emerald Isle.

The first purchaser of land in the township of Lodi was Hugh Christie who, however, never settled in the township. He located his land on September 29, 1824. The first actual settler was Allen Williams who located his land in the government office in Detroit on May 9, 1825, and he it was who built the first log house. During 1825, among others, came Rufus Knight, Adolphus Spoor, Aaron Austin, Russell Briggs, Jesse Mechem, Smith Lapham, Samuel Camp, Orrin Howe and Daniel Allmendinger. Orrin Howe was a member of the territorial legislature in 1835-6 and was a member of the first state legislature, and was again elected representative in 1843. He was speaker pro tem of the first Michigan legislature and he held a very high position in the councils of his party. Daniel Allmendinger was one of the first Germans to locate within the county. In 1825 the pioneers followed a line of marked trees

from Ann Arbor, but by the spring of 1826 they had cut a wagon track through the woods. The settlers by this time were coming in very rapidly and among them was Captain John Lowry who was afterwards a member of the legislature. Others who came in that year were John Cobb, Porter Lathrop and Horace and Virgil Booth. Within three years the whole eastern part of the township had been settled and there was no land in that section to be purchased from the government. In 1827 a postoffice was established and called Lodi, with Orrin Howe as the first postmaster. In the same year the first school was opened by Miss Polly Stratton in the house of Allen Williams. In 1829 the first log schoolhouse was built on Lodi Plains and served also for a church. In April, 1827, the first birth in the township occurred, when Harriet, daughter of Smith Lapham, was born. The first death was that of Miss Betsey Howe, the daughter of Orrin Howe. Hers was the first grave in the present cemetery on Lodi Plains. The first sawmill was erected by Russell Briggs in 1829 on the Saline river. Timothy W. Hunt settled in Lodi in 1828 and his wife, who came with him, has left an interesting description of their arrival in Lodi. Mr. Hunt, who had lived in New York, came west in the spring of 1828 for the purpose of locating a new home, and, hearing in Detroit of the beautiful lands near Ann Arbor, located lands on sections 26 and 35 of Lodi, the last government land to be found in that part of the township. He erected a house and went back to New York for his family which consisted of his wife and two small children. They arrived at their new home on July 9, 1828. Their journey had been a tedious one through dense woods, and they forded the Huron river at Ann Arbor, which Mrs. Hunt says then comprised a few small houses nestled among the scattering burr oaks. "The surrounding scenery," says Mrs. Hunt, "was delightful. We tarried all night at the only tavern. As morning came we were eager for our last day's journey. Through the woods we went, passing two houses before reaching Lodi Plains which nature had decked profusely with flowers of every hue, interspersed amongst the tall grass with here and there a shaded oak which, together with a few

neat log houses, completed the landscape. On that beautiful plain we found our frontier home on the ninth of July. Not a white man's abode west of us, within our knowledge, between there and the Rocky mountains. Our house was without a door, window, hearth or chimney. We built a fire against some green logs. When the smoke disturbed us we carried the fire outdoors and cooked there. Often times we could peer through between the logs and see the deer feeding in numbers near the house, turkeys, too, in flocks, and the red men by hundreds as they passed on a well beaten track going to Detroit and Malden to receive presents from the different governments. They often filled the house, there being no door to shut them out. Then the wolves organized regularly at sunset and made the air ring with their highest notes. One night a stray one sneaked in under the blanket and scratched on the meat barrel but a 'Halloo' from the bed made him beat a hasty retreat, and as civilization advanced they, with the red men, retreated westward. In August my husband and one of our little ones were prostrated with the fever. It often became necessary for me to leave the sick ones alone and go with a sad heart and hasty step to my nearest neighbor, a half a mile distant, for water to cool their parched lips and aching heads. About the middle of October our eldest son was born, our house being in the same unfinished condition. All our sash glass with many other necessary articles were to be hauled from Detroit by ox teams over almost impassable roads, but by the last of November our house was made comfortable. In March, 1829, my husband started for Syracuse, New York, making his way across the Maumee swamp in Ohio which contained but one or two houses in forty miles. He made the entire journey on foot. In his absence an Indian crept noiselessly to the door, opened it wide enough to show his keen eye and feather in his hair, and, seeing a nice fire, walked in, three urchins following. I bade them begone. He pointed to the corner where they spent the night. My every limb trembled with fear, especially so with my children, the eldest not four years and the youngest five months old, and my nearest neighbor a half a mile distant. He called for potatoes and made signs for milk.

He was supplied. He appeared friendly and my fears gradually subsided. I slept quietly, hugging my three nestlings, and when day dawned, the red men went as they came."

Orange Risdon bought the first land in Saline township where the village of Saline is now located, on August 12, 1824. He was a surveyor and located many of the county seats in the various counties of Michigan. Before coming to Michigan he had aided in laying out Lockport, Brockport and Buffalo, New York. He had seen service in the War of 1812 and had acquired considerable property in New York which was partially swept away in the commercial crisis of 1817. He spent several months in Michigan in 1823, and in 1824 rode over 2,000 miles on horseback in eastern Michigan with Judge Samuel W. Dexter, inspecting land. He thought that Saline, as it is now called, was the spot favored above all others that he had inspected and he foresaw that the territorial road would be built through it. In 1825 Mr. Risdon was the chief surveyor of the military road from Detroit to Chicago, in the United States Government employ, in which he continued until 1856. He surveyed seventy-five townships in Michigan and re-surveyed about forty-five others. He officiated at the first wedding in Saline, was a high Mason, and officiated as deputy grand master in laying the cornerstone of the Michigan capitol building in Detroit in 1823. He died November 27, 1876, at the age of ninety years. But Mr. Risdon was not the first settler in Saline, that honor belonging to Leonard Miller, who settled a mile south of what is now Saline village at a spot where there were many evidences that a large Indian village had once flourished. Here was a large salt spring, a favorite resort of deer. Six Indian trails centered here and there was a large Indian burying ground. Here, too, was to be seen the remains of a large well, and it was reported, with what truth we know not, that General Anthony Wayne wintered his army here and while here manufactured the salt that they needed for the wild game on which they subsisted. The main salt spring at this point is believed to have been in the present bed of the river and the salt springs here were in years

gone by of much greater note than now. Leonard Miller built a double house and used part of it for an inn. He was a native of Connecticut who first came into the county in 1824, when he located near Ypsilanti. He died five years after locating in Saline. His son Dudley Miller was fourteen years old at the time of coming to Saline, and succeeded his father in the care of his family; and the same year, at the age of nineteen, a common age for a young man of that period to marry, he married Rebecca Gillett. Daniel Cross built the second house in 1826 and also ran a house of entertainment for man and beast. Russell Briggs, Orrin Parsons and Chester Parsons came the same year. Orrin Parsons was born in Massachusetts in 1794 and came to Michigan in May, 1826, from New York, in company with his brother Chester, who was born in 1799. They settled about a mile south of Saline village, and being in haste to locate their land before some other enterprising pioneer should locate, they started for the government office in Monroe an hour before sunset. Monroe was distant thirty miles through a dense wilderness, with not a single house on the way. In the dark they felt their way along an old Indian trail with their hands. When daylight came they had made twenty miles of the distance and it took but a few hours to reach Monroe. Returning they built a log house, and in 1827 they erected the first sawmill in Saline. In 1829 Orrin Parsons built the first frame house in the township. They cut a road from Saline village to intersect Tecumseh road, and six persons made the first trip over it with a yoke of oxen to Monroe for provisions. The trip occupied three days. Orrin Parsons was, in April, 1831, elected the second supervisor of Saline, to which position he was re-elected eight different times, and in 1846 he was a member of the state legislature. In 1828 he erected a grist mill which he ran for a number of years. He died in 1851. His brother, Chester Parsons, lived for many years after him. Alfred and Ashur Davis came to Saline in 1826, Ashur dying soon after; and Alfred was the first supervisor of the township, being elected in April, 1830. He was again made supervisor in 1834, and afterwards went to Grand Rapids, where he

lived for many years. Among the other early settlers of Saline were three Revolutionary soldiers all of whom are buried in the township. These were Timothy Cruttenden, Archibald Armstrong and Dr. Francis Smith. Timothy Cruttenden was born in Connecticut in 1747, but was living in Massachusetts at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, and in 1776 went to Montreal and Quebec, being driven back with the other Americans by the approach of the British transports. He took part in the campaign against Burgoyne and witnessed the surrender of that British leader. Archibald Armstrong was in the siege of Fort Schuyler and in the battles of Cowpens, Monmouth, Germantown and Yorktown, where he witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis. He also witnessed the execution of Major Andre and drummed his death march. He sounded the salute when Cornwallis surrendered and the Americans had won their independence.

A. B. Markham, of Plymouth, fifty years later describes a prospecting journey he made in December, 1827, on a French pony. He visited Saline to find Orange Risdon from whom he gained considerable information, and journeyed on to the western part of Michigan. "After leaving Saline with its two or three houses," he said, "I saw no other dwelling till I got to Jones, where Jonesville is now," so remote from each other were the early settlers. Coming later into the township than those who have been mentioned, but still among the early settlers, were Robert Mills, George W. Miller, Norman G. Fowler, Daniel Wallace, Lewis M. Phelps, Robert Edmunds, Freeman Moulton, Daniel Hammond, Robert Hammond, Jeremiah and John Smith, William M. Gregory, Smith Lapham, Aaron Goodrich, Robert Shaw, John Kanouse, George Partridge, Joseph Annin, James Russell and Jacob Sherman. The first birth was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Miller, who became Mrs. Louis Stoddard. The first death was that of Ashur Davis, in 1827. The first marriage was of Robert Craig to Miss Polly Gilbert, on April 12, 1829. The first schoolhouse was built through the efforts of Russell Briggs, a mile west of Saline, in 1831, and the school was taught by Calvin Lamb and afterwards by Miss Harriett Sumner and Mrs. Russell Mills.

York township was settled as early as 1824. Among the first settlers was Alanson Snow, known to the Indians as "Matchi Agon," "Indian hater." When a lad his father's family had been massacred in the boy's presence in Ohio, and the boy vowed eternal vengeance upon the Indians, a vow he kept. For months he would range the woods for the sole purpose of getting a shot at the Indians, and the Indians came to regard him as in possession of a commission from the Great Spirit to destroy them, and fled at his approach. As civilization followed him, he pushed further and further into the wilderness to keep the vow he had made as a child. Among others who came from Ohio with Alanson Snow were Capt. John Thayer and the Hall brothers. Capt. Thayer had been in command of a vessel on Lake Erie. His daughter, Abigail, when a girl sixteen years old, attended a sugar bush two miles from the house in a dense forest where were bears and wolves and panthers, staying by the bush night and day alone, her lodge a hollow tree. Among the other early settlers of York were Oscar McClough, Samuel Bishop, William Shaw, Thomas Shaw, William Richards, John Parsons, Leander le Baron, Ephraim Judd, Josiah Hathaway, Lorain Mills, Jacob Cook, Caleb Moore, Lorain Moore, Daniel Carpenter, Sheffield Newton, Isaac Clark, Jesse Warner, Matthew Salisbury, Arthur Coe, Aaron Wheeler, James M. Kelsey, James Miller, Conrad Redner and Casey Starks. Nearly all of these settlers were from New York.

Augusta and Bridgewater were settled in 1829. The first settlers of Augusta were Andrew Muir and James Miller. The latter located at Stony Creek and was the pioneer of the village. He was also the father of Andrew Miller, the first white child born in the township. Andrew Muir had been an officer in the British army at the time of the battle of Waterloo. He was born in Scotland and his daughters were the mothers of the Campbells and McDougalls who are prominent residents of the county today. His daughter, Mary Muir, was married to George McDougall, a Scotchman who came to Ypsilanti in 1828 and worked on the first frame mill in that place which he ran for twenty-five years. As illustrative of the condition of the county at the time of its early

settlement, it may be stated that Mrs. McDougall set out from Ypsilanti to visit her father in Augusta by way of an Indian trail, wearing a pair of new shoes. A tree had fallen over the trail and she was obliged to go around it, but failed to again strike the path. She started again in what she thought was the direction of her father's home but was absolutely lost in the wilderness. She slept out in the opening with howling wolves disturbing her rest and could find no trace of any settlement till upon the second day she heard a dog bark and soon came upon some cows with whom she stayed till they went home, where she found herself three miles below Saline. Her husband had not been worrying about her because he knew that she had gone to her father's. Her father had not worried because he had not known that she was coming. Her new shoes were worn out. The kind family who took her in near Saline escorted her to her father's home in Augusta. Mrs. McDougall was the mother of John and George McDougall, prominent residents, at the present day, of Superior. She died in 1879. Prince Bennett settled in Augusta in 1831, coming from New York. William Sanderson, of Massachusetts, came from Ypsilanti, where he settled in 1830, to Augusta, in 1832, and lived on the land he located to a ripe old age. John Minzie located in Augusta township in 1833. His parents were natives of Scotland but he was born in New York and arrived in Augusta with but a dollar in money in his pockets, and a wife and little one to care for. He first worked as a farm hand, his pay being twenty bushels of wheat a month. He aided in building the first schoolhouse and in organizing the township, and raised a family of twelve children. Harmon Vedder located in Augusta in 1833 and built a cabin on the land where he lived until 1879. Aaron Childs, who was born in New Hampshire in 1806, came to Augusta in 1834, and it was at his residence that the first township meeting was held, and he was clerk at the first township election. He served as supervisor of his township for fifteen terms. He was a member of the legislature in 1871 and 1872. Augusta was slowly settled but it was not until after the thorough drainage of the town-

ship that the value of its lands for agricultural purposes came fully to be appreciated.

Col. Daniel Hixon was the first settler in Bridgewater in 1829. He had first located at Tecumseh when that village contained only two houses. Bridgewater at this time was part of the township of Dexter but in 1832 when Bridgewater and Manchester were set apart from Dexter they were organized into one township called Hixon, after Daniel Hixon, the first settler of Bridgewater. Hixon did not remain in Bridgewater long but moved a few miles south to Clinton, Lenawee county. He was a member of the state constitutional conventions of 1850 and 1867; and also a representative and later a senator in the state legislature. The second settler was George Lazelle, who was born in Massachusetts and who lived in Bridgewater from 1829 until his death, September 24, 1887. He first purchased land in Ann Arbor and went back to New York, returning in 1829, when he purchased his farm in southern Bridgewater on May 29th of that year. When he left Ann Arbor for his new home in Bridgewater he started out with two companions in a southerly direction through the county which he described as little more than a wilderness, and arrived at a house about a mile south of Saline for dinner. From there, there was no road and the men had to make their way as best they could. After considerable difficulty they found the house of Daniel Hixon, the first settler, and the next day Lazelle and Hixon went to Tecumseh and planted corn on ground where Tecumseh now stands. For twenty-four terms Lazelle taught Clinton school. For nine years he was supervisor of Bridgewater and he saw service in the Black Hawk war. George Lazelle's two companions on the trip to Bridgewater were T. Lazelle and E. Wheelock. The next year came B. H. Felton, Jacob Gilbert, James Crampton, and Thomas Pickett. Then came C. W. Sargent, B. Way, Harvey Ephraim and Esther Platt, Thomas, Elizabeth and Anna Gilbert, Daniel Porter, John Haynes, John Valentine, Norman L. Conklin, Daniel Brooks, John Scott, H. A. Katner, M. Dewey, Stephen and Lawrence Walters, Geo. Howe, Shove Minor, Lewis Ingersoll, M. Mitchell, Jonathan Mitchell,

Bennager and Benjamin Lockerby, M. Darby, John Lynch, Russell M. Randall, William Ruckman, Lyman and Reuben Downs, George L. Calhoun, John Wilson, Washington Hewitt, W. H. Arells, W. W. Plummer, Henry Bird, Jacob Dubois, E. Graves, M. Evans, Charles Brush, J. T. Calhoun and Norman Calhoun. The first birth in the township was that of Henrietta Hixon who married the Rev. D. Kedzie, of Three Rivers. The first marriage was that of Dennis Lancaster to Harriet Frederick. The first death was that of Mrs. Thomas Bouldin, who was buried on the farm afterwards owned by Emanuel Feldkamp. In 1830 Jacob Gilbert and James Crampton started out on the Pottawatomie trail, which ran through Bridgewater, one Sunday morning to see the country, of course taking their firearms with them. The sight of some game lured them from the trail and they lost their way. They did not see a sign of habitation until about midnight when they came upon a small cabin in which a man was keeping bachelor's hall. They stayed over night and took breakfast and started for home which they expected to reach in an hour. After traveling hard all day, nightfall found them within sight of the same cabin. They started again the next morning and the next night did not have the good luck of finding shelter. It was not until Thursday noon that they reached home from their short walk. Such were some of the difficulties experienced in a county which had no roads. John Haynes, an early Bridgewater settler, has the reputation of having shot five wolves with one bullet.

The town of Sylvan was not settled until 1830 when Cyrus Beckwith located on section 14. He brought his family with him. Previous to his settlement he had explored the township accompanied by William A. Begole who had assisted him in erecting a log house. Mr. Begole had come to Ann Arbor in 1829. He worked for Mr. Beckwith until 1831, when he located a farm on section 26 of Sylvan, and the following year married Abigail Nowland, of Scio. In 1831 Jesse Smith located and built his house. Elias H. Kelly located in 1831 but did not finish his house until the following year. In 1832 Henry Depew settled on a farm on section 13 on which he died in 1875.

These settlers had come from New York. In 1832 a number of families from Sharon, Addison county, Vermont, settled in the western part of Washtenaw. Among them were Warren A. Davis, Truman Lawrence and Arlo H. Fenn. Mr. Davis lived on his farm where he located, until 1879. Mr. Fenn resided on his farm until he died July 1, 1876. He was a charter member of the first Baptist church in Sylvan, organized July 1, 1833, and for over twenty years was a deacon in this church. In 1832 Stephen J. Chase and Nathan Pierce came from Ontario county, New York. Nathan Pierce had been born in Massachusetts, had served in the War of 1812, and was taken prisoner in the battle of Queenstown. The settlement he made in Sylvan afterwards became known as Pierceville. Mr. Pierce represented Washtenaw county in the house of representatives for three terms, and afterwards represented Calhoun county, to which he moved in 1844, in the house two and in the senate three terms, and was a member of the constitutional convention of 1850. He was a man of gigantic stature and an old-line whig of strong will, and subsequently a strong republican. He died in 1862. His son, Hiram, who came with him from New York, was supervisor of Sylvan for a number of years. Darius Pierce, a brother, represented Washtenaw in the legislature in 1846 and 1847, and died near Chelsea May 19, 1887. Edwin E. Conklin, who had married Miss Euphronia Hickox the year previous, settled in 1832. Mrs. Conklin has the honor of having named the township Sylvan. Calvin Hickox, Joseph Peter Riggs and Ira Spaulding settled about 1832 and the following year came Daniel Fenn, Tully Fenn, Amos W. Davis and Dennis Warner. In quick succession Mahlon Wines, Joel B. Boyington, John M. Cummings, Elisha Congdon, Thomas H. Godfrey, Isaac Godfrey, Adonijah Godfrey, Azel Backus, Mahlon Beakes, Dr. Sears, Hugh Davidson, Alfred Holt, and Arnold S. Bell. At this date the territorial road ran through the township just as it exists to-day. The road from Chelsea to Manchester was built in 1832 and at this time there was a road to Bingham's sawmill in Lima township where the early settlers had their lumber cut.

In 1832 all the mail for Sylvan came to Dexter. The township of Sylvan was organized in 1834.

It was not until June, 1831, that James W. Hill, following the Indian trail towards what is now Manchester, made the first settlement in Freedom. He built a house on the farm afterwards owned by John Alber. He plowed and sowed five acres of wheat that season. He was a great believer in education and established the first school in the township in his own house. It was his influence which carried the measure for the first district school in the township, which he taught. That fall came Hugh Campbell, Jason Gillett, Robert Myers, Matthew Myers and Jacob Haas. In 1832 came Roswell Preston, Sr., Roswell Preston, Jr., Eben Boyden, Levi Rodgers, Lyman Williams, Reuben Williams, Anthony Rouse, Elisha Adams and D. Haas. There was a rush of settlers into the township in 1833 and it will be noticed that many of them bore English names, in striking contrast with the names now common in Freedom. Still many of these settlers were of German descent. Among the emigrants of 1833 were Levi Thomas, Obadiah Force, Cyrus Pearson, Daniel Kent, James W. Tyler, H. M. Griffin, William Douglas, Archer Crane, Edward Litchfield, Reuben Wellman, Sr., Noah Smalley, Henry Smalley, Jacob Preston, Henry Smith, John Schneeburger, James Fellows, Festus A. Fellows, Cornelius Polhemus, David C., James G. and David Raymond, Sam S. Peekins, John Faulkner, William Ossius, Jacob Koch, John Haap, Henry and George Lindensmith, Thomas Roth, William Preston, Alexander Peekins, George Hoenberger, Manasseh B. Wellman, Amos Koypendall, Bernard Listz, Samuel Wood, John Dowd and Alexander Danielson. The first death in Freedom was accidental, and occurred in October, 1831, when Jacob Haas, a young man of twenty, was killed while cutting logs with his father, a heavy oak falling upon his body. A year later David Cook and William Campbell assisted in raising Bingham's sawmill in Lima, and started for their home in Freedom, but owing to a poor pocket compass they soon lost their way. They pressed on, however, until finally Campbell became so exhausted that he could go no further. Cook finally succeeded in reaching home and a

relief party scoured the woods for Campbell who was nearly dead when discovered.

Sharon was first settled in the same year that Freedom was. Lewis C. Kellam bought the first land of the government on June 22, 1830, and Daniel F. Luce purchased the second farm from the government on October 1, 1830. These lands were located in opposite ends of the township. Moses Poole purchased lands in the spring of 1831, and early in that year land was bought by David I. Sloat who built the first house in Sharon. In 1831 there was considerable excitement about the fine lands in Sharon and by the end of that year the greater part of the land had been taken. Among those who came in this year were Ira, Anabil and Amos Bullard, John Bessey, M. Burk, David Cook, Edward Campbell, James Harlow Fellows, R. L. Fellows, Joseph O. Gilbert, Francis A. Gillett, Henry Row, Gilbert Row, J. R. Sloat, Dr. Ebenezer H. Conklin, Conrad Row, Wait Peck, Nicholas Row, John Cobb, Sidney W. Dewey, Sabin Johnson, Oliver Kellogg, Henry Gilbert, Lewis Allen, Nicholas Becker, Abijah Marvin, Marvin Burke, William Campbell and George C. Lathrop. Some of these men did not build their houses until the following year. Most of these men came from the east by way of Erie canal, crossing Lake Erie from Buffalo to Detroit; and loading up the household effects for two or three families upon a lumber wagon drawn by oxen they started for Washtenaw, the men walking. They saw the rude cabins at Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor, laughed at them, and a few days later used them as models. The first house in the township was built by David I. Sloat, had elm bark for a roof and was finished in a week, the family moving in in May, 1831. Joseph O. Gilbert plowed the first land in Sharon in June, 1831, on the farm which became known later as David G. Rose's farm. He was afterwards the first postmaster and carried the mail himself from Lodi Plains to his house. The winter of 1831-2 was a very severe one and provisions gave out. Edward Campbell and David Cook went to Detroit for provisions with an ox team. On their way home they were forced to abandon their team and attempt to reach home on foot through the driving snow. They were soon

lost, and when found by searching parties after two or three days, Mr. Campbell was so badly frozen that he died within a week. Mr. Cook, however, ultimately recovered from his terrible exposure. In June, 1832, the first church society was organized in the log house of Gilbert Row, with nine members—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Row, Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Row, Mrs. Gilbert Row, Mr. and Mrs. Lathrop, Anthony Yerkes and Joseph O. Gilbert. This church society was organized by Rev. E. H. Pilcher, then only nineteen years of age. It subsequently built a church at Rose Corners.

Manchester township was settled about the same time as were Freedom and Sharon, and by 1837, when the first township meeting was held, it had seventy-nine voters. Emanuel Case built the first hotel and the first saw-mill at Manchester in 1832, and shortly afterward the first grist mill was erected through the efforts of John Gilbert who patented the land upon which Manchester village now stands, and desired to build up the town. The lumber used in this grist mill was prepared by Emanuel Case, Harry Gilbert, W. S. Carr and Elijah Carr. Lewis Allen built the first schoolhouse in 1834. William S. Carr, who located in the town in 1833, opened the first store in Manchester, which he gave up in 1834. Mr. Carr was in the legislature of 1840 and in 1850 was elected to the constitutional convention. He served his town in various capacities and lived to a good old age. The first postoffice was established in a little hamlet called Noble, in 1833, with Harvey Squires as the first postmaster. About the same time, or a few weeks later, a postoffice was established at the village of Manchester, with Harry Gilbert as first postmaster. The bridge crossing the Raisin was built in 1833.

Three brothers were the pioneers of Lyndon township. B., Josiah H. and Harrison W. Collins arrived in the township in August, 1833, and proceeded to build the first log house, the frame of which was raised in November, 1833; but it was not until January 1, 1834, that S. B. Collins moved into it with his newly wedded wife, Parmelia Green. This settlement was made on what has since been called Collins Plains. During 1834-5 many settlers located in the township, in-

cluding Abner Bruen, John Green, Henry G. Holmes, Michael Gilman, Samuel Boyce, Nathan Rose, Dr. John Cooper, Abraham Burgitt, John Twamley, Alfred Bruce, Jasper Moore, William Watts, John Coleman, David Coleman, Hugh Wade, James Stryker, William Wilcox and George Sellers. On January 1, 1836, Josiah H. Collins settled in the township and as soon as the weather would permit set out the first orchard ever planted in Lyndon. Among the other settlers were Owen McIntee, Orman Clark, Horace Leek, Eli Rockwell, Jesse Rose, John Cassidy, Joseph Yocum, John and Ira Gifford, John Davidson, Joseph Webster, Stephen Dow, Patrick Haggerty, William Bott and Washington Beerman. Owen McIntee lived to be one hundred and four years old and died in 1880. A good description has been left of the emigration to this county of Orman Clark, who came from Genesee county, New York, and who, in 1886, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his settlement, with five children, thirty-two grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren. This description illustrates many of the hardships endured by the early settlers of Lyndon, and is as follows:

"On the 19th day of October, 1836, Orman Clark, with his wife and three children, started from the home of their youth in Orangeville, Genesee county, New York, for the then territory of Michigan. Their locomotive was two yoke of cattle; their palace car, a farm wagon made comfortable for its occupants by a cover of cotton cloth supported by strong hoops. With this outfit, and a cow led by a rope behind the wagon, they made their way through Canada, and arrived at the cabin home of Joseph Whitcomb, in the town of Dexter, on the 9th of November, having performed in twenty-two days a journey that can be made now in just half that number of hours. Their land was taken up from the government in September preceding, and Mr. Clark proceeded immediately to put up a log cabin into which he moved his family on the 31st day of December, 1836. There were about ten inches of snow on the ground, the temperature was in the neighborhood of zero, the house was chinked between the logs only about half way to the beams on which the attic floor was afterward laid, the roof was

finished on the same day but after the family arrived, only about half of the floor was laid, there being no chimney the fire was built on the ground against the green logs that formed one side of the cabin, and the chances for comfort were few and small. On the day before, Mr. Clark dug a hole in the ground within the walls of the house to store a few potatoes, and with the mud made from the dirt thrown out, thawed by the sunshine, he daubed the chinking around the corner, where the bed would be put up.

"Their first bedsteads were made of tamarack poles; a table was constructed of a whitewood board, the legs being held in place by holes bored in the corners. A stick chimney was built as soon as possible, the walls chinked and daubed throughout. In other respects, the house remained in the same condition until the next autumn. It should be mentioned that four weeks and a half later, on the second day of February, 1837, their fourth child was born. Their nearest neighbors were Jasper Moore, the father of John R. Moore, on the east, and John Sumner on the southwest, each nearly two miles distant. During the winter Mr. Clark made rails and fenced in fourteen acres of oak openings, carrying his right hand in a sling fully six weeks of the time on account of a felon, and using his ax with the left. Soon after his arrival he sold one yoke of his cattle to obtain the means of wintering the other yoke. Their food this winter consisted of a little pork they brought with them, venison furnished by Calvin Hallock, who paid for his board with game, and a little flour made from wheat obtained from a neighbor. Mr. Clark was no hunter. He could work but had neither taste nor time for hunting. When spring came only one dollar was left in the treasury; this he paid for a bushel of potatoes from which they cut the seeds for planting and reserved the remainder for the table. That summer he broke up the ground he had enclosed during the winter, raised some potatoes and buckwheat on a part of it, and sowed some six or seven acres of wheat in the fall, seed which he earned by working for his neighbors during the harvest. It should be mentioned that wheat from which their bread was made during the summer was bought on trust of Nathan Pierce, who, it appears, dealt very generously

with the emigrant in those days, refusing to sell his wheat at \$2.50 a bushel to those who would pay money for it, and furnishing it to Mr. Clark and others in like circumstances for \$2.00 charged on book account, to be paid for at some uncertain time in the future.

"The second winter was spent living on buckwheat cakes and potatoes and a pig that cost \$5.00 and was carried eighty rods under Mr. Clark's arm.

"The second summer, though attended by many hardships, found the family in comparatively comfortable circumstances. It required most of the first crop of wheat to liquidate debts, unavoidably contracted, but fortune smiled, they enjoyed good health most of the time, and in a few years hardships were exchanged for comforts, and even luxuries were added."

We have thus seen that every township in Washtenaw was settled by 1833, exactly ten years after the first settlement was made in Ypsilanti.

CHAPTER III.

ORIGIN OF NAMES.

HOW THE COUNTY, RIVERS, LAKES, CITIES, VILLAGES AND TOWNSHIPS GOT THEIR NAMES.

Washtenaw county receives its name from the Indian name of the Grand river, the largest river in Michigan, which rises in Sharon township, and flows through Jackson, Ingham, Eaton, Clinton, Ionia, Kent and Ottawa counties to Lake Michigan. The Indian name of this river was Washtenong. There was in some years past quite a dispute as to the derivation of the name. But, as Schoolcraft gives the Indian name of the Grand river as Washtenong, as well as other writers of an early date, and as this river ran through three townships of the county as originally laid out, it is fair to presume that this is the derivation of the name. Investigation seems to indicate that it means simply "grand," and is derived from the Indian conception of the character of Washington, although it may mean the

"Land Beyond." The following correspondence may prove of interest on this point:

"Owosso, July 24, 1874.

"J. J. Parshall, Esq., Ann Arbor.

"Dear Sir: Major John Todd handed me your favor to him yesterday, with a request that I should answer it, as his advanced age renders it very difficult for him to write, and also because I more perfectly understand and speak the Indian tongue,—or rather the Chippewa language. I therefore give you the information sought. The word "Washtenaw" is anglicized from the Indian word *Wushtenong*, or *Wushte-nong*, meaning, literally, The Further District or Land Beyond,—Further Country,—*Wushte*, further, beyond, further on, and *nong*, country, district, place of. The word used in connection with the subject spoken of conveys somewhat different meanings.

"How the name came to be applied to the territory comprising Washtenaw county, I am unable to say, although I spoke the Indian language nearly as well as the natives, before the land was surveyed by the government. It was never so known or called by the Chippewas (or Ojibwas, as Schoolcraft has it). Washtenaw was the country or district of territory watered by the Grand river,—what was known as the Washtenaw *Seebe*, or *Sepca*. I remain,

Respectfully yours,

R. V. Williams."

(To William M. Gregory.)

"Elbridge, Oceana Co., Michigan.

May 28, 1877.

"Sir:—I have the pleasure to answer your letter dated May 18th. You must excuse me for not answering your note before. I was absent. You wish to know of me what is the meaning of the word "Washtenaw." Well, sir, I have had chance to learn and interpret all these words. Well, sir, that means a large stream or a large river. That was the name of an Indian who lived near the mouth and had a village, and that was his hunting and fishing ground. Did not allow anyone to hunt except his relatives and friends. The Indians used to go back and forth and stop with Washtenaw, and by and by they called the river by that name, "Washtenaw sebey." This

was a good many years before the War of 1812. I have an old Indian in my care and he is over one hundred years old, and he was acquainted with Washtenaw. This is all at present.

Respectfully yours,

Louis Genereau."

A copy of Genereau's letter was sent to Rev. S. G. Wright, who had been a teacher among the Ojibwa Indians, who replied as follows:

"Leech Lake, Minn., June 18, 1877.

"Dear Sir:—

"Yours of the 9th instant is just received. I have no doubt now but I have the full sense of the word Washtenaw. The name came, no doubt, in this way. An Indian of the Pottawatamie tribe, who may have resided in early times as far east as Pittsburg, had a son whom he named "Washington," from the great general he may have seen or heard of. As white settlements advanced that tribe was pushed westward and settled in Michigan and the west of that state. This boy, now a man, settled on this river and called it after his name, or which may be more likely, it was so called by others, as that is common in the Indian country. Now the terminations, ong, aug, etc., always signify the place of a thing, and so the place of living, or residence of this man, was called Washtenaw, Washtenong, etc. The river Washtenaw sebey and the place would come to have the same name that Washington now has among these Indians, namely, Washtenong, or the place of Washington. I am glad to have got these facts myself and you are welcome to what light I may have added to your stock of knowledge of the question. I remain,

Very truly yours,

S. G. Wright."

NAMING OF RIVERS.

The HURON river, which rises in the lakes of Livingston county and flows through Dexter, Webster, Scio, Ann Arbor, Superior and Ypsilanti townships, Wayne and Monroe counties, into Lake Erie, a distance of ninety miles as the river winds, was called by the Indians the Burnt District river, having reference to the oak openings along its banks. By the northern Indians it

was called the *Gicvitatigweiasibi*. Its name, Huron, comes from the fact that the Wyandottes, or Hurons, as the French called them, had a village on its banks near its mouth, shortly after the French settled Detroit, and hence it came to be called the river of the Hurons. Lake Huron had received its name in the same way. When the Iroquois drove the Hurons from Montreal they first settled on the Canadian banks of the lake, which came to be called the Lake of the Hurons. After being driven from this settlement, and being driven back from Minnesota by the Sioux, they came to Michilimackinac, from which, a branch of them on invitation came to Detroit and established themselves below that city on the banks of the Huron.

The River RAISIN, which rises in Wheatland township, Hillsdale county, and flows one hundred and thirty miles through Jackson county, Sharon, Manchester and Bridgewater townships, Lenawee and Monroe counties, into Lake Erie two and a half miles below Monroe, was called by the Indians *Showaccamette*, or River of the Grapes, from the great quantity of wild grapes which grew on its banks. The French word for grapes is "raisin," hence the French called it River Raisin.

The SALINE river, which rises in Bridgewater and flows through Saline, Lodi and York townships and empties into the River Raisin in Monroe county, was named from the salt-licks on its banks, where the deer used to go for the salt.

MILL creek, which rises in Sharon and flows through Sylvan and Lima into Scio, where it empties into the Huron at Dexter, was named from the saw-mill erected near its mouth by Judge Dexter in 1824.

HONEY creek in Scio township, a tributary to the Huron, was named from the honey found in such profusion near its banks by the early settlers. An old settler has said that the plains for several miles up and down this stream on either side, before they were disturbed by man, were one vast flower bed during the summer season, and single trees were found in this locality by early settlers from which were taken more than three hundred pounds of honey.

PAINT creek in Ypsilanti and Augusta townships was named because of the finding of a blu-

ish clay in the bottom of the creek, a kind of oily substance which it was at first thought would make paint. The Indian name was *Wecjinigan-sibi*.

STONY creek in York and Augusta townships gets its name from its stony bottom, though probably not from any point in Washtenaw county.

SUGAR creek in York and Augusta townships is probably named from the maple sugar early made on its banks.

ALLEN'S creek, in Ann Arbor, is named after John Allen, one of the city's first settlers, who bought the land on its banks from the government.

FLEMING'S creek, of Superior, was named after Judge Robert Fleming, who bought the first land in Superior in 1823.

NAMING OF LAKES.

WHITMORE lake was named after Oliver Whitmore, and the name was conferred upon it by Jonathan F. Stratton, who was the only surveyor then in Washtenaw county. Mr. Whitmore lived in Pittsfield near Ann Arbor, and accompanied Mr. Stratton on a prospecting tour, or, as it was called in those days, a "land-looking tour." At the approach of night they pitched their tent on the bank of this lake, and the next morning when they got ready to start, Mr. Stratton proposed that they call the lake Whitmore lake, and when he came to make maps of this section he so named the lake on them.

BASE lake was so put down on the map because the base line for the Michigan government survey runs through it.

PORTAGE lake was so named because it was the place from which the Indians, who had come up the Huron, transported their canoes to some other body of water. The Michigan Gazetteer of 1838, in speaking of this name, says: "Portage seems to have been applied in every case where the river, creek or lake so called, was in the vicinity of some other, and so near as to furnish points from which the Indians and fur traders embarked and transported their canoes and baggage across to some neighboring lake or creek. Thus between the Grand and the Huron,

the St. Joseph and Kalamazoo rivers, there were portages and hence the creeks and lakes, the the places of arrival and departure received this name."

INDEPENDENCE lake was so named in 1827 when a few scattered settlers had a Fourth of July celebration there, during which Luther Boyden proposed to christen the lake Independence, and it was so christened.

CAVANAUGH lake was named for a Mr. Kavanaugh who lived on the shores of the lake on the farm now owned by William Snow. The name was originally spelled with a K, but was changed to its present spelling about twenty years ago.

FOUR MILE lake was so named because it is four miles on a direct line west of Dexter.

HALF MOON lake was named from the half-moon-like shape of the contours of its shore lines.

NAMING OF CITIES AND VILLAGES.

ANN ARBOR city was named after the first two women who settled within its borders, Ann Allen, the wife of John Allen, and Ann Rumsey, the wife of Elisha Walker Rumsey. Various stories have been told as to how the name originated, but all agree as to where the "Ann" in the name "Ann Arbor" came from. The version which has back of it the most evidences of historical truth is that which pictures the two Anns, the only two white women in the wilderness, often uniting the meals for their families under a natural arbor situated between the houses of Rumsey and Allen, which, from the frequency with which the two women used it, came to be called Anns' Arbor. The location of this arbor has been lost with the lapse of time, old settlers locating it in various parts of the city. The story is differently told by various writers, based upon the remembrances of the early settlers. One version has it that Allen and Rumsey when they first arrived pitched their tents on the banks of Allen's creek, and built an arbor out of boughs, which in honor of their wives they called Anns' Arbor. It must be remembered, however, that Ann Allen was not in Michigan at that time, not arriving until after her husband had built a log house for

her habitation. Another version has it that on the first arrival of Allen and Rumsey they built a shelter out of boughs on land afterward occupied by Judge Cooley for his home, and that this was called Anns' Arbor. Still another version locates Anns' Arbor near where the Episcopal church now stands. Some of the old settlers, however, maintain that the pioneers of this city were struck with the general appearance of the country hereabouts, which they claimed was a natural arbor, and locating here, naturally honored their wives by calling it Anns' Arbor. Calvin Chipman, at the semi-centennial celebration here in 1875, claimed the credit of having taken the vote which gave the city its name. He said he came here in 1824 and assisted in erecting the first log house in June, 1824, and that afterward, when Mr. Rumsey lived in a log house near the present site of the Episcopal church, he built an arbor close by it; and that Mrs. Rumsey one day, when a number of the early pioneers were gathered around, remarked to her husband: "What a beautiful arbor we have! Why not call it Anns' Arbor?" Mr. Chipman claimed to have immediately put the question to a vote, and the proposition carried unanimously, and the town was thus named. The Western Emigrant, in its first issue, November 18, 1829, contained a letter written from this point by a Canadian who was looking over the territory of Michigan, to his friends in Canada, and in this letter, after describing the beauties of Ann Arbor in glowing terms, tells the source of its name as follows: "This village is the county seat of Washtenaw. It is called by a singular name, after the wives of the original proprietors, Allen and Rumsey, both of the name of Ann, the husbands in honor of their heroic partners who had endured the hardships and privations attendant upon the settlement of a new country, calling the village by their names—Anns' Arbour, alias Ann Arbor." A search of the files of all the early papers discovers no further reference to the origin of the name. The remembrances of most of the early settlers seem to have favored the arbor under which the two Anns held their "tea parties"; and we are inclined to believe that this is the true origin of the name Ann Arbor, which is unlike the name of any other

town in the world. The name was originally spelt "Ann Arbour," for the English at that time spelt arbor with a "u." The "u" was dropped about the time that Michigan became a state. The first papers used the letter "u" in spelling the name. This was in territorial days. The Michigan Gazeteer of 1838 uses the letter "u" throughout the book, but corrects it with an "errata."

YPSILANTI city was named by Judge Augustus B. Woodward, who was chief justice of the territory, and one of the three men who platted Ypsilanti. He lived at Detroit and never resided within the county. At the time the village was platted the Greek revolution was in progress and General Demetrius Ypsilanti, with three hundred men and three days' provisions, held the citadel of Argos three days against an army of 30,000 men, and at the end of that time forced his way through the Turkish army at night, saving his troops without the loss of a man. Judge Woodward was greatly taken with the heroism of Ypsilanti, and insisted on naming the new village Ypsilanti. John Stewart, the first settler and one of the men who platted the village, insisted on the village being called Waterville; and William W. Harwood wanted the village to be named Palmyra. Finally Stewart and Harwood compromised on the name Springfield, Stewart being satisfied with getting some mention of water in it; and they sent a surveyor to Detroit to record the plat under that name. Woodward absolutely refused to accept the name, and by his persistence finally brought the others over to accept the name Ypsilanti rather than have the plat as their surveyor had laid it out fail to be recorded. Demetrius Ypsilanti was a brother of Alexander who took the leadership to promote the independence of Greece in 1820. The Ypsilanti family exist to-day in Greece, and are looking forward to some day visiting the city of the new world named for their illustrious ancestor.

CHELSEA was named by Elisha Congdon, who gave the ground to the Michigan Central for their station which was the starting of the village, after his old home, Chelsea, Massachusetts.

DEXTER was named after Judge Samuel W. Dexter, who laid out the village.

DIXBORO was named after Captain John Dix, who settled there in 1824, and built a flouring mill and ran a saw-mill there. He went to Texas in 1833 and died there.

MANCHESTER was named from the fact that most of the early settlers came from Manchester township, Ontario county, New York; and it was the common habit of pioneers, in giving names to their new locations, to select the names of their home towns.

MILAN was named after Milan township, Monroe county, in which part of the village is located.

MOOREVILLE was named after its founder, John Moore.

SALINE was named from the salt-licks on the banks of the river at an early date.

STONY CREEK was named after a creek of the same name, on the banks of which it is located.

WHITTAKER was named after B. Frank Whittaker, a merchant who did business south-east of what is now the village for a number of years, and then started a general store at the village. He afterward went to Belleville, Ohio, where he died.

WILLIS was named after Willis L. Potter, a farmer, who owned most of the land on which the village is built. The village was first called Potter, but as there was already a village of that name, the name was changed to Willis.

NAMES OF TOWNSHIPS.

ANN ARBOR town was named after the village which was a part of it when it was organized.

AUGUSTA was named by Judson Durkee, who at the meeting to petition for the setting aside of the township from Ypsilanti, in 1836, proposed the name. He had come from Augusta, New York.

BRIDGEWATER, when it was set apart from Manchester in 1833, was called Bridgewater at the solicitation of George Howe, after the village of that name in Oneida county, New York. Before the separation the two towns had been called Hixon, after Col. Daniel Hixon, the first settler.

DEXTER township was named in honor of

Judge Samuel W. Dexter, the first land owner and settler, at whose house the first town meeting was held.

FREEDOM was named at the meeting to petition for its organization as a township, in December, 1833, at the house of Henry M. Griffin, when twenty-two voters were present. Great interest was taken in selecting the name. Alexander Peekins moved that the proposed town be called Freedom, and on a ballot taken this name had a large majority.

LIMA was named by Oliver L. Cooper, after Lima, New York, a village from near which he came when he emigrated to Michigan.

LODI received its name from Lodi Plains.

LYNDON was originally called the "Promised Land," having reference to that part of the township west of the short hills.

MANCHESTER was named after the village of Manchester which is within its borders.

PITTSFIELD was named at a meeting held for the purpose of selecting a name for the proposed new township, in the McCracken school house in 1834, at which thirteen were present. Each person wanted to select the name of the town from which he came. Some of these thirteen names were long ones, and the majority wanted a short name. Finally, on motion of Ezra Carpenter, seconded by Roderick Bowley, the name of Pitt was selected in honor of Pitt, the great prime minister of England. When Michigan became a state the town was known as Pitt. By 1840 the advocates of a longer name triumphed and the affix of "field" had been added, an "s" being put in for euphony, making it "Pittsfield."

SALEM township was named after Salem, New York, from near which many of its prominent pioneers came.

SALINE township received its name from the same source as the village and river of that name, from the salt-licks which were there when the first settlers came.

SCIO was probably named after Scio township in Allegany county, New York.

SHARON was named after Sharon, Connecticut. There was a big strife over the name. Petitions for three different names were sent to the state legislature—Sharon, Amenia and Romulus.

The two latter names were urged by settlers from towns of those names in New York. Dr. Amariah Conklin hustled through the township with the Sharon petition, the loveliest name among ten thousand. As Andrew Robison used to put it: "We are satisfied with a good name and would not change it for any other this side of Paradise."

SUPERIOR was named by Henry Kimmel, who believed that he had located in a superior part of the county where the land was better than in the other sections.

SYLVAN township was named by Mrs. Edwin E. Conklin, who was the daughter of Calvin Hicox, on account of the sylvan appearance of the country.

WEBSTER was named in 1833 after Daniel Webster. Munnis Kenny suggested the name and Luther Boyden endorsed the selection.

YORK was named by William Moore, one of its inhabitants and a member of the territorial legislature, because most of the inhabitants came from the state of New York.

YPSILANTI was named from Ypsilanti village, now city, which was within its borders.

CHAPTER IV.

TWO BLOODLESS WARS—THE BLACK HAWK WAR SCARE—THE TOLEDO WAR.

While Michigan was still a territory two bloodless wars, at least as far as Washtenaw was concerned, thoroughly aroused the pioneer settlers. The first was known as Black Hawk's war, which broke out in 1832 on the Mississippi river, but which spread terror through Washtenaw.

It was the belief of all the settlers that if Black Hawk succeeded in defeating the troops which had been sent against him that his band of Indians would endeavor to make their way into Canada. If this was so their trail would lead them through Washtenaw. As a matter of fact, Black Hawk was forced into Wisconsin, where he was captured; but even after his capture, the Washtenaw pioneers were in terror of his arms. There were no telegraphs in those days, and communication was slow, and the friendly Indians

who traversed Washtenaw were full of stories of what Black Hawk's warriors were about to do. The Ottawas and Pottawatamies asserted that when the leaves of the trees are as large as the squirrels, the Sacs would invade the settlement and kill the white settlers. All through Washtenaw the pioneers organized for defense, many even starting with their families for the east in order to put them out of reach of the Indians. A writer from Dexter, where an independent rifle company was organized, commanded by Colonel J. D. Davis, with headquarters at Plymouth, has left the following account of the excitement:

"One bright May morning, in 1832, at about eight o'clock, a man was seen riding on horseback in great haste over the hill, from toward Ann Arbor. As he rode into the village he met the commander of this company on the street, and in an excited manner announced that the Indians under Black Hawk had made war upon the whites and were marching toward Detroit, murdering every man, woman and child they could find; that they were at White Pigeon Prairie, eighty thousand strong at that moment, and would be upon us, at the same time delivering to the captain of the company a military order signed by Colonel Davis, dated at Plymouth at six p. m. of the previous day, which was couched substantially in the following language:

HEADQUARTERS, 1ST REGT., MICH. RIFLE CORPS,

Plymouth, May 9, 1832, 6 p. m.

CAPTAIN DEXTER RIFLES,

Sir:—You are hereby commanded to be and appear with your full company armed and equipped as the law dictates, for actual service, at Ten Eyck's tavern, ten miles west of Detroit, on the Chicago turnpike, on tomorrow, May 10th at ten o'clock a. m., then and there to meet the regiment and other military forces, to march at once against the Black Hawk Indians.

By order of Major-General John R. Williams, commanding Michigan Forces.

J. D. DAVIS,

Colonel 1st. Regt. Mich. Rifles.

"The bearer of this order was George Warner. It was now May 10th, at half past eight o'clock a. m. In order to obey this order literally the

company must be assembled (with some of them nine miles away) and marched on foot, for there was no conveyance, forty miles in just an hour and a half. That, of course, was impossible, and strange as it may seem at this distance of time, that company was called together, and at just two o'clock that afternoon every member was in ranks with rifle and blanket, and in less than thirty minutes they took up their line of march to the stirring music of fife and drum. They actually marched to Ypsilanti that same evening, where they rested until the morning light, when they again took up their line of march toward Detroit, and about eleven o'clock a. m., they met the forces under General John R. Williams, about four miles west of Ten Eyck's, on the march westward, ho! to meet the enemy. Here the company joined the advancing army, and returned over the same road they had traversed in the early part of the day.

"By the time the troops had reached Saline the reports of the whereabouts of the enemy began to be quite conflicting, so much so that the troops halted there for two days, when authentic information was received that Black Hawk was captured in Wisconsin, his forces dispersed and the Indian war ended. The Michigan troops were therefore disbanded and permitted to return to their homes.

"The Dexter Rifles returned after an absence of six days, but during its absence the inhabitants of the village and surrounding country had become very much excited and alarmed. They had held counsel together and resolved to build a block house of the saw logs that lay upon the mill yard upon the west side of the creek, as a place of safety for the women and children, and other works of defense were to be erected. In fact, so great was the consternation, it was said (with how much truth I cannot vouch), that one man, owning a farm but a short distance from the village, with a small lake upon it, actually sunk his farming utensils in the lake, in order that the Indians should not destroy them."

THE TOLEDO WAR.

The Toledo war occurred in 1835, and probably no question ever excited more intense in-

terest in Washtenaw county than did this war, in which not a life was lost. The question in dispute was whether a strip of territory six miles wide, which includes the present city of Toledo, belonged to the state of Ohio or the territory of Michigan. The question became prominent when Michigan attempted to form a state government. A census which had been ordered in 1834 showed that the territory had considerable more inhabitants than were necessary to admit it into the Union, as had been guaranteed under the ordinance of 1787, and congress was memorialized to admit the territory as a state. A constitution was adopted at a convention held in Detroit, from May 11 to June 25, 1835, at which convention Washtenaw was represented by Gilbert Shattuck, Abel Goddard, William Moore, Robert Purdy, John Brewer, Alpheus Collins, Michael Stubbs, Richard Brower, Rufus Crossman, Nathaniel Noble, Russell Briggs, Orrin Howe, Emanuel Case, Edward Mundy and Orrin White.

The people of Michigan believed that by the article of compact contained in the ordinance of 1787 "between the original states and the people and the states in the said territory," which should "forever remain unalterable unless by common consent" that the southern boundary of Michigan should be an east and west line drawn through the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, running east from its intersection with a due north line from the mouth of the Miami river to Lake Erie. At the time that the ordinance of 1787 was adopted the true location of the southern extremity of Lake Michigan was not known, and it was supposed to be further north than it actually was; and in admitting Ohio to the Union, Ohio's northern boundary was made on the supposition that the southern extreme of Lake Michigan was further north than the facts afterward developed it to be. This was the basis for the controversy carried on between Ohio and Michigan, known as the Toledo war. Early in 1835, Governor Lucas of Ohio procured legislation for taking possession of the disputed territory, which included Toledo, and for the election of officers in Toledo and the organization of the present county of Lucas, in which Toledo is situated. Commissioners were appointed by Ohio who ran

the northern boundary line, and the election was called for April 1st. Michigan believed that Ohio was about to seize her territory, and the territorial legislature adopted legislation making it a penal offense for anyone to accept or exercise any public office within the territory except under a commission from the United States government, or from Michigan. Before long troops were called out by both Michigan and Ohio. Governor Mason ordered General Joseph W. Brown of the Michigan militia to resist any attempt on the part of Ohio to carry out the threatened measures, and appealed to Andrew Jackson, the then president of the United States, who referred the matter to the attorney-general, whose opinion favored the claims of Michigan. For the president to have endorsed this decision of this attorney-general would have meant his loss of the votes of the state of Ohio, and possibly the states of Indiana and Illinois, which two states were interested in the decision favoring Ohio, as it would form a precedent for their gaining territory on their northern boundary. The president sent two peace commissioners to the scene of the trouble, but their efforts at compromise were unavailing. Toledo, which was the real subject of the controversy, was indivisible, and hence there could be no compromise in respect to it.

In the meantime, Michigan had organized a state government under the claim that it had the right to do so under the ordinance of 1787 without action of congress; and Stephen T. Mason, acting governor of the territory, was elected the first governor of the state, and Edward Mundy, of Ann Arbor, lieutenant-governor. Senators and representatives were also elected, who demanded admission into congress. Governor Mason ordered out the Michigan troops and took possession of Toledo. No opposing forces were encountered and the Michigan troops were soon led back over the line and disbanded. But when these troops started out it was really believed that actual war was on. Washtenaw was called upon to furnish two hundred and fifty troops, and the men were ready. They met at Ann Arbor, where they were kept in very uncomfortable quarters for a few days in the latter part of March, and then, upon receiving intimation that

the national government did not favor the action of Ohio, they received permission to return to their homes. They were again called out, however, and Morrell Goodrich, in a paper read before the Washtenaw Pioneer Society, has left a description of their part in the war, as follows:

"The Toledo war occurred in 1835. By general order, No. 1, of that year, Stevens T. Mason, acting governor of the Territory of Michigan, and Adjutant-General Larned, the cavalry company of this place, which was in full bloom and under command of Captain Peter Slingerland, commissioned by Governor Mason, myself holding the commission of first lieutenant of said company, by the same authority, was ordered to rendezvous at the hotel kept by my father in Ann Arbor, for general inspection, and for the purpose of arming and equipping ourselves for the defense of our frontier line between our territory and the state of Ohio, a dispute having arisen as to the original survey, whether the line that is now established was correct or not. The disputed territory embraced a strip of land some seven miles in width, extending west to the Indiana line. We met as above stated, were inspected and passed muster; but when the time came to advance upon the enemy, a difficulty arose as to the horse that I had employed in doing duty in our company. It belonged to my father, and he refused to let me have it, for he wisely said he could not afford to have so valuable an animal slaughtered or captured by the foes of our glorious territory, unless the authorities would become responsible for the full value of the animal. Our colonel informed the proper authorities of our situation, and very soon an order came to have the horse got in line. Accordingly it was equipped according to law, and the line was formed early in the morning. Two appraisers were appointed, viz.: my father and Mosely Maynard. The business of appraisal was through with in a hurry. The horse was numbered eighty-five. The company took dinner at father's house. We were immediately ordered to Ypsilanti to join a mounted company of that place. The number of that company was eighty-five. When we arrived at Ypsilanti we were ordered to consolidate the two companies. The question then arose (a very important one) what

to do with the extra set of officers. Colonel Owen Welch, who was then as young and vigorous as we were, as many of us at the time had reason to know, proposed the following plan: That the officers of each company should throw dice and the highest number thrown at three trials should decide the elections, and the men so elected lead their countrymen on against the brave Buckeyes in the terrible contest now looming up in the distance between the two contending parties. The first in order were Captain Peter Slingerland, of Ann Arbor, and Captain Forsyth of Ypsilanti. Captain Slingerland was elected by six dots. Then came my turn with the first lieutenant of the Ypsilanti company. I beat him by four dots. Ypsilanti got the second lieutenant, and Ypsilanti the ensign. That question settled, our colonel was transferred to the militia. Then came general order, No. 4, which was to promote our captain to major, to take charge of our detachment until we could join the rest of our brigade at headquarters at Monroe or Toledo. This made a vacancy in our ranks, and as a result I was promoted to the captaincy, and the balance of the officers were promoted for the same cause, and in the same way, by our commanding officers. There was only one more office to be filled, and that was done by the two companies. My impression is that an Ypsilanti man was appointed, but it might have been James Welch, of Ann Arbor; I am not sure.

"Our headquarters were on the east side of the river, in a hotel kept by Dr. Andrews. How proud and haughty (not to say insolent) we were that we came out ahead of the Ypsilanti boys. They appeared rather down-hearted, but whether it was caused by their failure to secure the prominent officers, or the terrible prospect before them, I can not say; but we cheered them up and gave them the best the house afforded in provisions, and a superabundance of *good* whiskey (not the forty-rod of the present day.) It had the effect to make them as well as us, valorous and remarkably courageous. We were gritty as hyenas, and boasted greatly of our ability to whip our cursed enemies, the Buckeyes, who were unpardonable trespassers on our soil—the very soil that our great congressmen had bequeathed to us and our

posterity. We would show them that we could whip them five to one. We would not leave a man of them to tell the awful tale to their friends, of their destruction; their braves should fall beneath our conquering heroes, and terrible should be the slaughter. Words like these fell from the lips of our noble chieftains, and were echoed back by the noble patriots, who composed the rank and file of our beautiful territory. Our country being rich in resources, the boys went their length in rations for that night at least. The next morning the major issued his first order, order No. 6. It was to this effect: Drilling the brigade from six to eight o'clock, and then from ten to twelve, then from two to four. This service continued only one or two days, as we were soon ordered to the front, or to the headquarters, then at Toledo. Our first day's march carried us to Knagg's tavern, ten miles west of Monroe, on the River Raisin. Our quartermaster, of course, went on in advance of our columns to prepare quarters for the night, for our own men, but no others. The officers had no reason to find fault with him, for he made ample provision for them. He obtained permission from Major Knaggs that the officers should occupy the house; the horses were to occupy the barn. He got good quarters for the men in a small field near the house and barn. Here they pitched their tents for the night, after receiving strict orders from myself not to touch a thing belonging to the major, not even the smallest thing should they appropriate that belonged to Major Knaggs. The major was present when the order was given and heard it. I was very explicit, and told them distinctly that should they disobey the order a most terrible penalty would be certain to follow. I said, should any be caught in the act of stealing from the major, or of doing any harm to him or his property, for any such misdemeanor, I should certainly report them to headquarters and have them court-martialed. The men gave three hearty cheers for the captain, all pledging themselves to obey my order to the letter. So I left them in charge of the ensign and lower officers until morning. The officers were provided with a bountiful supper by Major Knaggs at his own expense. Moses Rogers was second sergeant and

my orderly. He took care of my horse as well as his own. We all, officers and privates, fared as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

"Next morning we were all on hand at reveille, which took place at five o'clock. The first man I met after the roll was called was Rogers. I asked how matters were. He said that the quartermaster had furnished treble rations, the horses were getting fat, and that the cooks were preparing breakfast for all the officers and men, and that I had better eat with them, for they had been to a little extra trouble to get rations for the officers. I left him and passed on. The next man I met was Knaggs. He was in a terrible rage, and as mad as a hatter. I said, "Knaggs, what is up?" He said the boys of my company had stolen five or six swarms of bees that belonged to him, all his ducks and chickens, all his decanters, tumblers, with three or four casks of liquor out of his bar, and what else, God only knew. He said he would soon find them out and have them brought to justice. I said to him it could not have been my men, for they would not disobey my orders, especially after giving the charge I did last night, and which he heard. "It cannot be possible," said I, "but I will have the roll called after breakfast, and put them in line, and have them examined by Major Slingerland and yourself. I will also be present, and if we find any who shows signs of guilt, I will have him dealt with severely by a court-martial." This seemed to satisfy the old man for the time being. Very soon we were called to breakfast, and found that the quartermaster had made ample preparations, as the following bill of fare will indicate: Roast beef, roast pork, ducks, chickens, turkeys, geese, butter, honey, wheat bread and coffee of the first quality, were among the eatables. I asked the boys how they got all these extra rations. The only answer given to the major and myself was, that the commissary had furnished them. That officer being present, we questioned him. He said he did furnish a part of the whole of them, and pleaded in justification that the territory was rich and could afford her fighting men good rations. I related to him the charges made by Knaggs to myself. He said he would clear the company

from all such charges, "for," he said, "the militia have encamped near another tavern, about one mile above us, and they were caught stealing honey and chickens, and had even killed a fine ox that was owned by the tavernkeeper." I said that did not excuse the men under my command. If any of them were found guilty, the major and myself would certainly have them severely punished. At that moment Major Knaggs came in, and to my great surprise accused my men of stealing his honey, poultry, etc. He said the proof was plain enough, for they might be seen on the table. The commissary stated that he bought the beef, pork, and other eatables yesterday, and he could prove it by Hatch, the teamster for our company. Hatch said the commissary had stated the facts, and further stated he had been up to the other camp, and had King and a number of others up for stealing honey and other things, including ducks and beef. This rather cooled Knaggs down somewhat, but he said he would not be satisfied, until I had the company in line and had them all examined. I was entirely willing, and even anxious, that his desire should be complied with. I, of course, wanted to clear the boys, if not guilty, and was willing to do anything for them I could as their chief officer. So I ordered James Welch, my orderly, to form the company into two ranks, open file of three feet space, giving the major a good chance to examine each man. He commenced on the right of the company, and all went well until he came to one of the corporals, by the name of Wicoff. I noticed that his left arm and chest were badly swollen, the arm was a size or two larger than the other. Knaggs at that moment came up, and said we had at last got the right chap. I asked Wicoff what the matter was with his arm, and what means that swollen face, and what is the cause of this excessive roundity of person just at this time. He said, 'I was detained yesterday to guard the baggage wagon, with four others detailed for the same purpose under me. I became tired of riding on horseback, and tied my horse to the teamster's wagon, and got on the load with him; the wheels suddenly falling into a deep rut, I was thrown from the wagon, and struck on my face and left arm, causing extreme pain, and enormous swell-

ing of my chest. In fact, it came near killing me.' I said to him: 'I, for one, give great credit to your statement; but I fear the major will require you to prove it.' 'I do,' said Knaggs. I then called an orderly—Welch—to inform me whether Wicoff was detailed as he had stated. He said he was. Hatch, the teamster, being questioned, corroborated Wicoff's story. The four men who were detailed with him stated the same thing. This satisfied Knaggs. So the coast was now clear, and we finished the rear rank, finding no further evidences of disorderly conduct, and the matter ended satisfactorily to Knaggs.

"About that time, Captain Crane's detachment came past, bringing reports that the militia were stealing everything they could lay their hands on. So my company got clear for this time, and were ordered by Major Slingerland to mount and proceed forthwith to Monroe, which order was promptly obeyed. We arrived there about noon and took dinner in the courthouse square. The dinner consisted of the remains of the rations furnished by the commissary the day before, as I have stated, except the contents of Major Knaggs's bar. The men, the night before, by order of the commissary—a respectable man from Detroit, appointed by Governor Mason—ordered a guard of eight men to draw from Knaggs's bar its contents, and start business down by the side of the River Raisin. They obeyed orders, and deposited the liquor in a still place in the river, and there it lay safely until the line of march was taken up the next morning, and then it was carefully taken up out of the river, placed in one of the baggage wagons, and conveyed to Monroe, where the company dealt it out to the men for their grog rations at their dinner. Knaggs followed on the trail; but he was not any wiser, for he never found out about the liquor. Major Slingerland took the commissary in hand about the matter, but could get no satisfaction further than that he had given Knaggs an order on the territory for an amount that would cover the value of his liquor. So ended that chapter.

"From Monroe we were ordered to proceed immediately to the disputed territory on the line that divided us from Ohio. We arrived there on the evening of the day we left Monroe. On ar-

living there, our company formed a line in front of a tavern. The quartermaster went into the house to secure quarters for the officers and stabling for the horses. The landlord drove them out, not with the point of a bayonet, but with an axe; and ordered us from the premises, calling us rebels and traitors to the country. He said he would have the regular army called out to defend him and his property. But it was of no use to resist the invincible host from the Wolverine state.

"Orders were given, however, as usual, to respect the man's property, and our army was ordered to pitch their tents in the most convenient place that could be found. A strong guard was stationed to keep off the enemy and protect ourselves. The officers found quarters in the house, and the commissary furnished abundant rations for the officers, men and horses, from the landlord's cattle yards, roosts and granaries, all, of course, in accordance with army regulations. The landlord and his family were put under guard, lest they should pass through our lines into the territory of our enemies, and thus frustrate the grand objects and designs of our government, for we were aware of the fact that should the Buckeyes be notified of our extreme weakness (only one hundred and fifty strong) they might make a Bull Run advance on us and use us up. Captain A. D. Crane, with his Dexter braves, and another company, were far in the rear and unable to give us immediate aid, and we had to do the best we could under the circumstances.

"We kept our enemies under heavy guard that night. A picket guard was ordered out. A scouting party was also sent out. In the morning the scouts returned with the cheering news that it was all quiet at the front. They also reported that they were very fortunate in capturing many of our enemies. But I was so unfortunate as not to see any of the captured men. What a night that was for us poor officers and soldiers. Think of the blood that was shed and the awful carnage that followed such a terrible war. The fatigue resulting from our long marches was, of course, almost intolerable. The terrible conflicts with our foes, how they loom up in history! After this fearful night, we breakfasted on the remains

of beef, chickens, and honey, provided by our commissary the day before.

"We were soon ordered to mount and march in close columns, lest some of our men might straggle off and be gobbled up by the enemy. We were now in the enemy's country and orders came from Major Slingerland to make Toledo our headquarters, that being the place where our governor had made his headquarters. In due time, we arrived there and made our report to the adjutant-general. We soon went into camp upon the farm of Major Stickney, of the Ohio militia. He was grit to the backbone. He threatened summary vengeance upon our men if they were so presumptuous as to put a finger upon anything belonging to him. But his threat availed nothing with our invincibles. His barns were filled with hay and grain of all kinds. Our wornout horses gratefully acknowledged the kindness of our quartermaster in the ample provisions made for their wants, and with appetites almost unparalleled in the annals of war, resulting from long marches and short feed, they stowed away large quantities of the major's fodder, not thinking, I suppose, of the awful threats of the owner.

"While the men were engaged in removing the major's fodder from his barns to our camp, he with his rebel horde, consisting of about twenty men and boys, fell upon our men with pistols, pitchforks, clubs and other deadly weapons, but our brave boys, feeling the importance of the work before them, were invincible, and had but little trouble in keeping the rebels at bay. When one portion of our formidable army became fatigued, another force would be employed. This kind of skirmishing was kept up for a whole week, each day, until the major's forage was used up.

"During all this time our army was duly drilled, with scouts in the country to report the probable strength of the enemy. The reports were duly forwarded to headquarters by orderlies who were on duty day and night, and it is not yet known how many horses were killed in the great haste to give information to the commander-in-chief. This was all important, as it was feared that unless constant dispatches were conveyed to our army, the rebels would surprise us and an-

nililate our entire force. Thus we defended our beautiful country. But soon an adjustment of the matter was effected, and our noble army returned to their homes and their disconsolate families, without the loss of a single man or an ounce of human blood. But notwithstanding our bravery and the immense suffering from long and frequent marches, our government has entirely forgotten us in the bestowment of pensions, either in money or lands."

In this connection, while not strictly a part of the history of Washtenaw county, it may be interesting to note the final outcome of this war. The president of the United States was displeased with the action of Acting-Governor Mason, and in September, 1835, appointed to succeed him, John S. Horner, of Virginia, a young man who was ignorant of the people and the territory, and whose appointment was not recognized by the people of Michigan. While he assumed to exercise the rights of government, his actions were regarded as of no importance; and Michigan for a time had a dual government, that under Governor Horner, to which hardly anyone paid attention, although it was really the lawful government, and that under Governor Mason, who assumed to be governor of a state, whose admission to the Union had not yet been sanctioned by congress or the president. Horner attempted to popularize himself by making a trip through the state. He got no further west than Ypsilanti, however. Here he put up at a tavern kept by Dr. Andrews on the west side of the river, expecting to meet the principal men of the section; but when he stepped out on the veranda of the hotel to speak to the people, whom he supposed had assembled to do him honor, he found an audience which had robbed every cow in that part of the country of cowbells, and as there were not enough cows to furnish bells for the entire number, tin pans and every other device for making noise, were carried by those not fortunate enough to have cowbells. Those present say they never heard such a noise before, and hope that they never will again. The landlord pulled the governor inside to protect him from personal violence, but missiles were thrown through the windows and the governor remained all night in ter-

ror. Early the next morning he started back to Detroit, and this ended his trip around the state, which he soon left, recognizing that he was governor in name only.

The anomalous condition in Michigan, whose people claimed that it was a state, while the United States authorities regarded it only as a territory, could not long continue. Congress passed a resolution admitting Michigan as a state on condition that it resign the disputed territory to the state of Ohio, and in its place accept what has since been known as the upper peninsula. In pursuance of this act a state convention was held which has since been called the first convention of assent. This convention met at Ann Arbor on September 26, 1836, and the following delegates from Washtenaw county were members of the body: Seth Markham, Michael P. Stubbs, Marcus Lane, Ebenezer H. Conklin, George P. Jeffries, Elnathan Noble and George W. Glover. This convention refused by emphatic vote to accept the condition imposed by congress for the admission of Michigan as a state. The convention then adjourned. But a presidential election was coming on and people of Michigan naturally desired a voice in that election. Public lands were about to be distributed, and it would be an unfortunate thing, so they believed, if Michigan was not in the Union to partake of their distribution. The senators and representatives who had been elected to congress were naturally anxious to occupy their seats, and those having political aspirations were likewise eager for a chance at the federal patronage. The "Jackson Party" looked with more favor, of course, upon the action of a democratic president, than did the whigs, and a movement was soon on foot to hold another convention. The delegates to this convention were really never regularly elected. The convention originated in the caucuses of the democratic party, and represented that party almost exclusively. This convention, since called the second convention of assent, met at Ann Arbor on December 14 and 15, 1836, and adopted a resolution giving the assent of Michigan to the provision of the act of congress. This assent was recognized by the federal government as a valid assent, and Michigan was duly declared ad-

mitted into the Union by a proclamation of the president, dated January 26, 1837. At this second convention of assent, Washtenaw was represented by Nelson H. Wing, Salmon Champion, Jr., Nathaniel Noble, Lyman Downs, James Houston, Esek Pray, George W. Jewett, Solomon Sutherland, Samuel Denton, Samuel B. Bradley, Elisha Congdon, Stoddard W. Twitchell and Jesse Warner.

It will be seen that the final act on the part of Michigan necessary to be taken for admission to the Union was taken in the village of Ann Arbor.

CHAPTER V.

TRANSPORTATION. BUILDING OF TERRITORIAL ROADS —RAILROADS—INTERURBAN LINES.

The first transportation in Washtenaw county was by means of Huron river, and Huron river is put down on the maps of the early days as a navigable river. To-day it is not regarded as such, but in the old days flat-bottomed boats used to come up the river as far as Ypsilanti, although the larger ones did not come farther than Rawsonville. As has been seen in a previous chapter, most of the early settlers brought their supplies from Detroit by means of boats poled up the Huron river to the point called Snow's Landing, now Rawsonville. In 1829, a letter from a traveler published in the first paper ever published in Washtenaw describes the Huron river as "a stream navigable for boats of from five to ten tons to a place fourteen miles below here (Ann Arbor) called Snow's Landing, and with little expense it may be rendered navigable fifteen miles above." In August, 1833, the citizens of Ypsilanti decided to build a boat for the navigation of the Huron. The boat was built at a cost of one thousand three hundred and thirty-four dollars and fifty-four cents, and was called the "Enterprise." It made several trips between Detroit and Ypsilanti, and was able to carry about one hundred and fifty barrels at a time. It was never a profitable venture. L. Pratt, an officer of the vessel, on one occasion, wrote from Detroit that he had goods on board for Samuel Champion, Jr.

and Mark Norris, two or three tons for Truaxes at eighteen cents per hundred, a ton for Smooth Rock at twenty-five cents per hundred, that he was out of potatoes and had borrowed one dollar from Troop & Woolsey, that he had hired two hands, one at fourteen dollars per month, and the other at six shillings per day; and that he hoped to get to Flat Rock about May 23, 1834. A brick-maker finally chartered the boat for the brick carrying trade, and in December, 1834, the *Enterprise* was wrecked. As early as 1823 boats of twenty tons had come up the river as far as Rawsonville, and for some time after that Andrew Muir navigated the Huron river from Rawsonville to its mouth in a small boat, making frequent trips.

It was not until 1825 that a public highway was surveyed through Washtenaw county. In that year Orange Risdon surveyed a road from Detroit to Chicago, which ran through Ypsilanti and Saline and out of the county on section 33 of Bridgewater. A second road known as the territorial road was started in 1829, and its building has been described by General Edward Clark in the following well written reminiscences:

"In the summer of 1829, the opening of a territorial road through the counties of Washtenaw, Jackson and westward to the mouth of the St. Joseph river, was the subject of discussion by the people in the counties named. It was known to the parties that the federal government was engaged in making the Chicago road a military road from Detroit to Chicago, through the southern tier of counties in the territory. At that time the road leading west through the next tier of counties north, had its western end at Clement's farm, on section 24, in the township of Lima, in Washtenaw county, some seven or eight miles west of Ann Arbor. Believing that the land and other inducements were as good in the second tier of counties as in the first, an effort was made to have opened a competing road and draw a part of the emigrants to Michigan on a new route; at any rate to give them a choice. Mr. Botsford volunteered to go through from Ann Arbor to the Chicago road and post notices and call the attention of the people on the route to the importance of the subject, if notices were written calling a meeting at Ann Arbor. The offer was accepted.

the notices were written, and a meeting was held. It was resolved to petition the legislative council at its next session, to appoint commissioners and a surveyor to lay out a road. A petition was circulated and signed, it is believed, by every man on the contemplated route. The act was passed, and Orrin White, of Ann Arbor, Seeley Neal, of Superior, and Jonathan F. Stratton were appointed commissioners. Mr. Stratton was surveyor as well as commissioner.

"Early in January, 1830, the commissioners started from Sheldon's, on the Chicago road, and run the line of the new road west. When they reached Ann Arbor, a party of eight volunteered to go on with them to Grand river. Henry Rumsey, Samuel Van Fossen, Zenas Nash, Jr., William Hunt, Edward Clark, Mr. McCarty, Alexander Laverty and J. Bennett were the eight. They had provided themselves with an active yoke of oxen and a lumber wagon, a tent, blankets, provisions, rifles and axes. The object of the volunteers was to mark the road as fast as it was surveyed. The two parties kept together and spent the first night on the floor of Samuel Clement's log house in Lima. Here we took on all the hay we could, for this was the last settlement. Early the next morning the parties forded Mill creek and pushed forward. The volunteers soon found use for their axes and handspikes in felling trees and rolling them out of the road. The snow was about four inches deep, and the weather was very cold; but good progress was made each day, as the country was sparsely timbered. Each morning after breakfast, the teams went forward, and the teamsters would find a camping ground and start a small fire and wait till the parties came up, when the axemen would fell trees and cut them into logs ten or twelve feet long, place skids on the ground and roll three logs on them, then two, then one on top. Care was always taken to build the log heaps so that the wind blew lengthways of the logs. The snow was brushed off the ground and the tents pitched, the blankets spread, and the supper prepared and eaten with a relish. The evenings were spent in smoking, telling stories, and playing pranks upon each other. In this way the time was spent until the parties crossed the Grand river at the site of the city of Jackson.

This was as far as the volunteers had proposed to go. They found a body of a log house with a roof on it at this place. A Mr. Blackman, one of the commissioners' party, had entered some land here and built this house on it and left it in this incomplete condition. There was no 'chinking,' doorway, nor place for a window. A hole was soon made, and both parties took possession. A rousing fire was soon burning and the tents and spare blankets were hung up to break off the wind. The parties lay there two nights. The road was brought up to the east bank of the river. It was proposed to give a name to the place. For this purpose, on the second night, a 'convention' was organized and Judge Rumsey, one of the volunteers, was unanimously elected president. Here let me say the judge had served Washtenaw county in the legislative council, and was acquainted with parliamentary rules, and was of a genial and mirthful disposition. Soon after the president had taken the 'chair,'—a seat on a log,—a committee of three was appointed to propose a name for the place. As soon as the committee retired, that is, gone to the other side of the log heap, the president rose with all the dignity he could assume, and spoke in substance as follows: 'Gentlemen of the convention: You have appointed a committee to select a name for this place, and while they are absent permit me to make a few remarks. I am personally acquainted with you all. I know that at home you are gentlemanly in your deportment. You have each of you a nice sense of honor; but I have sometimes observed that when men of good standing at home are among strangers, their behavior is strangely at variance with their home conduct. Gentlemen, you represent Ann Arbor, you represent Washtenaw county, and let me beg of you, gentlemen, that on this interesting occasion you will not do anything that shall bring discredit to our village or county. When your committee has proposed the name of this place, and you have adopted it, some one may propose that it be received with cheers. If the cheers are ordered, allow me to request that they *may not be given so loud as to disturb the neighbors.*' As the nearest neighbor was more than thirty miles off, the remark brought down the house. The committee

returned and reported the name of Jacksonburg, which was accepted and adopted, and nine as wild cheers were sent up as fifteen men could give.

"One of the party had a violin, and a dance was next in order. Judge Rumsey and Mr. Commissioner Neal, being the oldest men, opened the ball. It soon became evident that there was a strife between the dancers and the fiddler which should get ahead. As the dancers wore stoga boots, the fiddler gradually went ahead, but the race was well contested, much to the amusement of the spectators. After taking breath and some refreshments—for this occasion had been anticipated and provided for—dancing was resumed and kept up until the small hours of the morning. That morning the volunteers were to part with the commissioners and their party and return home. After a few hours' rest, all were astir, when, upon inspection, it was found that the volunteers had only about three pints of flour left. They dare not call upon the commissioners for any of their provisions, for they had none to spare. Some water was procured, and the flour was stirred in a fryingpan and partly baked. The cake was divided into eight parts, and each man took his piece and ate it hot. This is all the food the party had to travel thirty odd miles on, and break a track in the snow. As soon as it was light enough to see, 'goodbye' was said, and one party started east and the other west. Of the volunteers, two were left with the teams having the tent, blankets, axes, etc., the other six started out in single file, each taking his turn to head and break track a mile. On reaching the top of the short hills, Van Fossen and Nash left the party, who moved too slow for them. They started off on a trot and were soon out of sight. When the party reached the pond on the west side of Lima, they found the two men sitting on a log nearly asleep, and badly chilled. They took some time and effort to arouse them. They had hurried on until they were warmed and fatigued, and sat down to rest. The wind swept across the frozen pond, cold and bleak, and it is probable if the party had not discovered them, that they would have frozen to death. It was long after dark when they were found. The most serious obstacle was the crossing of Mill creek, Lima

Center. The water was nearly waist deep, the night was cold. It was between the party and home. There was no going around it. It must be passed, and passed it was, and the pace increased. Disagreeable as is a cold bath in winter, and unpleasant as it is to have one's clothes frozen on him, no bad effects followed. At Clement's the same stream had to be forded again, but there the water was only knee deep. Some of the party remained at Clement's, and some went on with McCarty to his home. At each place a good warm supper and a night's rest put all right again. The next day all except McCarty reached Ann Arbor in time for dinner. The trip occupied six or eight days.

"In conclusion it may not be improper to say that in the following spring the road was used to such an extent and so many emigrants moved west of Ann Arbor on it, that the people who had made a home at Jacksonburg concluded that they would celebrate the Fourth of July in the good old-fashioned style. Gideon Wilcoxson, of Ann Arbor, gave an eloquent oration. About seventy persons sat down to a good dinner. Captain Alex Laverty, who had taken up his residence there, commanded the escort. Ann Arbor furnished the orator, marshal of the day, and part of the committee of arrangements, besides about a dozen citizens. The day was all that could be desired, and everyone who took part in the celebration seemed well pleased."

THE TERRITORIAL ROAD.

In 1829, a stage arrived at Ann Arbor from Detroit three times a week. It was the building of the Chicago and the territorial roads that side-tracked Woodruff's Grove and established Ypsilanti. The picture of the early roads given in the second issue of the *Western Emigrant* in a letter from the same Canadian traveler, whose letter in the first issue has proven of so great interest, is contained in his description of Ypsilanti. He says: "This place possesses some advantages over its competitors. One in particular I will mention. The United States has laid out a road leading from Detroit to Chicago, in the state of Illinois, that passes immediately through it. This is partly

finished by the government from Detroit twenty miles west to this place. A number of hands are now at work on the road and will, in all probability, keep pace with the settlement. It is of great advantage to the emigrant in the facility it affords for the transportation of goods from Detroit to the interior. You would be astonished to see the number of teams and persons that daily pass upon it to the west. At present, however, it is almost impassable on account of the quantity of rain that has fallen within a few days; and those who do travel it in its present state are lavish in their curses and imprecations they heap upon those who built the road, especially upon the men appointed by the United States to superintend its construction. A part of the road has been badly constructed. Large and long trees have been placed together in the center of the road and carefully covered with the soil from the sides, which soon, as it becomes softened by the rain, lets the wheels through to the timber, and if they pass through a crevice between the logs, a 'set,' as the teamsters say, is the inevitable consequence. In addition to the great inlet into the interior afforded by the Chicago road, the legislative council, who are now in session, have passed a law and appointed commissioners for the establishment of a territorial road to leave the Chicago road a few miles northeast of this village running thence in a westerly direction through the village of Ann Arbor, across the headwaters of the Grand river, through a part of the valley of the Kalamazoo, and from thence to the mouth of the St. Joseph river." The letter describes at length the dissatisfaction of a number of the people because two of the gentlemen who had been appointed commissioners to lay out this new territorial road resided on the route that it would probably take.

The commissioners appointed to lay out the territorial road were Seeley Neal, of Panama, Oregon White, of Ann Arbor, and Jehiel Ears, of Grand Prairie. They were appointed on the 4th of November, 1820.

In May, 1831, there were two daily stage lines leaving Ann Arbor every morning, passing through Ypsilanti, for Detroit. At Ypsilanti they intersected with a third stage line for St. Joseph

county; and not infrequently it happened that two extra stages arrived at Ypsilanti, loaded with passengers for the west. Emigration increased so rapidly that stage coaches hardly sufficed to carry the emigrants to the west.

RAIL ROADS.

In 1831 the Detroit & St. Joseph Railroad, or Michigan Central Railroad, as it afterward came to be called, was chartered with a capital of one million five hundred thousand dollars, to run directly through Washtenaw county, and through the villages of Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor and Dexter. This road was some time in building, and before it was completed or even much had been done on the construction it was purchased by the state, which completed the road to Ypsilanti in January, 1838. A railroad meeting was held at Ann Arbor in September, 1834, for the purpose of raising funds for the expenses of engineers to survey a route for a railroad across the territory. Nearly four hundred dollars was immediately subscribed, and the Emigrant of September 11, 1834, said, that after the meeting the required amount had been obtained. On September 18th, the paper stated that the engineers were proceeding with the survey, and that between Detroit and the Huron river they had met with no obstacles. The route struck the Huron river a half a mile above Ypsilanti, and between that point and Ann Arbor, it became necessary to cross the Huron several times; and the paper stated that this was, perhaps, the most difficult section on the route. Another railroad meeting was held in Ann Arbor on December 6, 1834, for the purpose of applying to congress for aid in the construction of the railroad across the peninsula. Edward Mundy was chairman of this meeting, and George Corselius secretary. They recommended the holding of a meeting for this purpose in Detroit, and the circulation of petitions. On the 5th of December, 1835, David Page, Edward L. Fuller, William R. Thompson, Charles Thayer and James Kingsley were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions to the capital stock of the road. Later stock subscriptions were opened at the Bank of Michigan in Detroit, at Mr. Andrew's house in

Ypsilanti and at Mr. Clark's house in Ann Arbor. The estimated cost for constructing the railroad from Detroit to Ann Arbor was one hundred thousand dollars, and the newspapers of that day argued that twenty five per cent. of the increase in value which the road would cause to the property in Detroit, Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor would build the road. On July 23d, the local papers stated that seventy thousand dollars had been subscribed at Detroit, one hundred thousand dollars at Ypsilanti, and nine thousand dollars at Ann Arbor. It was also stated that a large part of the stock taken at Ypsilanti had been subscribed by the capitalists from the east.

At the time when, in 1837, the state purchased the road and the charter rights of the company, the company had expended one hundred sixteen thousand, nine hundred two dollars and sixty-seven cents. The road was completed by the state to Ypsilanti in January, 1838, and the cost of constructing the section of the road between Detroit and Ypsilanti, including the purchase of locomotives and cars, and the erection of depot buildings, was about four hundred thousand dollars. The estimated cost at that time of constructing the balance of the road from Ypsilanti to St. Joseph was one million five hundred thousand dollars. The Michigan Gazeteer published in 1838 gives some idea of the amount of business done during the first six months of the operation of the road from Detroit to Ypsilanti. The receipts from January 10 to May 20, 1838, were twenty-three thousand, nine hundred and sixty-three dollars and fifty-four cents; from May 20 to July 18, 1838, the receipts were eighteen thousand, nine hundred and eight dollars and sixty-one cents. In this period of about two months nine thousand, seven hundred and ninety-six passengers had been carried, two million, eighty-six thousand, nine hundred and eighty pounds of merchandise, one thousand, one hundred and twenty-three barrels of flour, six thousand, seven hundred feet of lumber and two hundred, thirty-three thousand shingles. The Gazeteer continues: "There were at the last date, (July 18th), four locomotive engines in operation, five passenger and ten freight cars. The business was increasing upon the means of trans-

portation. The average weekly receipts for the six or eight weeks preceding the first of July was about two thousand, five hundred dollars. Up to the 24th of May, four thousand, five hundred passengers had been transported from Detroit to Ypsilanti, mainly emigrants, and about one thousand, six hundred to intermediate places, making six thousand, one hundred. An extension of the road is making from the depot in Detroit to the Detroit river through Woodward avenue, extending one thousand feet in the lower street each side of it. The road is constructing from Ypsilanti to Ann Arbor, and both improvements will be completed by the first of October, 1838."

The road was not completed, however, to Ann Arbor until October 17, 1839, and the celebration of the great event which had been planned for some weeks is thus described in the Western Emigrant:

"Last Thursday was a proud and happy day for Ann Arbor. Although the people of Michigan have great cause to complain of the outrageous inefficiency of those heretofore entrusted with the building of this road, and of the procrastination of the event which thousands finally had an opportunity of celebrating in an appropriate manner, yet all party feeling was now checked by common consent, and all were disposed to forget the delay in the general rejoicing and conviviality of the occasion. A more lovely day never dawned. Our Indian summer, as was anticipated, reigned in all its softness and deliciousness. All was gaiety and delight. People came from all quarters, to witness the arrival of the cars for the first time at our new and beautiful depot, and to aid our citizens in the reception and entertainment of their civil and military guests. At noon the cars arrived, bringing upward of a thousand visitors from Detroit. They were met at the depot by the committee of arrangements, who welcomed them through the Hon. James Kingsley, in a brief but appropriate speech. George C. Bates, Esq., on behalf of the common council of Detroit, made a felicitous reply, after which the procession formed and marched through the principal streets to the courthouse square, where a splendid banquet had

been prepared by Messrs. Clark and Petty, of the Exchange. Here the Brady guard pitched their tents, and a general interchange of good feeling between them and the Washtenaw guards followed. A detachment of the Pittsfield volunteer corps came in, and we should infer from their soldier-like appearance that the whole company would have been, as they were, an acquisition to the pageantry of the day.

"The dinner went off well, notwithstanding a burning noonday sun kept many from partaking. After the cloth was removed, a great many enthusiastic toasts were drank, which were the following:

"*'The first train from the city of Detroit—it brings with it a long train of pleasant reflections.'*

"*'The state of Michigan—Internal improvements necessary to the development of her abundant natural resources.'*

"*'Railroad and Canals—the business of months is now done in a day; if they do not lengthen our years, they enable us to live more in the same time.'*

"*'The Central Railroad—the Michigan link in the great chain from the seaboard to the Mississippi.'*

"*'Railroads and Steam-power—A Yankee's notion of the Utile cum dulce.'*

"*'The City of Detroit and the Village of Ann Arbor—Next door neighbors.'*

"*'The University of Michigan—Genius aided by science, the true source of all practical good.'*

"*'The West—The great west—an empire in itself.'*

"*'The Valley of the Huron—Beautiful by nature, a fit path for a beautiful track.'*

"*'Woman—Cupid's locomotive.'*

"*'City of Detroit—The commercial emporium of Michigan; its prosperity is identified with the general interests of the state.'*

"By George C. Bates, Esq., in behalf of the city of Detroit: *'The Village of Ann Arbor—Appropriately selected as the literary emporium of this beautiful peninsula. May the streams of learning and science gush from the surrounding hills as from the seven hills of the imperial site, refreshing and perfuming the whole land.'*

"The company broke up about three o'clock and the citizens of Detroit generally returned in

the cars that afternoon, gratified, we doubt not, with their visit."

The completion of the road to Dexter was the occasion of another celebration which took place on the Fourth of July, 1841, and has been described by Judge Alexander D. Crane:

"The 4th of July, 1841, was a day long to be remembered by the people of Dexter. Early in the morning of that day the people of the surrounding country came pouring into the village on foot, on horseback, in carriages and wagons, not only to celebrate the anniversary of the nation's birthday, but at the same time to celebrate the completion to our village of the Michigan Central Railroad. By nine o'clock in the forenoon a large concourse of people had assembled at the depot, awaiting the arrival of the cars, which were to bring the visitors from Ann Arbor and other eastern villages along the line of the road. We had but a few minutes to wait before the shrill whistle of the iron horse was heard, and instantly the train came in its grandeur and majesty around the curve into full view, and thundered up to the depot, when the air was filled with loud huzzas and shouts of welcome, and everybody was happy. The train brought a large delegation of visitors from the east, and as soon as it was stopped, the Washtenaw Guards (who were invited guests), about fifty strong, filed out of the cars and into line under command of their gallant captain, E. S. Cobb, who lost his life on the ill-fated steamer Erie, early in the following August. The guards were handsomely equipped, well disciplined and made a fine appearance. After marching to the bank of the river, near the bridge, where they fired a *fue de joie*, the captain placed himself and company under the orders of the marshal of the day, when a grand procession was formed, and, escorted by the guards and their band, marched to the place appointed for the exercises of the day and the occasion. Here they were welcomed by an eloquent and stirring speech from our much esteemed friend and neighbor, Hon. Samuel W. Dexter, which was responded to by Franklin Sawyer, of Ann Arbor. The Rev. Lorenzo Davis was the chief orator of the day, and gave us a very fine oration, suited to the day and the occasion.

"On this day everything was harmonious, and

everybody was happy and joyful, for we had been placed in communication by railroad with the city of Detroit, which communication was soon to be completed through Canada to the eastern states. The day passed off without accident, or anything to mar our happiness. The Washtenaw Guards remained with us over night, having brought their camp equipage with them for that purpose, and camped on the open space which now constitutes the village park, where they established a regular military camp. After guard mounting in the evening, the citizens were invited by Captain Cobb to visit the camp and witness the routine of camp duty. If I may be pardoned for so doing, I will mention one or two incidents that occurred to the guard during the night. In the middle of the night, when all the citizens were at their repose, one of the sentinels discovered fire issuing from an ash-house, which was contiguous to a very fine dwelling near the camp; and considering the dwelling to be in danger, the sentinel gave the alarm to the guards, whereupon the officers ordered a squad of men to repair to the fire with their camp pails and extinguish it. The men at once repaired to the well of the man on whose premises was the fire, but found the bucket locked, so they could get no water. Their efforts to obtain water aroused the man of the house, who raised his windows and peremptorily ordered them off his premises; but the guards, not willing to let the fire go unextinguished, went with their pails a distance of twenty rods or more, to a well where the bucket was not locked, and procured a sufficiency of water and extinguished the fire, thus saving the citizen's property from destruction.

"Along in the after part of the night some of the guards came to the conclusion a little milk punch was quite desirable, and that they could procure the requisite milk from some of the village cows that were lying on the green; so one of their number was detailed to go on a foraging excursion for the milk, and taking his camp pail he started forth; but the next question was, how to pass the guard, as he was not in possession of the countersign, and the sentinel had not been let into the secret of the enterprise. But, nothing daunted, he approached one of the sentinels on duty, who hailed, 'Halt! who comes there?' 'A friend.'

'Friend, advance and give the countersign.' He advanced to the point of the sentinel's bayonet, and holding up the camp pail to the sentinel, he said, 'So, bossy, so!' which was received by the sentinel as the countersign, and he passed without the line and went and found one or more cows, to which he gave the same countersign, procured his full pail of milk and returned to the same sentinel, and by the same token passed within the line. The boys had a good time with their milk punch, not forgetting the sentinel who had accepted the countersign."

The road was soon built to Jackson, and in 1846 it was completed to Kalamazoo. In 1846 the Michigan Central was sold by the state to a private corporation for \$2,000,000, and thus ended the first experiment in Michigan with the governmental ownership of a railroad.

Previous to this, however, many other roads had been projected, some of which were to come into Washtenaw county. Among them was the Monroe and Ypsilanti Railroad Company, incorporated in 1836 with a capital stock of \$400,000, to be built to connect the village of Monroe with the Central Railroad at Ypsilanti. This road was never built. The same year the Monroe and Ann Arbor Railroad Company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$300,000. This was to connect Monroe and Ann Arbor instead of Monroe and Ypsilanti, the rivalry of the two cities of Washtenaw county being thus shown at this early date.

In 1836 the Palmyra and Jacksonburg railroad was chartered, its route lying through Tecumseh, Clinton and Manchester, to Jackson. This road, unlike the other two roads chartered in the same year, was constructed and finally passed into the hands of the Lake Shore, and is now known as the Jackson branch of that road. Its capital stock was \$300,000, and the state loaned the company \$20,000 towards its construction.

The Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana road was completed through Washtenaw county in 1870. This also passed into the hands of the Lake Shore, and is known as the Ypsilanti branch of the Lake Shore and runs from Ypsilanti, through Pittsfield, Saline, Bridgewater and Manchester to Hillsdale. For the construction of this road Ypsilanti bonded herself for \$50,000. Hillsdale subscribed \$10,000

and all the villages and towns along the route subscribed large sums of money. About this time the supreme court of Michigan decided that aid voted by municipal corporations to railroad companies was unconstitutional in the celebrated case of the township of Salem, which had voted aid to the Detroit, Howell and Lansing railroad, but which had refused to issue the bonds. After this decision the various municipal corporations along the route of the Detroit, Hillsdale and Ypsilanti Railroad, as the road later became known, received back the bonds which they had placed in the hands of the railroad, with the exception of the city of Ypsilanti. The road offered to return these bonds on condition that the citizens of the city should take \$40,000 of railroad stock. The sum of \$20,000 was raised by the citizens for stock, and as soon as this amount had been paid up the company notified the city that the city's bonds had been sold to a man named Taylor in New York, and that the bonds must be paid in full. The city declined to pay and Taylor brought suit in the United States court. This suit dragged along for some time and finally went to the supreme court of the United States, which refused to follow the ruling in the Salem case and gave Taylor a judgment for the amount of his bonds, claiming that he was an innocent purchaser for value and should therefore be protected.

The Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Railroad was built from Toledo to Ann Arbor in 1878, and shortly afterward from Ann Arbor to South Lyon. Finally it was built to Howell, Owosso, Cadillac and Frankfort, and in a few years the line was straightened and South Lyons left out in the cold. Another straightening of the line left out Emory in this county. For the construction of this road a large amount of money was subscribed along the proposed route and the citizens of Ann Arbor were not backward in their contributions.

The Detroit, Howell and Lansing, afterwards the Detroit, Lansing and Northern, and now the Pere Marquette railroad, was built through the northeastern part of the town of Salem in this county in 1870. Salem had voted \$20,000 bonds to help this company along but the supreme court of Michigan, as we have seen, decided that this was outside the power of a township to do.

INTERURBAN STREETCAR LINES.

Hon. Junius E. Beal, who was one of the stockholders in the first interurban line built in Michigan, between Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti, read the following history of the interurban lines before the State Pioneer Society January 16, 1906:

As an evolution from the baby railroad running from a saw log in the woods to a mill on the river or harbor, the first interurban street railroad car crawled out of town into another drawn by a puffing steam engine which was built around the boiler so as to disguise it enough to make the rustic horse think it was only a woodshed on wheels, and not let his timid heart take fright.

In the summer of 1890 one of these useful but unpopular promoters dropped off the train at Ypsilanti and began to get a franchise for a street railroad between Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti. He got some people of those towns interested after a lot of urging and what seemed big stories of the traffic to be developed. For instance, he claimed that five hundred people a day would want to ride between the towns. After we had ascertained that the Michigan Central was only carrying forty people a day between Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti it seemed impossible. But he had us telegraph to the eight or ten roads then in operation in the United States to verify his rosy dream. To our surprise we learned they were building up large communication between towns which were near each other when they could offer frequent service and low fares. To our further surprise we afterwards found the promoter's estimate was below the number we daily carried, for over six hundred a day availed themselves of the convenience not long after the road was in operation, instead of the forty who took the Michigan Central. This was mainly because the service was every hour and a half, while the fare one way was ten cents instead of twenty-five on the steam railroad. It was greatly helped by the simple fact that, while Ann Arbor had three thousand boys and not enough girls, Ypsilanti had a thousand girls at the Normal and not enough boys. The street railway helped to restore the equilibrium, especially on Friday evenings, Saturdays and Sundays.

The road was to be built the seven and one-half miles from the business portion of Ypsilanti to the

limits of Ann Arbor for \$45,000. To illustrate how it was brought within those low figures the following details may be enumerated:

2,000 ties at \$0.50.....	\$10,000
500 tons rails at \$38.....	19,000
Grading	2,250
Trestles	2,000
Track laying	2,250
Fish plates and spikes.....	2,000
Equipment	7,500
	<hr/>
	\$45,000

The road having been built in the late fall, sometimes on frozen ground much had to be done later on the road bed, therefore over \$20,000 additional was put on grading, making necessary a second mortgage of \$20,000, the first having been for \$40,000.

At first it was thought to run the cars with naphtha motors, but the type of Porter enclosed steam motors so successful in the woods was determined upon as the safest and most reliable. Consequently the first equipment consisted of one Porter motor for \$3,750, and its headlight \$50, also its brakes for \$275. Then the two cars were \$1,000 each. When it got to running the expenses were \$35 per day. It might be added that there were no salaries for the president, secretary or treasurer.

A local electric street car line operated in Ann Arbor, and as the law at that time would not encourage one road having the right to run on another's tracks the city road kept the motor line out of the city, making them stop at the city limits and deliver their passengers to them. On the other hand, Ypsilanti welcomed the puffing, smoking dummy to its streets, and for the next few years the most of the city's growth and new buildings was on those streets where the motor ran.

In the country it ran on the highway, consequently horses, cows and chickens were occasionally offered up as sacrifices. Whether they were sometimes very old and driven on the track purposely or not by the owner, the road never had a suit, but always settled for the live stock. This

kept the good will of the farmers and they would turn out in the night or storm to help boost the motor back on the track.

In 1891, we bought a car twenty-eight feet long which was very large for those primitive days, from the Grand Rapids street railroad which had just equipped its Reed Lake line with electricity. The car cost us \$800, and it had such good trucks under it that they are still used under one of the freight cars of the D., Y., A. A. & J. electric road. The total mileage of those trucks must have been enormous by this time, as they have been in constant use for seventeen years.

To illustrate how old-fashioned we were in finance we had the idea that the mortgage bonds when issued should be paid when due, whereas the modern way is that, when due they shall only be refunded, and as much more added as can be sold. But, we innocently provided for a sinking fund which would nearly wipe out the loan by the date of its maturity. As that would make the operation of the watering pot too conspicuous our primitive methods have not been followed. However, there is this to be said about the water poured into railroad properties. They have increased so rapidly in earnings and values that even when watered heavily they have soon absorbed the liquids and become worth the previous fictitious valuations.

There were some interesting holdups on the company several times. At one time early in its history, the owners of a farm just outside of Ann Arbor wishing to sell it to the street railway began suit and got an injunction out which stopped the cars running. In a lively week of bustling the officials of the road got that farm taken into the city and the tracks moved over to the middle of the road two rods nearer the farm house than before, and the cars merrily rolling passed. Since then that farm has had all the benefits of the city.

Another time, when the owners of the road were holding all bonds themselves and in order to put the earnings into improvements agreed to hold the coupons and wait for their interest, one man thought he would not wait. So he sent his bonds to some Chicago brokers who at once de-

manded their interests on the bonds. This not being paid, they threatened to put the road into a receiver's hands by a certain date. Believing they would try to carry out the threat the directors applied for a receiver first and had the book keeper of the company appointed. Nothing more was heard from that hold-up.

After the consolidation of the Ann Arbor street railway with the Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti Street Railway the city lines were a drag on the company, especially in the summer time. As an experiment, arrangements were made to sell ten tickets for a quarter, good after 6:30 p. m. This caught the popular fancy for mark-down prices, and the open cars were packed every night with passengers who wanted to cool off before going to sleep. They brought their families and neighbors, using up their slips rapidly enough. The officers of the road found it did not cost more to run cars with sixty passengers bringing in \$1.50 a trip than three passengers at five cents, bringing in fifteen cents. In other words, the cutting in half of the fare made revenues ten times more.

We would commend these results to the Upper Peninsula railroads which keep on charging four cents when they could make more at two cents a mile.

The first electric car to be operated in Michigan, and the third one in the United States, was in Port Huron. It ran from the park on Military street to the bridge about one mile, and it was a Vandepode type of car with the motor and motor-men in the center of the car, leaving enough room at the end for four or five passengers. This was in 1886.

Just before the 4th of July, 1895, the electric road was opened to Mount Clemens. It inaugurated the large high-speed car, with heavy double trucks, and I believe it was the first in the country to do this. The road, it is said, was built hurriedly and cheaply, simply to sell to investors, but its popularity became at once so great that it became from the start a paying investment. Then it had to be entirely rebuilt with larger rails, heavier engines, larger feeders and trolley wires, and cars, all the old equipment having to be thrown away before it got worn smooth. It was too good a thing to sell. Even at that time elec-

tric power could not be transmitted far and twenty miles was regarded as the ultima thule of distance roads could be operated successfully. The transformers were waiting to be planned by the daring which would, without too great a loss, transmit a high voltage 250 miles, as at present.

It is a giant stride in ten years from a road which could only be twenty miles in length by the limitations of transmission and losses so large as to make it commercially unprofitable, up to today when you can go from Bay City to Cincinnati or Pittsburg, a distance of 300 miles of well graded electric highways connecting with 3,700 miles of electric railway, representing investments of \$110,000,000. It has made such a marvelous jump that even the courts have difficulty at times in keeping in view the fact that electric roads are simply highways. They may come back to the full meaning of it soon when arrangements may be made for individuals to drive their own cars over the tracks as wagons or automobiles go on the dirt roads. Gasoline is quite likely to run many cars in the future.

Detroit was a long time in getting electric cars, for the old horses took the bits in their mouths and stayed on, trudging between the tracks until pushed off. But a little bob-tailed single truck car came as an early inter-urban between Rouge River and Wyandotte in 1893. It was an early forerunner of the system to Toledo, just as the Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti road had been, three years before that time, of the road between Detroit and Jackson.

The great success of electrics has wrought a considerable change in the ideas of investors. For instance, in 1895, one of our officers talked with David Whitney about his buying some of the bonds to be sold for putting electricity on the road and building through to Detroit. This investor, who was one of the wisest in the state, refused to consider it a moment, saying no street railway could succeed unless it could get a large summer business to a lake or river resort. The road from Detroit to Ann Arbor would fail because during the best season for making money the students were away from Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti. Notwithstanding this, the bonds of

tractions now command premiums and within the next years are likely to be made legal investments for savings banks.

The first official trip of the motor was an eventful one. The members of the common council and newspaper men of the two cities were invited for a ride. They went out on the electric car to the Ann Arbor city limits where transfers were made to the steam motor. Fortunately, it did not jump the track on that excursion trip and it only set fire to one barn. But that was soon put out and the party was safely landed in Ypsilanti. Not wishing to run any more risks they were all returned home on the Michigan Central night train, declaring the road a success because no one was killed or even maimed for life. Trips were made regularly after that and six hundred passengers a day were carried.

There have been many consolidations. First the Ann Arbor street railway was taken in during the summer of 1895. Two years later it was sold to the Detroit, Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor Street Railway Company which increased the bonds from \$150,000 to \$600,000. In February, 1899, by improvements, extensions to Saline and rolling stock, it was bonded for \$1,000,000. Then when the Jackson division was built in 1901 the bonds were made \$2,600,000.

The road was fortunate in having J. D. Hawks, a former Michigan Central engineer, take it up and build it to Detroit, as his experience and railroad facilities gave him opportunities for purchasing rails, ties and equipment of the best and getting them quickly assembled. Much of the subsequent success of the road is due to him, as was much of it due on the start to the optimism and public spirit of Henry P. Glover, of Ypsilanti, who not only put in a large amount of money but the most of his time without any salary.

CHAPTER VI.

WILDCAT BANKING.

Washtenaw county in common with the other counties of Michigan, had its experience with

wildcat banks, and the credit of the origin of the scheme under which the wildcat banks were organized has been given to two citizens of Washtenaw, Samuel W. Foster and John Holden, both of Scio, millers, who applied to the Bank of Michigan in Detroit for a loan of money to buy wheat. The bank referred them to a broker who loaned them the desired money at a heavy discount. In order to save paying this broker heavy interests, on their return home they figured out a plan on which the wildcat banks were established. The legislature was petitioned for the passage of a law, and only four members of the legislature voted against it, two of whom were from Washtenaw, Alpheus Felch and Robert Purdy. These banks were to be banks of issue and the basis for their issue was to be the possession of thirty per cent of their capital stock in specie, and the redemption of their circulation was to be secured by mortgages on real estate. The effect of this law was that land recently purchased for \$1.25 per acre from the government was valued at ten and twenty times that amount. Judge Cooley has described the effect of this law thus:

"Any ten freeholders of the county must be poor indeed if they could not give sufficient security to answer the purposes of the general banking law. The requirement of the payment of thirty per cent of the capital stock in specie was more difficult to be complied with, but as the payment was to be made to the bank itself the difficulty was gotten over in various ingenious ways which the author of the general banking law could scarcely have anticipated. In some cases stock notes in terms payable in specie, or the certificates of individuals which stated—untruthfully—that the maker held a specified sum of specie for the bank, were counted as specie itself. In others a small sum of specie was put in and taken out, and the process repeated over and over until the aggregate of payments equaled the sum required. In still others specie with which one bank was organized was passed from town to town and made to answer the purposes of several. By the first day of January, 1838, articles of incorporation for twenty-one banks had been filed, making with the banks before in existence, the average of one to less than 5,000 people. Some of them were

absolutely without capital and some were organized by scheming men in New York and elsewhere, who took the bills away with them to circulate abroad, paying out none at home. For some, locations as inaccessible as possible were selected that the bills might not come back to plague the makers. The bank commissioners say in their report for 1839 of their journey for inspection: 'The singular spectacle was presented of the officers of the state seeking for banks in places most inaccessible and remote for trade and finding at every step an increase of labor by discovering new and unknown organizations. Before they could be arrested the mischief was done. Large issues were in circulation and no adequate remedy for the evil.' One bank was found housed in a saw-mill, and it was said with pardonable exaggeration in one of the public papers that every village plat with a house or even without a house, if it had a hollow stump to serve as a vault, was the site of a bank."

A bank was started at Lowell, a mile below Geddes saw-mill, one at Ypsilanti, one at Saline, one at Manchester, one at Sharon and one at Ann Arbor. The Ann Arbor bank was called The Millers' Bank of Washtenaw, and was situated on the corner of Broadway and Brown streets, and it is believed to have been the only bank of its kind in Michigan which was honestly conducted and paid up its indebtedness in full.

In the Michigan Gazeteer of 1838 the banks in Washtenaw were mentioned as follows: The Bank of Washtenaw at Ann Arbor, with \$500,000 capital; The Bank of Ypsilanti at Ypsilanti, with a capital of \$250,000; the Millers' Bank of Washtenaw at Ann Arbor, with a capital of \$50,000; The Bank of Saline, with a capital of \$100,000; The Bank of Manchester, with a capital of \$100,000; The Farmers' Bank of Sharon, with a capital of \$50,000; The Huron River Bank of Ypsilanti, with a capital of \$100,000; The Citizens' Bank of Michigan at Ann Arbor, with a capital of \$100,000; and The Bank of Superior, with \$100,000 capital. The aggregate capital of these banks amounted to \$1,350,000, which, it will be noticed, is much larger than the capital of the banks of Washtenaw to-day. An era of speculation ensued. In some cases where the stockhold-

ers of the banks had not sufficient land of their own, land not yet purchased from the general government was mortgaged as a basis for circulation. Fortunes were made in a few months. Cities and villages were platted for the purpose of raising the price of land to be mortgaged for the issue of more bank bills. In Washtenaw there were such villages as Boston, Newport, Saratoga, Wyndham and Sharon. The plats of these villages are still on record in the office of the register of deeds, but where are the villages? Men built fine houses and lived sumptuously. The Hon. Alpheus Felch, of Ann Arbor, was appointed bank commissioner in an effort to check these wildeat banks. To circumvent his investigation the bank founders attempted sharp practices. Specie boxes were filled with old scrap iron which was covered over with specie, and the commissioner was asked to take the mint number which was marked on the box. The fraud was exposed by dumping the boxes on the floor. Another trick tried was the procuring of enough specie for any one bank by a number of banks clubbing together; and the commissioner's route was ascertained by inquiries from him at various points, and after he had made an examination of the specie in one bank it was hastily repacked and hurried off to the bank he was next to visit. Soon Bank Commissioner Felch tumbled to this practice so that when he was expected to examine the Farmers' Bank of Sandstone he might suddenly appear at the Farmers' Bank of Sharon. The community ran wild with speculation. Farmers left their fields untilled. Mechanics stopped work. Merchants got out from behind their counters, and everybody embarked in the business of making a fortune. All prices were inflated. Soon the bubble burst and the speculators were left without a dollar and with heavy debts hanging over them. In the meantime, however, distrust of the wildeat bank bills became so general that the bills were taken only at a great discount, with the intention of passing them off immediately. The bills of different banks were taken at a different rate of discount. Merchants hired boys to hurry off to the banks of issue to exchange the bills they took in for bills in which they had more confidence. In 1839 it was estimated that there were over a million dollars of bills of insolvent

banks in the hands of individuals in Michigan. The Federal bankrupt law of 1841 permitted the speculators and others not speculators but who had been caught with bills of insolvent banks, to blot out their debts and begin once more the sure but slow method of building up a fortune by honest toil.

Since the days of the wildcat banks, Washtenaw has been blessed with banks conducted on honest business principles. It has been many long years since there has been a bank failure in Washtenaw county. There are only two national banks in the county which are banks of issue, but the state banks as well as the national banks have been conservatively managed, have answered all the requirements of state inspection and they have offered safety and security to depositors for many years, and in them the people have the greatest confidence. This confidence has been the growth of years of experience in the freedom from speculation on the part of the banks. The bank directors have been conservative in their action and judgment and possess the confidence of the community. The amount of deposits in the banks has been growing rapidly in recent years and now amount to many times the amount lost in the old days of wildcat banking speculation. The experience of those old days has led to the passage of rigid laws for the protection of depositors in banks and for the protection of currency; and the early license may be in some degree responsible for the security now possessed by the people of Washtenaw with regard to their banks. The various banks of the county are referred to in the histories of the different townships in which they are situated. Ann Arbor now has four banks, with a fifth bank just being organized; Ypsilanti possesses two banks; Chelsea, two; Manchester, two; and Dexter, Milan and Saline one each.

CHAPTER VII.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

This sketch of the Bench and Bar was written by the much lamented ex-Governor Alpheus Felch in 1880, and is revised only enough to bring

it down to date. As Governor Felch was a prominent member of the Washtenaw bar from 1843 to his death in 190—, and had been acquainted with its members before 1843, a sketch from his pen is of more value than one written to-day would be.

COUNTY COURT.

The first court established in Washtenaw county was that known as the county court. Its first session was held at the house of Erastus Priest, in the village of Ann Arbor, the third Monday in January, 1827, in conformity to an act of the territorial council, establishing the time and place for holding court in this county. Hon. Samuel W. Dexter, chief justice, and Hon. Oliver Whitmore, associate, appeared and constituted said court. David E. Lord was the clerk.

The following named answered to the call, and were sworn in as the first grand jury in Washtenaw county: Thomas Sacridier, Willard Hall, Jonathan Kirk, John Dix, Jonathan Ely, Josiah Rosencrants, Luke H. Whitmore, Henry Kimmel, Anthony Case, C. Osterhout, David Hardy, Isaac Hull, Samuel Camp, Alva Brown, Roswell Britton, Levi Hiscock, Joseph H. Peck, Andrew McInstry, Rufus Pomeroy, Levi B. Pratt, Jason Cross, E. W. Rumsey.

The Records of the clerk of the court state that "an appropriate charge was delivered to the jury, suitable to the occasion, by the chief justice."

O. D. Richardson was appointed by the court prosecuting attorney *pro tem* in the absence of B. F. H. Witherell, the regular prosecutor.

The first business transacted was the application of Nathan Thomas, John Allen and Jason Cross, for license to retail "strong or spirituous liquors," which ended the proceedings of the court for that day.

On Tuesday morning, on the assembling of the court, "Joseph W. Tong, O. D. Richardson and B. F. H. Witherell came forward and took the oath as attorneys and counsellors-at-law, in conformity to the rules of the court."

The venire issued to the sheriff for a petit jury was returned, and the following named persons answered to the call: Jonathan Train, Isaac Sines, William Eddy, Joseph Mayo, Thomas Chambers, Alexander Laverty, George W. Allen, Eldridge

Gee, Isaac Powers, Samuel Higgins, J. W. Bird, James Pulling.

Mr. Witherell made a motion in favor of the admission of Elisha Belcher as an attorney and counsellor at this court, and after discussion it was decided that he was not eligible. The next proceedings are thus recorded by the clerk:

"John Allen made application through his attorney for license to keep tavern. The court being satisfied that said tavern was necessary for the accommodation of travelers, ordered a license to be issued, Cyrus Beckwith and Martin Davis having entered into a recognizance with him.

"By order of the court, Nathan Thomas was permitted to receive a tavern license, James Pulling and Isaac Powers having entered recognizance with him.

"Also by order of the court, Benjamin J. Woodruff was permitted to receive a tavern license, William Eddy and Isaac Sines having entered into a recognizance with him.

"The following persons came forward and were sworn as witnesses to go before the grand jury: Martin Davis, Samuel Camp, David Hardy, Asa H. Reading, Samuel Higgins, Elisha Belcher, Erastus Priest, William Thrall, H. J. Burnham and Enos Ticknor."

A bill of indictment was found against Erastus Priest by the grand jury, for selling liquor in less quantities than one quart, without license therefor. The indictment was in the name of the United States. The court at once proceeded to try the case, the regular panel being accepted. B. F. H. Witherell appeared for the people and O. D. Richardson for the defendant. The following is the indictment.

"Michigan Territory, County Court of the County of Washtenaw.

At the January term in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, the Grand Jurors of the United States of America, enquiring in and for the body of the County of Washtenaw, aforesaid, upon their oaths present that Erastus Priest, late of the county of Washtenaw, aforesaid, yeoman, on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, at Ann Arbor, in the County and Territory aforesaid,

and within the jurisdiction of the County Court of the County of Washtenaw, aforesaid, did then and there sell for money, rum and wine by less quantity than one quart; he, the said Erastus Priest, then and there not having a license or permit to keep a tavern, against the peace and dignity of the United States of America, and against the Statute of the Territory of Michigan in such cases made and provided.

B. F. H. Witherell,

District Attorney."

Nicholas Mallett, Alva Brown, Samuel Camp, Martin Davis, Asa H. Reading, Elisha Belcher and Enos Ticknor were witnesses on the part of the United States, and David Brown witness for defendant. The clerk in his record adds: "The case was advocated ably by the respective attorneys. The jury retired about two hours and returned into court and said severally that the defendant was not guilty. A motion was made by the plaintiff's attorney that the prisoner be discharged; accordingly the motion prevailed and he was discharged."

This was the only case tried at this term of court. The only other business transacted was action on the application of Rev. William Page for a license to celebrate the rites of matrimony. The court being satisfied the credentials of Mr. Page were proper, granted the license.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The Circuit Court of the County of Washtenaw—a court established by an act of the legislative council of the territory, approved April 13, 1827, and presided over by one of the judges of the supreme court of the territory, held its first session in the county in November, 1829. It was presided over by Hon. William Woodbridge. Its last session appears by the record to have been held in June, 1833.

By an act of the legislative council, approved April 15, 1833, the judges of the supreme court were relieved from holding the circuit courts, and a circuit judge appointed for that purpose. Hon. William A. Fletcher was appointed to this office, and held the circuit courts here from 1833 until the territorial courts were superseded by

the judicial tribunals organized under the State Constitution. The same act, however, retained the old circuit organization, but changed its name to that of the Superior Circuit Court of the Territory of Michigan, and confined its jurisdiction mainly to the decisions of questions of law. This court continued to hold its sessions in this county until the territorial government ceased.

The first court held in the county after the organization of the state government, was the circuit court for the county of Washtenaw. The circuit courts of the several counties in the state were, by statute, required to be held by one of the judges of the supreme court of the state, and to the circuit embracing Washtenaw, with several other counties, Hon. William A. Fletcher, who had been appointed chief justice of the supreme bench, was assigned as presiding judge. The first term of said court commenced here November 8, 1836, and Judge Fletcher continued to hold terms until 1842, when he resigned the office. He was succeeded as presiding judge of this court by Hon. Alpheus Felch, who held his first term in the county in 1842, and continued to hold the terms until his resignation in November, 1845.

Judge Felch was succeeded by Hon. Warner Wing, who was appointed in November, 1845, and held the December term of the court in that year, but was soon after assigned to another circuit, and was succeeded in the Washtenaw circuit by Hon. George Miles, who was appointed in October, 1846, and held his first term here in December, 1846. He held the office until his death. He was succeeded by Hon. David Johnson, of Jackson, who held the courts here, under his appointment as judge of the supreme court, until the adoption of the new constitution of 1850, and the organization of the courts as therein provided.

The judges under the state organization who have been named, were all judges of the supreme court of the state, but under the provisions of the constitution of 1850, and subsequent legislative action, the judges of the circuit courts were elected in the several counties comprising the circuit to act as circuit judges only, and were not members of the supreme court of the state.

Hon. David Johnson was the first elected to

the office, and continued to hold the circuit courts for this county until the expiration of his term. His successor was Hon. Edwin Lawrence, who held the office from 1857 to 1869, when he was succeeded by Hon. Samuel Higby. Judge Higby held the terms until 1874, when he resigned, and Hon. Alexander D. Crane was appointed to fill the vacancy. He continued until 1876, when Hon. George M. Huntington was elected and served until 1882, when Hon. Chauncey Joslyn was elected. In 1888 Judge Edward D. Kinne was elected judge of the circuit, and has been re-elected ever since, his last election, in 1904, being by acclamation.

SUPREME COURT.

In addition to the courts already named, sessions of the supreme court were held here annually, until the statute requiring it was repealed and the sessions discontinued. These terms were held by Hon. George Morrell, chief justice, and Justices Epaphroditus Ransom, Charles W. Whipple and Alpheus Felch.

CHANCERY COURT.

An independent court of chancery was established in 1836, and sessions were held in this county until the court was discontinued in 1847. Hon. Elon Farnsworth was the first chancellor, but resigned in March, 1842, and Hon. Randolph Manning was appointed in his place.

DISTRICT COURT.

A court denominated the District Court of the County of Washtenaw was organized under the act of the legislature, and Hon. Benjamin F. H. Witherell appointed judge. He held the first term of this court in Washtenaw county in April, 1843, and the last in March, 1846, when the court was discontinued by act of the legislature.

COUNTY COURTS.

By an act of the legislature, approved May 18, 1846, county courts were established in the several counties throughout the state, but the act

was soon afterward repealed. Under this act Hon. Charles W. Lane was elected county judge for Washtenaw county, and held the office until his death. Hon. Edwin Lawrence was his successor, and held the terms of the court until it ceased to exist.

PROBATE COURT.

The probate court of the county of Washtenaw has existed from the first organization of the county. The judges of probate who have presided in this court are as follows:

Bethuel Farrand, first judge of probate, was appointed in 1827, and held the first term of the court April 5th of the same year.

James Kingsley, elected in 1828 and re-elected in 1832, serving two terms.

Robert S. Wilson, elected in 1836.

George Sedgwick, elected in 1840.

Samuel P. Fuller, elected in 1844. Died before the expiration of his term.

Elias M. Skinner, appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Fuller.

Churchill H. Van Cleve, elected in 1848.

Chauncey Joslyn, elected in 1852.

B. F. Granger, elected in 1856.

Thomas Ninde, elected in 1860.

Hiram J. Beakes, elected in 1864, and re-elected in 1868.

Noah W. Cheever, elected in 1872.

William D. Harriman, elected in 1876, and re-elected in 1880 and 1884.

J. Willard Babbitt, elected in 1888, and re-elected in 1892.

H. Wirt Newkirk, elected in 1896.

Willis L. Watkins, elected in 1900.

Emery E. Leland, elected in 1904.

THE BAR OF THE PAST.

The bar of Washtenaw county has ever been a subject of pride among her citizens. Some of the best legal minds, fairest logicians and finest orators of the age have practiced before her courts, many of whom have claimed a residence in the county. In reviewing the history of the bar it must be borne in mind that as the prosperity and well-being of every community depends upon the

wise interpretation, as well as upon the judicious framing of its laws, it must follow that a record of the members of the bar, to whom these matters are generally relegated, must form no unimportant chapter in the county's history. Upon a few principles of natural justice is erected the whole superstructure of civil law tending to relieve the wants and meet the desires of all alike. Where so many interests and counter interests are to be protected and adjusted, to the judiciary is presented many interesting and complex problems. But change is everywhere imminent. The laws of yesterday do not meet the wants and necessities of the people of to-day, for the old relations do not exist. New and satisfactory laws must be established. The discoveries in the arts and sciences, the inventions of new contrivances for labor, the enlargement of industrial pursuits, and the increase and development of commerce are without precedence, and the science of law must keep pace with them all; nay, it must even forecast events and so frame its laws as will most adequately subserve the wants and provide for the necessities of the new conditions. Hence the lawyer is a man of the day. The exigencies he must meet are those of his own time. His capital is his ability and his individuality. He can not bequeath to his successors the characteristics that distinguished him, and at his going the very evidences of his work disappear. In compiling a history of the bar one is astonished at the small amount of material for a memoir of those who have been so intimately connected with and who exerted such influence on the country's welfare and progress. The peculiarities and personalities, which form so pleasing and interesting a part of the lives of the members of the bar, and which constitute the charm of local history, are altogether wanting. Unlike the fair plaintiff in *Bardell vs. Pickwick*, there has been no painstaking sergeant to relate "the facts and circumstances of the case." The court records furnish the facts of the existence of each individual member of the bar, but the circumstances surrounding and giving interest to the events of his life and work are wanting.

The great prominence occupied in history by the bar of Washtenaw county is well known and

universally acknowledged. The names of Kingsley, Mundy, Fletcher, Miles, Wilcoxon, Hawkins, Skinner, Fields, Danforth, Douglass, Walker, Sedgwick and others will always reflect credit upon the bar of this county.

Elisha Belcher came to the county in 1825, and practiced law in its courts for six or seven years, when he went further west. He was not considered a brilliant lawyer. He was the first attorney in the county.

James Kingsley came to Ann Arbor in 1826. He was a fine speaker, good advocate and an honest man. The name of "Honest Jim" was worthily bestowed.

Gideon Wilcoxon came from Elbridge, New York, in 1827. He was a man of fine presence, an honest man, and considered the best attorney in the county at an early day. Before a jury he was almost irresistible.

Marcus Lane was another attorney of 1827 who settled in Ann Arbor, but afterward moved to Ypsilanti. Mr. Lane served in the legislature and was a member of the convention of assent to the new boundary line of the state.

George W. Jewett was from the state of Ohio, and settled in this county in 1829. His practice was not very extensive; and as a justice of the peace he attained more distinction than as an attorney. He died in 1840.

Olney Hawkins came to Ann Arbor in 1832, from Detroit, where he studied law with Judge Witherell. He was a man of fine legal abilities and a man of influence in the community.

John Allen studied law with Judge Kingsley and was admitted to the bar in 1832. He is well known as the first settler in Ann Arbor. When the California gold fever broke out, he emigrated to that "land of promise" and there died.

Calvin Smith was also a student under Judge Kingsley, and was admitted to the bar in 1832. After being admitted to the bar he removed to Dexter, where he practiced his profession and served as justice of the peace. In 1835 he was elected a member of the legislature but died before taking his seat.

Elias M. Skinner was the first attorney in Ypsilanti, and settled there in 1825. He was a good attorney, an honorable man, and was prosecuting attorney some years. He died in Ypsilanti.

Jonathan E. Fields was from Massachusetts, and was a brother of Judge Fields, of the United States Supreme Court. He settled in Ann Arbor in 1833, where he practiced his profession a few years and then returned to his native state. He was an excellent lawyer.

Norton R. Ramsdell was a New York man who removed to Ann Arbor in 1835. In his native state he was a licensed preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church, but concluded that he was better adapted to the law than to the ministry, he pursued a course of study, was admitted to the bar, and came west to practice. He was regarded by his colleagues as well as the community, as a good lawyer, one who excelled as an advocate. He died in Ann Arbor.

Robert S. Wilson came from Allegany county, New York, in 1835. He was a man of ability, and knew how to influence a jury. He was judge of probate in this county one term. In 1855 he removed to Chicago and afterward served many years as one of the police justices of that city. He died early in 1883.

George Miles was also from Allegany county, New York, and came to Ann Arbor about the same time. He was a lawyer of more than ordinary ability, well posted in every department of law, and died here in 1850, as one of the judges of the supreme court.

George Sedgwick came to Ann Arbor about the year 1835. He was a good lawyer and served as judge of probate in this county one term. He removed to Chicago in 186—, and died there some years after.

James M. Walker studied law with Judge Miles and was admitted to the bar in 1847. After practicing his profession for some years in Ann Arbor, he removed to Chicago, where he occupied a leading position as an attorney. He died in January, 1877.

Samuel T. Douglass was a resident of Ann Arbor and a member of the Washtenaw county bar two years. Leaving Ann Arbor, he went to Detroit, and has since become one of the most noted lawyers in the state. After leaving, he often returned to try some important case in the courts of the county.

Justus Goodwin was a lawyer of some merit and practiced in the courts of this county at an

early day. He was a member of the legislature for one term.

George Danforth came to Ann Arbor about the year 1835. His practice was not very extensive, but he was a man full of wit and managed to keep all about him in good humor. He died here about the year 1856.

Origen Richardson was admitted to the bar at Ann Arbor. He removed to an adjoining county, but often returned and attended cases in the courts of this county. He has been lieutenant-governor of the state.

Among other members of the early bar was Sylvester Abel, an excellent man, of fair abilities as a lawyer, and who was honored with many public offices. Richard G. De Puy, a young man of good legal ability, an excellent advocate, and a loyal man, who gave his life for his country in the War of the Rebellion. Daniel S. Twitchell, a graduate of the university, and a man of more than ordinary ability; Claudius B. Grant, a highly educated man of splendid ability who is now justice of the supreme court and who has been honored with many offices; John I. Thompson, an ex-postmaster of Ann Arbor, and a successful attorney of Milwaukee; Norvill E. Welch, A. V. McAlvey, Oliver W. Moore, Richard Beehan, Calvin H. Chase, Caleb Clark, Edwin E. Clark, Thomas C. Cutler, Edwin Lawrence, Donald McIntyre, Ezra C. Seaman, John L. Tappan, C. H. Van Cleve, A. D. Stephens, M. D. Howard, George M. Danforth, Homer H. Finley, William S. Palmer, H. W. Stevenson, John N. Lucas, J. M. Martin, John C. Greening, Sibley G. Taylor, Edwin Thompson, Edward L. Maynard, T. J. McDonnell, Charles D. Coleman, Erastus Thatcher, George Cummin, John W. Young, L. D. Godfrey, E. P. Pitkin, Robert P. Sinclair, B. T. O. Clark, Charles Holmes, Jr., Charles M. Woodruff, John Carpenter, P. M. Eaton, Seth E. Engle, D. O. Church, George U. Skinner, Walter A. Buckbee, Charles W. Lane, George Fuller, Thomas H. Marsh, Thomas L. Humphreyville, Edward Mundy, Calvin Townsend, Levi Townsend, Isaac A. Holbrook, Julius C. Smith, Edward R. Chase, Edward Slawson, Grove Spencer, Amos W. Blodgett and Edwin F. Uhl.

THE BAR OF 1880.

All that has been said of the bar of the past can with equal propriety be said of the bar of 1880. It numbered among its members some of the best legal minds in the state, and, as a whole, ranked with any county of its size in Michigan. The oldest member of the bar in this county in 1880 was Elijah W. Morgan, who came here in 1829, and was admitted to practice in the courts in 1832. Mr. Morgan was a well read man, of sound judgment, and was authority in all cases affecting the title to lands. He always gave some attention to the real-estate business. The following were the names of the attorneys doing business in the county in 1880, together with their place of residence:

Ann Arbor.—Hiram J. Beakes, John L. Burleigh, Byron W. Cheever, Noah W. Cheever, Charles D. Coleman, D. Cramer, Mr. Corbin, Frank Emerick, R. E. Frazer, Eugene K. Frueauff, Mary E. Foster, Alpheus Felch, James B. Gott, John N. Gott, Bradley F. Granger, William D. Harriman, Henry R. Hill, Zina P. King, Edward D. Kinne, A. W. Hamilton, Joel W. Hamilton, Edwin Lawrence, J. F. Lawrence, Patrick McKernan, A. McReynolds, James McMahon, Elijah W. Morgan, James H. Morris, O. L. Matthews, Frederick Pistorius, Tracy W. Root, A. J. Sawyer, J. C. Knowlton, John Q. A. Sessions, L. F. Wade, Henry C. Waldron, E. B. Gidley.

Ypsilanti.—E. P. Allen, J. W. Babbitt, D. C. Griffen, Albert Crane, S. M. McCutcheon, D. B. Greene, Franklin Hinckley, Fred A. Hunt, C. Joslyn, C. R. Whitman, Thomas Ninde, Howard Stephenson, Clarence Tinker.

Chelsea.—William E. Depew, David B. Taylor, George W. Turnbull, Michael Lehman.

Dexter.—Alexander D. Crane, James T. Honey, James S. Gorman.

Manchester.—A. E. Hewett, A. F. Freeman, Ezra B. Norris.

Saline.—William B. Gildart, Frank E. Jones.

THE BAR OF 1905.

Ann Arbor.—John W. Bennett, S. W. Beakes,

Philip Blum, Thomas Bogle, Arthur Brown, W. H. Butler, Martin J. Cavanaugh, William G. Doty, John L. Duffy, Eugene K. Frueauff, Andrew E. Gibson, William D. Harriman, H. H. Herbst, Frank E. Jones, T. D. Kearney, Zina P. King, Edward D. Kinne, Jerome C. Knowlton, John F. Lawrence, J. C. Lewis, Glen V. Mills, W. H. Murray, E. D. Norris, H. W. Newkirk, Frederick Pistorius, W. S. Rainey, Andrew J. Sawyer, Andrew J. Sawyer, Jr., J. Q. A. Sessions, F. A. Stivers, C. T. Storm, G. W. Sample, B. M. Thompson, W. W. Wedemeyer, Mrs. Mary Collins Whiting, Charles A. Ward.

Chelsea.—James S. Gorman, John Kalmbach, Bert B. Turnbull, A. W. Wilkinson, and H. D. Witherell.

Dexter.—James T. Honey.

Manchester.—A. F. Freeman, F. M. Freeman, A. J. Waters.

Milan.—George S. Wright and John F. Herley.

Ypsilanti.—E. P. Allen, John W. Brening, Lee N. Brown, Darwin C. Griffin, William B. Hatch, Frank Joslyn, John P. Kirk, William S. Putnam, Tracy L. Towner, Joseph W. Webb.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE WASHTENAW COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The following history of the Washtenaw County Medical Society was read before that society in 1903 by Dr. William F. Breakey:

"The present society had its inception in a call for a meeting of the physicians of Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti, issued about the middle of June, 1866, which meeting was held in Ann Arbor the June 27th following, at which time this society was organized, or, perhaps, I should better say re-organized, as this was not the first medical organization in the county. Indeed Washtenaw was the first county in the state to establish a county medical society. The territorial society organized in 1819 had the authority conferred by the territorial government to grant and revoke licenses to practice medicine, and to deter-

mine the qualifications of candidates for practice, and also fitness of medical students to enter upon the study of medicine. The territorial society likewise granted to licensed physicians in any county, on application, the right to form a local society. 'Thus—June 12, 1827,—permission was granted Doctors Cyril Nichols, Rufus Pomeroy, William Kittredge and Daniel Low to form a Washtenaw county medical society.'

"I have an old time-worn folio paper given me after graduation in 1859 by Dr. Denton, who held the chair of theory and practice of medicine and pathology in the university from 1850 to 1860. It is entitled: 'Medical Ethics Compiled and Abridged by the Ann Arbor Association of Physicians from the Code Adopted by the National Medical Convention in 1847, Philadelphia.'

"The circular is made up of abstracts and quotations from the code of ethics, followed by a "Tariff of Pecuniary Acknowledgments" adopted by the association. This paper bears no date but it evidently was published between 1847 and 1851, as an item in the tariff reads: "Visits in the county after dark, or in the village after bedtime, double." Ann Arbor ceased being a village and became—by incorporation—a city in 1851.

"Just when this association was organized, or whether by the doctors authorized in 1827, I am unable to learn, nor when it died or the causes which led to its untimely end. I have been unable to find any record of its transactions. Its purpose to maintain rational medicine and ethic principles, and to require some entrance qualifications of medical students, is evident in the paper quoted. It is a fair inference that it left some latent seed which germinated in the conception of the present society.

"The constitution of the existing society says:

"Article II.—The objects of this society shall be the advancement of professional character and medical knowledge, and the elevation of and encouragement of zeal, emulation and friendly intercourse among the members of the profession.

"Article IV.—It shall be considered a dereliction of duty for any member of this society to admit into his office, as a student of medicine, any person who shall not first present a certificate of qualification as provided in Article VI.

"Article IX.—The Code of Medical Ethics of the American Medical Association shall be adopted by the society.

"Two classes of members were provided for—active and honorary. Among its charter members were Dr. Alonzo Palmer (its first president), Dr. Abram Sager, Dr. Albert B. Prescott, Dr. Henry S. Cheever, Dr. William Lewitt and Dr. William F. Breakey, of Ann Arbor; and Dr. Francis M. Oakley, Dr. Edward Batwell and Dr. John W. Babbitt, of Ypsilanti. These were followed within a year by many others. In its list of members was to be found the name of nearly every regular and reputable physician in the county, and of many of those within contiguous counties, while its honorary members included many prominent physicians and surgeons.

"The meetings of the society were held quarterly. No departure from this plan was formally authorized, but when Dr. Gibbs was president monthly meetings were held. The original plan was to hold two meetings in Ann Arbor—usually the winter and spring meetings—a June meeting in Ypsilanti and a fall meeting in some other part of the county. The society aimed to enlist the interest of all its members, particularly to bring into active relations and within reach of its influence, all practitioners of medicine.

"The proceedings of its meetings while formal were very democratic. All were doctors. No distinction existed other than is always spontaneously accorded to merit. The humblest, youngest and most modest were made to feel at home in the society, and encouraged to contribute to its work and welfare. The reading of several short papers rather than long essays was encouraged, thus giving opportunity to more of its members to contribute to the interests of the meetings. Numerous reports were made of cases in practice, with brief discussions in which all were invited to participate. Among the important subjects discussed by the society in its early years was that of criminal abortion. The action of the society, formulated in a resolution prepared by Dr. Sager, was referred to the state society with the recommendation that that body present it to the state legislature, and this expression was the

means of securing immediate legislation. That the society had the courage of its convictions was shown by the fact that one of its members, against whom charges were being prepared, withdrew before they could be preferred, thus saving the member's expulsion. He moved from the county but was subsequently repeatedly arrested, charged with the same crime, and though he several times escaped conviction, he finally served a term in the state prison for causing death by criminal abortion.

"The society secured the analysis of numerous much advertised proprietary medicines, and exposed their worthlessness. In this creditable work Dr. Silas H. Douglass, Dr. Albert B. Prescott and Dr. Preston B. Rose were chiefly active. Various scientific investigations—physiologic, pathologic, pharmacologic and therapeutic—were undertaken and many valuable papers and important contributions to medical literature of the time were presented. Among them, as samples, and quoting from memory, were "Diseases of the Cord and Placenta;" "Case of Simultaneous Intra and Extrauterine Pregnancy;" "Ophthalmia Neonatorum;" "Case of Delivery by Cesarean Section"—one he found the first reported in the state, by Dr. Abram Sager, papers on "Consumption," "Climate," "Paralysis," and others by Dr. Alonzo B. Palmer, and papers of much interest then on the climatology of New Mexico, Colorado and the higher altitudes of the Rocky Mountain range in that latitude, also in North Carolina, with discriminative observations of the class of cases benefited, and the need for care in gradual elevations by Dr. Henry S. Cheever, studied when trying to arrest his own tuberculosis disease, which proved fatal. Dr. Oakley and Dr. Batwell contributed many interesting and valuable papers, practical and helpful to physicians, and both ingenious in mechanical devices for surgical appliances, a qualification of much value at that time when instrument makers were not as numerous and near as now. Papers and addresses were also given by Doctors William Warren Greene, Alpheus Crosby, Samuel G. Armor, Frothingham, MacLean, Sewell, Howell, Abel, Dunster and others.

"But valuable as were these contributions of

investigation and practice, they were hardly more establishment of a territorial road to leave the beneficial to members of the society than was the social commingling and the opportunities to know and appreciate the individual characteristics of fellow practitioners and to observe that in supporting a brother physician in proper conduct they were supporting the profession of medicine as a whole and tending to maintain that high professional esprit de corps essential to the success of organized effort.

"The more recent work and contributions of living members the limits of this paper do not afford space to even mention by title. It is no disparagement to any that may be overlooked. Valuable work has been done under the presidencies in successive order of Doctors Georg, Darling, Gibbs, Vaughan, Carrow, Dock, Noy, Huber, Warthin and Peterson.

"Among the practical things accomplished in the direction of securing better fees for public service was the adoption of a schedule of fees by the board of supervisors of 1874 for post-mortem examinations and for coroner's inquests (excluding chemical analysis for poisons). A committee of the society, consisting of Dr. Webb, Dr. John Knapp and your historian, went before the board representing the importance of careful findings, the responsibility attached to such examinations, and testimony involving interests of property, personal liberty and life, in addition to risks of infection of operators, and presented a schedule of fees. The fees adopted by the board were fair and reasonable for the time, ranging from \$5 for ordinary inspection of cadaver with reference to testifying as to cause of death; \$10 each for section of thorax or abdomen and examination of their viscera; \$15 for section of skull and examination of brain; \$20 for examination of any two of these cavities; and \$25 for all of them. These fee bills for ordinary local inquests were quite generally kept in different parts of Michigan and other states, but, unfortunately, after a few years boards of supervisors—whose rules are not like the rules of the Medes and the Persians—declined to be bound by the rules of their official predecessors, and they claimed as a reason for not adhering to this

schedule of fees that in so many cases the doctors found it necessary to examine the contents of the chest, abdomen and skull, and did not always find the cause of death then, but charged the whole schedule of fees. It is not improbable that there was some ground for the action of the board.

"The society has had various stages of prosperity and adversity—of enterprising zeal, and decline of energy. Some earnest differences arose that divided its members in positive opposition at the time and enlisted the sympathies of the profession at large and furnished the laity opportunity to ask: 'Who shall decide when doctors disagree?' Time has removed most of the actors in the little drama, and in the dim retrospect the remembrance seems almost amusing in the sidelights cast during the lapse of more than a quarter of a century.

"No history of the society would be complete without mention of the break in its ranks on the introduction of homeopathy into the university. As it divided the faculty of the department of medicine and surgery and the members of the state society, it is not strange that the subject should have aroused as great interest in the home society as it did in the profession of the state and throughout the country. The secession of members of the faculty and the formation by them of the Ann Arbor Academy of Medicine followed. The academy was denied representation in the meetings of the American Medical Association at Buffalo the following year, through a protest from this society. Later the faculty was glad to make use of the attitude of this society, supported by the state medical society, to induce the regents to relieve the department of medicine of many of the most obnoxious features of the relations at first established. The contention led to better feeling at the time, members on both sides no doubt failing to apprehend the real position of those differing, and each claiming to be actuated by the highest regard for the good of the profession and the university. Like the shield in the fable the situation had two sides. Fortunately, members of the society were too wise not to recognize established facts and too sensible to permit such a situation to destroy the usefulness of the society.

and the controversy has long since been a closed incident.

"Many of its members have served their communities in public office with fidelity and credit. Doctors Webb, Ewing and Howell represented their districts and the county in the state legislature, while others have rendered services on the boards of education and public health. Doctors Batwell, Breakey, Cheever, Dunster, Ewing, Garigues, MacLean, Oakley, Owen, Palmer, Prescott, Rose and Smith served in the Civil war from 1861 to 1865, and Doctors Bourns, Owen, Nancrede and Vaughan in the war with Spain.

"Its roll of honor of those who have answered the last call and paid the debt of nature grows larger year by year. Naming them from memory, but not in the order of their departure, I place in this memorial record Doctors Armor, Ashley, Babbitt, Batwell, Benn, Bigelow, Cheever, Crosby, Chamberlain, Douglass, Downer, Dunster, Ewing, Fairchild, Frothingham, Garigues, Gates, Greene, Halleck, E. Hall, Daniel Hall, Hawxhurst, Helber, Howell, Kinne, Lewitt, Lyster, Loomis, Oakley, Palmer, Post, Rexford, Root, Sager, W. B. Smith, Elias Smith, Van Tyne, Voorhies, Wells, Webb and Zimmerman. There may be others who have been overlooked in the preparation of this history.

"It is an honor to have known them and to have been associated with them in professional work. Of the charter members I believe only Dr. Prescott* and myself survive. The story was told of Thaddeus Stevens when so old and helpless that he had to be carried up the steps of the capitol to his seat in congress, that he asked the two vigorous young men who bore him: "Boys, I wonder who will carry me up when you are dead?" I trust Dr. Prescott will continue in faithful service for many years yet, and while I do not attempt much sprinting on foot or desire service on standing committees, I hope to be able to share in the history the society will continue to make, as long as possible; so

*When I remember all the friends so long together,

I've seen around me fall like leaves in wintry weather,

I (do not) feel like one who treads alone some banquet hall deserted,

Whose lights are fled, whose garlands dead,
and all but him departed.'

for I renew my mouth and keep in touch with the profession in the presence of these zealous younger doctors, the intention of whose young professional blood is to keep up the circulation of the society till they, in turn, give it over, healthy and prosperous, to their successors. Its purposes are large—to do good for the profession, for its members and for the public. A society no more than an individual can not always secure immediate results of its labors. But its ideas, its hopes and its facts of scientific demonstration can be recorded. It can enter its protests against vice, error and quackery, and sometime, sooner or later, achieve success."

* Dr. Prescott died February 25, 1905.

CHAPTER IX.

THE PRESS.

Six years after the first settlement was made in Washtenaw county a weekly paper was started at Ann Arbor, and unlike most first ventures this pioneer paper continued to live for a number of years, although at various times its name was changed from the Western Emigrant to the Michigan Whig, and from the Michigan Whig to the State Journal, and from the State Journal to the Michigan State Journal; and it continued in existence until during the Civil war. For six years this paper had the field in this section to itself, and it was conducted with considerable ability, with a great deal of acrimony and with exceedingly small attention to local news. A glance at old newspaper files will show that the local papers of the early part of the last century were conducted on very different lines from the local papers of to-day. Politics, of course, furnished

the principal part of the topics for discussion, and practically all the local news contained was reports of conventions, and, as a rule, the name of every delegate present was published. A big fire destroying a large portion of the town might be dismissed with three lines, when a town caucus was worth a column. A fire hundreds of miles away was worth much more from a news point of view than a fire at home. It was apparently assumed that everybody knew what was going on at home, and what they desired in their papers was information of what was going on abroad. When a president's message was issued a whole paper might be given up to its publication, the paper containing not a line of type excepting the advertisements and the message. As far as a locality was concerned, a paper published hundreds of miles away ought to have proven as interesting as papers published at home. Local news found in these newspapers is usually found in the shape of letters sent by some traveler who has visited the village and written his friends, who have forwarded the letter to the paper for publication. The local paper of seventy-five years ago used the shears constantly, and most of its contents were previously published in eastern papers. But its editorial columns were strictly original and its comments were usually caustic. No term was too opprobrious to be applied to a political opponent. No virtue could be discerned among the politicians of opposing parties. No mugwumps were tolerated in those days. As soon as one campaign closed the editor was preparing for the next. It usually took him weeks and even months to get in the election returns from all over the country, and you would hear months after the presidential election how some little town hundreds of miles away, casting two or three hundred votes, had gone at the election. Items of news which, if they had happened in the county, would have been dismissed absolutely, were given with considerable attention to detail if found in eastern newspapers. But, while the east set the fashion for news, it hardly did for politics. This was the editor's own. The speeches of his favorite orators in congress would be given in full, and pages would be published concerning the doings of congress even when unimportant

matters were up for discussion. The early editor had a hard time of it. He did not expect cash for subscriptions. He expected anything that he could get. He liked potatoes, and took them when he could get them. He had no lack of cordwood, and occasionally when he could borrow a horse he would drive out into the country on a collecting tour, taking what farm produce he could pick up in return for subscription to his paper. In the villages often the editor would deliver his own papers, carrying them from house to house in person; and yet he was usually looked upon as an important man in his community and his editorial expressions had more weight than the editorial expressions of to-day. Usually all public meetings, when some question of common interest was up for discussion, saw to it that the editor was on the committee that had in charge the settlement of the question involved. The editor never got rich, but somehow he managed to exist, and as a rule he died in harness, not leaving the editorial chair for some more remunerative pursuit. It was these old time editors who gave rise to the opinion so long held that editors had no business ability, but it was these same old time editors who did much to build up American character and to foster the love of freedom, who stood up for the public schools when public schools were young, and who, while they did not enrich themselves, aided materially in laying the foundations of the fortunes of others. The old time editor was a printer. His sharpest editorials were composed at the case, and it was the type and not the pen that was used in preparing the philippics which studded the editorial column.

THE WESTERN EMIGRANT.

The first number of the *Western Emigrant*, the first paper published in Washtenaw county, was dated at Ann Arbor, October 18, 1829. Its subscription price was three dollars a year and its published advertising price was \$1.25 per square for the first insertion and 25 cents for subsequent insertions. It said, "Country produce taken in payment for the *Emigrant*, if delivered." This paper was issued by Thomas Simpson. Very little is known about this pioneer editor, and

for only five weeks did he continue in charge of the *Emigrant*. The first number of the paper contained as its first article the Declaration of Independence. Articles on hemp and tobacco completed the first page. There was not a line of local news in the paper unless a letter should be called such, written by a Canadian traveler and giving a description of Washtenaw county. Its first editorial starts out with the assertion, "It shall be the constant aim of the editor to promote correct principles and exhibit impartial information relative to the merits and qualifications of candidates for office." Further than this he promises to treat of foreign wars and legislative acts. This editorial indicates the field occupied by the papers of that period. Judge Samuel W. Dexter, even before the publication of the first number of the first paper in Washtenaw, addressed a letter to the editor to find out how the paper stood on Freemasonry; and the editor replied that his paper was open to an investigation of both Freemasonry and Antimasonry. This may account for the fact that Judge Dexter bought the paper after five weeks of publication, and then there was no doubt as to where the paper stood on the Masonic question. Other articles in this first number were of a moral and religious nature, such as "Entrance Upon the World," "To the Young Husband," "Choice of a Wife," "Hatred Reproved," etc. The advertisements, however, are of the greatest interest as indicating the condition of the village at that period. L. Hawley, Nash & Co. advertised that their distillery would be in operation December 1, 1829. Two weeks later, it may be stated here, the ownership of this distillery was changed to Samuel Camp and L. Hawley. A select school for young gentlemen and young ladies is advertised by T. W. Merrill, A. M., late instructor in Academical and Theological Institute, N. Hampton, N. H., and Moses Merrill, late teacher in a select school, Albany, New York. "Reading, spelling, mental arithmetic, modern geography and English grammar are taught for two dollars and a half a quarter; including writing, practical arithmetic, ancient geography, history, philosophy, chemistry, logic, astronomy, the higher branches of mathematics, composition and decla-

mation for three dollars; and including Latin and Greek for four dollars and a half. Board may be obtained for one dollar a week." Castle Southerland advertised a new gunsmith's factory. John Allen & Co., on the corner of Main and Huron streets, advertised a new general store, and concluded with asserting that they pay the highest price for hides, beeswax and tallow. E. Clark advertised for a boy of fifteen or sixteen to serve in a store; and Israel Branch advertised apple trees for sale. In the second number of the *Emigrant*, A. & D. B. Brown advertised new goods received from New York; and G. & C. Prusica advertised their tannery.

On December 22, 1829, Thomas Simpson published his valedictory, saying that the paper in the future would be under the direction of John Allen and Samuel W. Dexter. Accordingly, on December 30th, the paper appeared with a strong Antimasonic salutatory. That its troubles began early is shown by the following squib: "We would inform our antimasonic friends, and from the present mutilated appearance of our subscription list we doubt having many others, that we have many interesting matters to present them." On January 20th the *Emigrant* states that eighty of its subscribers had withdrawn, and makes the following touching reference to them: "With many who have withdrawn their names from this paper we were on most friendly terms. They were our neighbors, a few of them have borne with us the heat and burden of the day in the first settlement of our county. In our wanderings through the then wilderness the same buffalo robe has been our bed, the same blanket our covering." But the *Emigrant* continued to pour hot shot into the Masonic camp. In January of 1831 John Allen retired from the ownership of the *Emigrant*, which was then published by Samuel Dexter, with Allen, Dexter and Corselius as editors. George Corselius was the real editor, that is to say, he did most of the writing, and Dexter, of course, insisted on the constant promulgation of his Antimasonic notions. Before the end of the year John Allen retired from all connection with the paper, and a short time afterward George Corselius became publisher as well as editor. He

changed the name to the Michigan Emigrant and advocated whig principles; and on December 4, 1834, again changed the name to the Michigan Whig. This change in ownership from Mr. Dexter to Mr. Corselius seems, however, to have been more nominal than real, for while Corselius claimed in the paper to be its sole owner, the Antimasonic principles on which the paper was founded having become unpopular, when the change of name from the Michigan Emigrant to the Michigan Whig was made in the absence of Mr. Dexter, on that gentleman's return he emphatically dissented from the change of name in an editorial signed by his own name; and, as a sort of a compromise, the words "Washtenaw Democrat" were added, the paper becoming the "Michigan Whig and Washtenaw Democrat." On September 3, 1835, Mr. Corselius sold the Whig and Democrat to George W. Wood & Co., who changed its name to the State Journal.

THE STATE JOURNAL.

In a salutatory the new editor of the State Journal says: "The political character of the State Journal shall be truly republican. It will maintain the rights of the states on the one hand, and the integrity of the Union on the other, by seeking to confine both parties to their respective sphere of action. Our humble friends shall at times be exhorted in the cause of equal rights, of civil and political liberty, of true republican principles, and of the constitution, in opposition to the ultra doctrines, new fangled theories and novel interpretations of the new school democrats who now occupy the chief place in the synagogue." After about eight weeks George W. Wood became the sole owner of the paper and in April, 1836, it was purchased by Dr. F. Drake, who ran it for a year. In March, 1837, Edwin Lawrence became its editor and publisher, and proposed to make the paper politically independent. He proved to be an able editor, and in May, 1839, sold the paper to Franklin Sawyer, Jr., who changed its name to the Michigan State Journal, and advocated the election of Harrison to the presidency. Mr. Sawyer sold out to T. M. Ladd, but continued to be the editor until 1841,

when he was made state superintendent of public instruction. In March, 1842, Edwin Lawrence again became editor, and in February, 1844, George Corselius was editor. The paper was now sold to L. C. Goodale and S. B. McCracken, and Mr. McCracken disposed of his interest in 1846 to Mr. Goodale.

THE ANN ARBOR ARGUS.

The second paper to be published in Washtenaw county was the paper now known as the Ann Arbor Argus. Its original name was the Michigan Argus and its first number was issued on February 5, 1835. It was a little more than half as large as it is now. The first publisher was E. P. Gardner, a man of ability, and who, while he used a caustic pen, was less liable to villify his political opponents than most of the editors of that day. His paper was started as an organ of democracy, and for more than seventy years of its life it has continued to be such an organ. In 1840 a stock company purchased the Argus and put it in charge of Orrin Arnold. Shortly afterward it was Arnold and Powell, and then, in six months, Arnold and Smith. Then its name was changed to the Free Democrat. This change was displeasing to the original proprietors, who were also displeased with the principles advocated by the Free Democrat, the party about this time having split on matters of state issue; and Cole and Gardner started a new paper in 1844, which they called the Michigan Argus. This paper was afterward united with the Free Democrat under the ownership of Cole & Gardner. The split in the democratic party growing out of what was called judicial reform, which sought to set aside the circuit courts, became so intense that the subscription list of the Argus at one time dropped to fifty subscribers; but the paper continued stanchly to express its disapproval of the so-called reform, which led about eighty democrats in the village to march up to the polls and vote against Governor Felch, who was then a resident of the village and running on the democratic ticket. The Argus survived judicial reform, and in July, 1854, Cole & Gardner sold out to Elihu B. Pond, who continued sole editor and

proprietor until December, 1878. Mr. Pond made the paper one of the leading papers in the state. He was born in Wilmington, New York, July 15, 1826, and came to Michigan in 1835 with his parents; and before his connection with the *Argus* published a paper in Coldwater. He was a member of the Ann Arbor school board for many years, was state senator, county clerk, warden of the Jackson prison, and in his later years justice of the peace, one of the most painstaking and careful justices ever in Michigan. He was the first president of the Michigan Press Association and was a warm friend of the university, giving much of his time to the advancement of its interests. In December, 1878, John N. Bailey of New York became proprietor of the *Argus*, which he sold in June, 1886, to Samuel W. Beakes. The latter sold a half interest to E. J. Morton in October, 1886, and the old Washington hand press on which the paper had hitherto been published gave way to a modern newspaper equipment, and the paper moved from the third story to the ground floor. On Mr. Morton's retirement on account of ill health, the firm became Beakes & Curtis, and shortly afterward, in 1894, Beakes & Hammond. D. A. Hammond, who thus came into Washtenaw journalism had been superintendent of the Charlotte schools and was at this time a member of the state board of education. For a couple of years Mr. Hammond leased his interest to Thomas W. Mingay, the paper being run by Beakes & Mingay. In October, 1898, the *Argus* was united with the Ann Arbor Democrat, then published by Charles A. Ward, under the name of the Ann Arbor Argus-Democrat, a corporation being formed with S. W. Beakes, D. A. Hammond and Charles A. Ward as incorporators.

In November, 1898, the first number of the Ann Arbor Daily Argus was issued. For the first few months it was a six column folio, and later, when an Ypsilanti edition called the Ypsilanti Daily Argus was started, it became a six column quarto. In February, 1899, Mr. Ward sold his stock to Eugene K. Frueauff, who, in April, 1900, sold to Hugh Brown. In April, 1900, the papers and plant were leased to the Ann Arbor Printing Company for two years. In Feb-

ruary, 1902, this lease was surrendered and the publication of the papers continued by the Democrat Publishing Company, whose stockholders were Messrs. Beakes, Hammond and Brown. In October, 1905, Mr. Beakes sold his interest to Hugh Brown, who now became president of the company with D. A. Hammond as secretary-treasurer. In January, 1906, Hugh Brown purchased the interest of Mr. Hammond. The company publishes the Ann Arbor Daily Argus, the Ann Arbor Argus-Democrat and the Ypsilanti Sentinel-Commercial, the two Ypsilanti papers having been purchased and combined.

ANN ARBOR COURIER.

The Ann Arbor Courier was originally called the Peninsular Courier and was started on June 18, 1861, by C. G. Clark and W. D. Woolsey, as a Union republican paper. In December, 1861, David C. Holmes became a partner, the firm name being Clark, Woolsey & Co., and the paper was consolidated with the Ypsilanti Herald under the name of the Peninsular Courier and Ypsilanti Herald, the latter part of the name being dropped after two months. Mr. Woolsey and Mr. Holmes entered the army and Mr. Clark became sole proprietor, selling the paper in 1865 to Dr. A. W. Chase, who changed its name in 1866 to Peninsular Courier and Family Visitant. Dr. Chase devoted much of his attention to his celebrated receipt book which attained world-wide fame and had an immense circulation, and with it he built up a large printing plant which he sold September 3, 1869, to Rice A. Beal, of Dexter, whose business energies soon made the Courier known throughout the state, and who pushed the sale of Chase's receipt books until the profits on their sales reached seventy-five thousand dollars a year. Mr. Beal was one of the leading republican politicians of the state and came near being nominated for governor. He was a maker of governors, senators and congressmen. Upon his death in 188—, the paper became the property of his son, Junius E. Beal, who continued its owner until he sold out to the Ann Arbor Printing Company, which formed a combination of all the papers in Ann Arbor. J. E. Beal had purchased

the Ann Arbor Register, uniting it with the Courier under the name of the Ann Arbor Courier-Register. On the failure of the Ann Arbor Printing Company in April, 1902, the publication of the Ann Arbor Courier-Register and the Washtenaw Times, the Courier-Register being a weekly, and the Times a daily, was continued by Charles Johnson, receiver, who placed Otto Hans in charge. The Kinne Paper Company in ———— 1903, sold the paper to the Ann Arbor Times Company, with R. L. Warren, editor and Manager, and its publication still continues as the weekly of the Ann Arbor Daily Times.

ANN ARBOR REGISTER.

The Ann Arbor Printing and Publishing Company was organized in 1872 with Alvin W. Chase president and superintendent, James C. Watson vice president, Zina P. King, secretary, Henry S. Dean, treasurer, and Sedgwick Dean and Henry Krause the other directors. This company, in December, 1872, started the publication of the Ann Arbor Register, with Zina P. King managing and local editor, and Edwin Lawrence political editor. The paper was republican in politics and was started in opposition to Rice A. Beal, the editor of the Courier. Dr. Chase, who had sold the Courier to Mr. Beal, was the first manager of the new publishing company and issued "Dr. Chase's Second Receipt Book." Mr. Beal soon sought to enjoin the publication of this receipt book as well as the publication of the paper, and for a time its publication was stopped. Dr. Chase disposed of his stock, and Henry S. Dean was made president and manager, until he sold out in August, 1880. He was succeeded by B. J. Conrad as superintendent, with H. B. Myrick as editor. About 1882 the paper was sold to Dr. George E. Frothingham, who, not getting wealthy by its publication, the Courier and the Register being all this time in a deadly combat, disposed of it to Kendall Kittredge, an excellent newspaper man from Eaton Rapids. Mr. Kittredge soon took into partnership on the newspaper S. A. Moran, under the firm name of Kittredge & Moran, and upon Mr. Kittredge's death S. A. Moran succeeded to the ownership of the

paper, which he continued until in 1899 he sold it to Junius E. Beal, who united it with the Courier under the name of Courier-Register.

LOCAL NEWS AND ADVERTISER.

A number of papers by the name of "News" have been at various times started in Ann Arbor. The Local News and Advertiser was first issued July 21, 1857, by S. B. McCracken. It was independent in politics, but on the 25th of August, 1858, it was purchased by Lorenzo Davis, who made it a republican paper. In January, 1859, the name was changed to Ann Arbor Local News, and in August of that year E. A. Burlingame was associated with Mr. Davis and the name again changed, this time to Michigan State News. It was forced to suspend publication in 1863.

ANN ARBOR DEMOCRAT.

The Ann Arbor Democrat was first issued September 12, 1878, by John L. Burleigh and was, as its name indicated, a democratic paper. Colonel Burleigh was a politician of some prominence who, at one time, represented this district in the state legislature. Later he moved from the county, and the last heard of him he was an alderman in Brooklyn, New York. In January, 1879, B. Frank Bower and Louis J. Lesimer united with Colonel Burleigh in the publication of the paper. In November of that year Mr. Lesimer retired from the firm and Mr. B. Frank Bower's interest was purchased by his brother, Henry E. H. Bower. Henry E. H. Bower was a bright newspaper man with a fearless pen and a penchant for short items. From the time that he became connected with the Democrat he was in fact the Democrat. Colonel Burleigh moved from Ann Arbor about 1880 and Mr. Bower conducted the paper alone until his sudden death in 188—. He was succeeded on the paper by his sister, Emma E. Bower, who proved that a woman could run a local newspaper as successfully as a man could. Miss Bower continued to conduct the paper until after her election as great record keeper of the Ladies of the Maccabees. For a short time, dur-

ing the somewhat numerous changes in ownership which followed Miss Bower's sale of the paper, the paper became an advocate of republican principles, but this was soon remedied, so far as its subscribers were concerned, by the ownership of Charles A. Ward, the paper becoming more strongly democratic than ever. Mr. Ward, after about two years of ownership, during which it was organized into a stock company with nearly all the stock under his own control, united the paper with the Ann Arbor Argus, in October, 1898; and soon thereafter sold out his interest in the combination. He was, at the time, state senator from this district, and was the man who secured the passage of the one-quarter of a mill university tax.

WASHTENAW POST.

The Washtenaw Post was the first German paper to be published in Washtenaw county, and was started by Louis J. Lesimer in October, 1879. It proved a great success from the start and was ably edited by Mr. Lesimer's wife, a very talented woman. Upon Mr. Lesimer's death in 189—, Mrs. Lesimer continued the publication for some time with Herman Hartwig Dancer, a graduate of a German university, as editor. About 1892 a second German paper was established by Paul G. Sukey, called the Hausfreund. Mr. Sukey was a graduate of several German universities, a gentleman's son without the slightest idea of the value of money. He was a talented writer and the rivalry between him and Mr. Lesimer became very bitter. Finally Mr. Sukey purchased the Washtenaw Post and united it with the Hausfreund under the name of the Hausfreund and Post. In 1895 Mr. Lesimer became sole owner of the Hausfreund and Post. Then Lesimer and Paul succeeded to the ownership, and within a short time thereafter Alfred J. Paul became the sole owner. The paper again came into the hands of Mr. Lesimer, who finally sold it to Eugene J. Helber, who united it with the Neue Washtenaw Post under the name of Washtenaw Post, the original name of the first German paper in the county. Mr. Helber had started the Nene Washtenaw Post about 1894 in

bitter opposition to the Hausfreund and Post published by Mr. Sukey, and had finally attained a larger circulation for his paper than any other German paper had hitherto had in the county. His paper, most of the time, was a strong advocate of the republican party, although Mr. Helber had originally been a democrat. He became one of the most earnest workers in the republican party. The Washtenaw Post still continues under his editorship.

ANN ARBOR DAILY NEWS.

The first issue of the Ann Arbor Daily News was on November 23, 1879, and the proprietors who attempted to educate the people of Ann Arbor into taking a local daily were Henry W. Rouseup and Gustave A. Tanner, two young men from Ohio. This paper was a five column folio and its local news articles were somewhat of a sensational character, so much so that at one time the paper was in serious danger of being mobbed by the students of the university. After a brief period Rouseup and Tanner sought new fields and the daily passed through numerous hands until it died under the administration of G. W. Halford, after less than three years of existence.

EARLIER DAILY PAPERS.

Numerous attempts at starting daily papers had been made in Washtenaw county. At one time the Michigan Argus issued a small daily, about 1840. After a brief period a small morning daily called the Morning Chronicle was issued. In the later seventies Francis Stoefflet issued a four column daily, called the Daily Times, with a circulation of four hundred. Various other unsuccessful attempts at starting daily papers have been made at various times. The competition of the Detroit papers, which have always maintained experienced correspondents in Ann Arbor, has been such, combined with the light advertising patronage, as to make daily paper ventures unprofitable.

ANN ARBOR DAILY TIMES.

The first successful attempt at starting a daily paper in Ann Arbor was the Ann Arbor Daily

Times, which was established in 1890. The money for this paper was put up by Henry W. Glover, of Ypsilanti, a capitalist who was the principal owner of the new motor line which had been established between Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor, and the Times was intended to represent both cities. The editor and business manager was Fred C. Brown, who was one of the most versatile writers ever connected with Ann Arbor journalism. It was well for the Times that Mr. Glover was a man of means for, although an excellent local paper was published from the start, it took time and a large expenditure of money to place it upon its feet. In fact Mr. Glover's newspaper experience is said to have cost him twenty-five thousand dollars and it is not believed that Mr. Glover ever wrote an article for his paper; but it was not due to any desire to push any personal object upon the public that he engaged in the newspaper business. In fact Mr. Glover's furnishing of funds for the continuation of a daily paper in Ann Arbor partook more of the nature of philanthropy or public spiritedness, and it was only through the course of education in the taking of local dailies made possible by Mr. Glover continually coming to the rescue of the paper financially, that daily papers have become firmly established in the county of Washtenaw. Mr. Brown, the first business manager and editor, was a man fertile in schemes. He finally started a Mergenthaler job printing plant in Chicago, and for a time had a monopoly of linotype work in that city. In the year 1898, during Mr. Brown's absence in Chicago, the paper was run by Thomas Mingay. Then Mr. Glover, who had practically been the sole owner, gave a half interest to Louis J. Lesimer, who became the editor and manager of the Times. In 1900 the Times was sold to J. E. Beal and Hugh Brown, who immediately sold it to the Ann Arbor Printing Company, which controlled all the English papers in Ann Arbor. The Times, which had previously been issued as an evening paper, was made the morning paper of the combination. It remained as it had from the beginning, republican in politics. When the Ann Arbor Printing Company passed into the hands of a receiver the Times was changed back to an evening paper and was placed under the

management of Otto Hans. In a short time it, together with the Courier-Register as its weekly issue, was purchased by the Kinne Paper Company of Detroit. In 1903 the Kinne Paper Company sold their papers to the Ann Arbor Times Company, the principal owner of which was Robert L. Warren, who has since remained the sole editor and manager of the Times. Under Mr. Warren's management the Times has largely increased in circulation and influence in the county, and has greatly improved typographically and editorially. At various times the paper has been called the Washtenaw Times and the Ann Arbor Daily Times, the changes in name having been occasioned, however, merely by the fancies of its proprietors and not by any change in its policies. It has remained from the beginning steadfastly republican in politics, and it now continues in its sixteenth year of its publication, the oldest daily in the county.

WASHTENAW REPUBLICAN.

The Washtenaw Republican was started as a weekly paper by Alvick A. Pearson in 1900. Mr. Pearson, after running the paper for a couple of years, sold it to Horatio J. Abbott, who changed its politics from republican to democratic. Then Louis J. Lesimer purchased it and for a time it carried all the probate printing of the county. Its name was changed to the Washtenaw Union Record, and Mr. Lesimer parted with the ownership to Charles F. Gee, who sold it to Charles Walter. Before this it had lost the monopoly of the probate printing and it has recently suspended publication.

WASHTENAW DAILY NEWS.

The Washtenaw Daily News is a new publication just started at Ann Arbor. Its first issue was on December 15, 1905. It is published by a corporation whose stockholders are Glen C. Stimson, Grant Stimson and W. W. Wedemeyer. It is republican in politics and has invested a large sum of money in equipment. It represents the interests of State Treasurer Frank P. Glazier, of Chelsea. W. W. Wedemeyer is president of the company, and Glen C. Stimson is editor and

manager. The paper is a large seven column quarto.

DEFUNCT PAPERS.

At various times a large number of papers have been started in Ann Arbor which existed for but short periods. The fifth ward, or that part of the city north of the Huron river, which had not become a part of the city until some years after Ann Arbor was incorporated as a city, was the scene of the publication of a number of these papers. Among them was "The Signal of Liberty," an anti-slavery paper published by Rev. Mr. Guy Beckley and a Mr. Foster; "The Gem of Science," published weekly by Sanford & Sanford; "The Primitive Expounder and Universalist Semi-Monthly," published by Thornton and Billings; "The Alphadelphie Toecin"; "The Spy"; "The Native American"; "The Young Yankee"; "The Corrector"; and last but not least, "The B'Hoy's Eagle," the fame of whose satire still lives.

UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS.

The first college paper published in Ann Arbor is still in existence. It was started as the U. of M. Independent but shortly became the U. of M. Daily, which name it bore during the greater part of its existence, and was finally changed into its present name, the Michigan Daily. The Daily was originally started to represent the independent sentiment in the university as opposed to the fraternities, but shortly dropped the anti-fraternity sentiment which had caused its organization and became the paper of all students alike in the university.

The Daily was originally planned as a weekly to take the place of the "Argonaut" which had been consolidated with the "Chronicle." The "Chronicle" had always been the fraternity organ of the students and had been published semi-monthly. Upon the determination of the "Chronicle" to issue weekly, the board of the Independent as the proposed new weekly was to be known, determined suddenly to issue a daily, beginning at the opening of the college year in October, 1890, and the first issue of the new college daily was

published at that time and the Chronicle-Argonaut ceased publication. This is the first and only daily that the students in the university have ever had, and it was a success from its inception, having been published with a profit from its first year. The paper at first was published by a board, which after the first year was elected by the subscribers of the paper. Finally the board was incorporated and recently it has been taken under faculty supervision.

About the same time that the U. of M. Daily started, the Inlander, a monthly publication by the students, was launched and is still published. The Michigan Alumnus is published by the Alumni Association monthly.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

The Physician and Surgeon's Medical Journal, under the associated editorship of a number of members of the university medical faculty, has long been published in Ann Arbor by John W. Keating, and has a national circulation.

The Michigan Counselor, a homeopathic medical journal, was for a time published in Ann Arbor under the editorship of the homeopathic faculty of the university, but it was finally united with other homeopathic journals and its publication removed from Ann Arbor.

The Lady Maccabees, the organ of the Ladies of the Maccabees of Michigan, has been published in Ann Arbor by Great Record Keeper Emma E. Bower for a number of years and has one of the largest circulations of any publication in the state. It is devoted to the promotion of the principles of the insurance order whose organ it is, and is sent to each member of the order.

YPSILANTI PAPERS.

YPSILANTI SENTINEL.

The Ypsilanti Sentinel is the oldest paper of continuous publication in Ypsilanti. It is, however, not the first paper that was started in Ypsilanti. The Ypsilanti Republican has that honor and was published for a little over a year by a young man named Wallace, in 1837 and 1838.

In 1844 the Ypsilanti Sentinel was started under the editorship of John Van Fossen in the interests of Henry Clay, the whig candidate for president. Among others who were interested in the publication were I. M. Edmunds, Arden H. Ballard and M. Towne. After the defeat of Clay, the paper suspended and the owners, who were desirous that a paper should be published in Ypsilanti, offered the use of its office to Charles Woodruff on condition that he would publish a paper. This he did for three years when, becoming dissatisfied because the office was not refitted with material, he abandoned it, and Aaron Guest, of New York, with the Sentinel material published a paper called the Ypsilanti Chronicle for a year. Then the material was purchased by Charles Woodruff, who revived the Ypsilanti Sentinel which has since been continuously published. Mr. Woodruff continued its publication until his death in 189—, when his son, Marcus Tullius Woodruff continued its publication. Charles Woodruff was one of the old-time editors whose writings meant something, who had opinions on topics of general interest, and who knew how to express those opinions. He was not a gatherer of local news and the Sentinel under his control never became the chronicler of all the local happenings and visitings. It always, however, expressed firm convictions on all local as well as national questions which came up for consideration. Mr. Woodruff probably used the most vigorous English of any editorial writer in Michigan of his day. He was a classical scholar of no mean attainments. He was a firm friend of education and did much to advance the educational interests of Ypsilanti. His paper during his management was a staunch supporter of democratic principles, and since his death it has continued democratic. M. T. Woodruff sold the paper about eight years ago to a Mr. Francis, who published it for a short time when he attempted to start a daily edition, the expense of which, after a month, caused him to abandon the office, which was sold under a foreclosure sale to the Democrat Publishing Company of Ann Arbor, publishers of the Daily Argus, who continued the publication of the Sentinel as a weekly and in a short time united it with its rival, the Ypsilanti

Commercial, under the name of the Ypsilanti Sentinel-Commercial, under which name the paper is still published.

YPSILANTI COMMERCIAL.

The Ypsilanti Commercial was founded on March 1, 1864, as a republican paper, and was the first paper in Michigan to denounce Andrew Jackson as a traitor to the republican party. The Commercial at first was called the Ypsilanti True Democrat which was quickly changed by Mr. C. P. Patterson, who founded the paper, to Ypsilanti Commercial. The office at which it was published had been used in the publication of a newspaper known as the Ypsilanti Herald, which had been established in 1858 by Norris & Follett and purchased in July, 1860, by James McCracken, and shortly afterward sold to Captain Woolsey who carried on the publication of the Herald until some time in 1861. The material of the Herald constituted the material with which the Herald was first issued. Mr. Patterson, who is still living, at present in Florida, was a man with the courage of his convictions. Many a battle royal was fought out by him and Editor Woodruff in the columns of their respective papers. He was forty years old at the time he established the Commercial. He was a good business man, and while a good republican was not always in accord with the party leaders. He was a leader in the temperance reform movement which swept over Ypsilanti in 1872 and 1873. Eventually he took his paper from the ranks of republican papers. Previous to starting the Commercial, Mr. Patterson, after graduating from the University of Michigan, had graduated from a theological seminary and acted as pastor of churches in Pontiac and Grass Lake. He retired from his editorial labors in 188—, selling the paper to the Coe brothers, who immediately devoted more space to purely local news items and less to editorial opinions. They, in turn, sold the office to Harold Sayles, an evangelist, and in time the office came under the ownership of G. M. Monroe who, in 1901, started a daily paper called the Ypsilanti Daily Commercial. A few months' publication of this daily proved so costly that Mr.

Monroe gave up the publication of the paper, first ceasing the publication of the daily, which passed into the control of the Democrat Publishing Company of Ann Arbor, who united it with the Sentinel under the name of the Ypsilanti Sentinel-Commercial. Thus the two old papers of Ypsilanti, which were rivals for so many years, are now published as one.

THE YPSILANTIAN.

The Ypsilantian was started as an independent paper in January, 1880, by Marcus Tullius Woodruff, who had been educated in the office of his father in the Ypsilanti Sentinel. It at once assumed the lead among the Ypsilanti weeklies in the giving of items of local news, those little happenings which go to make up the ordinary life of a community, and was really the first of the modern style of papers in Ypsilanti, the Sentinel and the Commercial at that time adhering to the old-fashioned editorial style as molders of public opinion instead of chroniclers of local happenings. After a few years Mr. Woodruff sold his paper to George F. Smith and Perry F. Powers, who made a great weekly out of the Ypsilantian. Mr. Powers sold his interest to William M. Osband who eventually purchased the interest of his partner, Mr. Smith. Mr. Osband still continues to publish the paper which remains, as it has been since its purchase from Mr. Woodruff, a staunch advocate of republican principles. Mr. Osband is assisted in the conduct of the paper by his talented daughter, Miss Marna Osband.

YPSILANTI PRESS.

The Ypsilanti Press is a daily paper started in 1904, by a stock company composed principally of the business men of Ypsilanti under the management of Frank Coddington who resigned the state editorship of the Detroit Free Press to become the principal stockholder in the Ypsilanti Press Company. The Press from its inception has been an excellent local paper and has had a more generous share of advertising patronage than was given to most of its predecessors in the newspaper field in Ypsilanti. Mr.

Coddington still manages the paper and it seems to have become a fixture in Ypsilanti journalism.

THE DEXTER LEADER.

In 1868 Norman E. Allen published a paper at Dexter called the Dexter Bulletin semi-occasionally. This awakened a feeling in Dexter that the town needed a regular newspaper and S. C. Alley furnished the capital for one being started, and on January 28, 1869, the first number of the Dexter Leader was issued, with Alley & Wickmire as publishers. In May, 1869, Mr. Wickmire retired and in the following September Mr. Alley sold the paper to Archibald McMillan, who afterward became a well known newspaper publisher at Bay City. In September, 1876, the Leader was sold to Orville E. Hoyt who, in May, 1880, sold it to Rev. David Edgar. It was soon purchased by Mr. Allen, who, in 1890, sold out to John M. Thompson, the present proprietor, who had a few months previously started a rival paper in Dexter which he united with the Leader on purchasing the latter, retaining the name Dexter Leader. Mr. Thompson had published a paper in Alpena and is a good newspaper man.

CHELSEA HERALD.

The Chelsea Herald was originally the Grass Lake Reporter, a paper which had been published by Andrew Allison in Grass Lake from 1867 to September, 1871, when the office was moved to Chelsea and the Chelsea Herald was started. Mr. Allison continued to run the Chelsea Herald, except for brief periods when it was published by the Rev. Thomas Holmes and Mr. Emmons, until 1898 when the paper was sold to Thomas Mingay who continued its publication until the close of 1905, when it was purchased by and united with the Chelsea Standard under the name of the Chelsea Standard-Herald.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

The Chelsea Standard is one of the largest and most pretentious papers of Washtenaw county. It has been published since the '80's under the

ownership of the Rev. Thomas Holmes and afterward of O. T. Hoover, at present postmaster of Chelsea and who ran it for a number of years in an able manner, and Glen Stimson, who purchased it in 1902. It has recently acquired the Chelsea Herald, and from its office is now issued the Chelsea Standard-Herald. It has an excellent circulation and is a newsy paper.

THE MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE.

The Manchester Enterprise is at present the oldest paper in Washtenaw under a continuous management. It was started in October, 1867, by George A. Spafford who was aided in its establishment by Mat D. Blosser. Mr. Blosser purchased the Enterprise in 1868 and has continued its sole editor and proprietor from that time to this day. The Enterprise has been Mr. Blosser's life work, and it has ever been an independent paper which has well represented the community in which it is published. It has been a good proposition for a good business man and Mr. Blosser has built up a better newspaper property than is ordinarily found in villages of the size of Manchester.

SALINE OBSERVER.

The first paper started in the village of Saline was called the Saline Review and it was established by David Sherwood in 1872. After publishing it in Saline for a year and a half Mr. Sherwood moved the office to Plymouth. In 1875 a second paper in Saline was established by W. W. Secord but this venture lived for only a year. It was called the Saline Oracle. On December 1, 1870, Louis J. Lesimer started the Saline Standard, which, in January, 1879, was merged into the Ann Arbor Democrat. The fourth paper to be started in Saline, and the only one that lived, was the Saline Observer, which was started in November, 1880, by Lebaron & Company, publishers, and George Nisely, editor. Mr. Nisely soon became the publisher as well as the editor. He was a newspaper writer who filled the Observer with a greater number of local items than any other village paper in Washtenaw. In 1888 the paper was purchased by Andrew J.

Warren who still continues its publication, and never in its history was it a better newspaper proposition than it is to-day.

MILAN LEADER.

The Milan Leader was started in 1881 by A. B. Smith and A. E. Putnam. After a few months Mr. Smith acquired Mr. Putnam's interest and continued to make an excellent paper of the Leader for seventeen years. During this time he purchased the Milan Journal which had been run for about a year by George W. Burnham, and consolidated it with the Leader. In 1898 Mr. Houseman purchased the Leader and made a model paper out of it until he sold it in September, 1905, to Frank L. Gates. All the owners of the Leader have been good newspaper men and the Leader has been a paying newspaper property.

Today in Washtenaw county the newspaper field is occupied by the Ann Arbor Daily Times, the Ann Arbor Daily Argus, the Washtenaw News and the Michigan Daily, at Ann Arbor, and the Ypsilanti Press at Ypsilanti. These are daily papers, the Michigan Daily, however, not being a general newspaper but simply a student publication devoted to college news exclusively. The weekly papers of the county today are the Ann Arbor Argus-Democrat, the Ann Arbor Courier-Register, and the Washtenaw Post at Ann Arbor; the Ypsilantian and the Ypsilanti Sentinel-Commercial, at Ypsilanti; the Manchester Enterprise; the Chelsea Standard-Herald; the Saline Observer; the Dexter Leader; and the Milan Leader. These papers cover the field in Washtenaw as well as any county in the state is covered by its local papers. Never in the history of the county has there been a time when the news has been more carefully gathered and printed than it is today, and the historian of the future will have less trouble in arriving at the daily life of the community in the future than in the past.

CHAPTER X.

POWER DEVELOPMENT OF THE HURON RIVER.

A history of the development of power on the Huron river is a history of the industrial de-

velopment of Washtenaw county. The Huron was first utilized for sawmills, and a number of these mills were erected at Ypsilanti, Geddes and other points on the river. Almost at the same time small grist-mills were erected on the banks of the river, although for the first year or two of the early settlement the pioneers were obliged to go to Detroit, then a journey of several days, to have their grist ground. Following the grist-mills came the more pretentious flouring mills, woolen mills, carding mills—all small in size and giving employment to but few people. As the county grew older and became one of the greatest wheat-growing counties in the nation—in fact, one year leading every other county in the United States in the amount of wheat produced—the flouring mills were prosperous and ran full time, and many men became well-to-do in operating them. But with the opening up of the wheat fields in the far western states and the coming in of machinery which made it possible to cultivate fields thousands of acres in extent, and with the cheapening of transportation which brought this machine grown wheat from land of small value per acre but extremely productive, wheat-raising became less and less profitable in Washtenaw, and the decadence of the flouring mills set in. To some extent their place was taken by paper mills and pulp factories, but the quantity of material for wood pulp was limited, and today there is no pulp factory in existence on the Huron river. Were it not for the development of electricity, the value of the water power of the Huron river would have diminished greatly in the past few years. The wheat now raised in the county is not sufficient to supply at all times the flouring mills of Ann Arbor alone. While flouring mills still flourish to some extent on the Huron river, they are not nearly as numerous as formerly. The development of electricity has made the water power of the river extremely valuable. Formerly the power had to be utilized on the spot. Now it can be transmitted long distances from the source of production; can be utilized in running electric roads, for manufacturing power for lighting cities, and is as useful away from the river bed as it is upon its very banks. Hence

it is that today a scheme of river development is in progress, having for its object the raising of the headwaters of the river and the location of numerous large and high dams at convenient distances along the river, making immense reservoirs of water, all to be utilized by one company for the production of power, immensely greater in amount than has ever yet been produced by the river. This scheme is, at the date of this writing, in progress of being carried through, and it has caused an increase in the value of the river for many purposes. In the future the river is to furnish not only power for flouring mills, carding mills, or saw-mills, but also for every other kind of manufacturing industry. If the development of the river is fully carried out on the lines planned, power can be furnished to manufacturing industries at a cost which will make Washtenaw attractive to those factories where the cost of power is a large element in the cost of production. It will make Washtenaw dependent for its industries not upon those whose productions are for mere local use, as was the case in its early history, but upon all the divers kinds of manufactures for general use. It is not too much to say that the development of this power, as planned, will make manufacturing centers of Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti and the vicinity.

The Huron river proved a great attraction for the first settlers of Washtenaw. It was really the thing that brought hope to them within the confines of the county. Its beauty proved extremely attractive to all the land prospectors who were looking over Michigan, and all the early letters sent back east from this section are full of glowing eulogies of the beauty of the Huron. But the prospectors were an eminently practical people, and what appealed to them as strongly as the beauty was its utility for milling purposes. In several letters which we have examined it has been pronounced by the early prospectors as undoubtedly the best mill stream in the state of Michigan. One writer in 1829 says: "The Huron is very crooked, and with little exceptions is a continued rapids throughout the county, and there is every reason to believe that this county will ere long be an extensive manufacturing dis-

trict." The Huron, its beauty, and its advantages, had much to do with Washtenaw being more rapidly settled than the other counties of Michigan. Within the past year there has been a returning realization, not only of the great beauty of the river itself, but of its possibilities for manufacturing. Plans are being now worked out for preserving and enhancing the great natural beauty of the river, and for the laying out of drives and walks to make it easier to witness its beauties. These plans are working side by side with the plans for flour development, and to some extent are dependent upon them.

The scheme, however, for deepening the waters of the Huron by means of large dams, and especially by damming the numerous lakes which form the headwaters of the river, and thus increasing the waters contained in these great reservoirs, so that the manufacture of power on the river can continue in all sizes, is not absolutely a new one. When it was broached before, however, it came not as a scheme for the increased development of power so much as a plan for making the Huron river navigable. The early settlers, as soon as they had got sufficient land under cultivation, to much more than supply the community, wanted a market for their surplus produce, but the cost of transportation upon what is now the Michigan Central, but which was then a road owned and operated by the state, was so great that the profits of the farmer on his surplus wheat were dissipated in getting it to market. Water appealed to him as the cheapest mode of transportation. The territorial legislature, before 1835, passed an act requiring that after a certain date all dam owners on the Huron river should construct locks for the purpose of enabling boats to pass up and down the stream. The next year the time for the construction of these locks was put off for one year more, but we have yet to learn of any such lock ever having been constructed.

In 1845 the people of the county, aroused by the high rates on the Central railroad, began looking for a cheaper outlet to the lakes. Wheat was selling for 10 cents more a bushel at Monroe than it was at Ann Arbor or Ypsilanti, for the reason that the Monroe buyers were able to

get their produce to Detroit, then the shipping port for Michigan, at a much less rate than the railroad would give. The consequence of this was that farmers within five miles of the city of Ann Arbor took their wheat in the fall of 1845 to the city of Monroe with ox teams. Monroe was the market for the entire southern part of the county. In August, 1845, a public meeting was held in Ypsilanti for the purpose of considering what improvements, if any, could be made in the Huron river. A report was read setting forth the advantages and the feasibility of constructing a slack water navigation on the Huron. The demand for justice in freight rates on the Michigan Central, then owned by the state of Michigan, was allowed. It cost 25 cents to transport a barrel of flour from Ann Arbor to Detroit, 37 miles, while a barrel of flour could be transported from Albany to Boston, 218 miles, for the same money. At this meeting a committee consisting of W. A. Buckbee, J. M. Edmunds and John Van Fossen was appointed to survey and take levels of the Huron river between Ypsilanti and Flat Rock, and to estimate the expenses of making slack water navigation between these points. This committee reported at a meeting held in the latter part of September. They found the fall in the river from Ypsilanti to Flat Rock, a distance of 30 miles, to be 102 feet and 6 inches. The channel of the river, they said, was uniform in width, varying at a trifle over 100 feet. The banks were high and ranged from 4 to 8 feet above low water mark. The committee recommended the improvement of the river by means of dams and locks so as to form slack water to be not less than 4 feet deep on any part of the line.

The report of the committee will prove of considerable interest within the next few years, when the plans which are now sought to be carried out become operative. Hence, it will bear transcribing to our pages. The greater part of the report was as follows:

"With the judicious location of dams, little or no land would be overflowed, and but in one or two instances would any injury be sustained by owners of land along the line in consequence of raising the water to the required

height, and in these instances the whole area of land injured could not exceed 125 acres. With a single exception, the people along the line are highly favorable to the project and will render all the aid in their power by surrendering right-of-way, and in several instances proffers of timber, without charge for constructing dams, were made, and in two instances an offer to surrender such water power as might be created, and it is believed by the undersigned that a free grant of water power may be obtained in several instances; the individuals justly conceiving that the increased value of their property consequent upon the improvement will more than counterbalance the value of the privileges surrendered, which, without such improvement, would be entirely valueless.

"To overcome the fall of 102 feet 6.9 inches would require 16 locks having an average lift of 6 feet each, which as per estimate marked (A) would cost each \$1,500.....\$24,000

"To get sufficient depth over reefs and shallow places 13 dams would be required from 3 to 6 feet in height, to cost as per estimate (B) each, \$1,000.. 13,000

"For the purpose of shortening the distance by cutting off bends and for locating around dams, about three miles of excavating could be made with advantage, to cost as per estimate (C)... 7,000

"To clear the river of flatweed, stone, etc., as per statement (D), per mile, \$100 3,800

"Making four bridges over cuts, as per statement (E), each, \$300..... 1,200

"Total cost of construction.....\$49,000

"To this sum of \$49,000 add the estimated cost of completing the Gibraltar canal from Flat Rock to Gibraltar, \$25,000, and we have the sum of \$74,000 as the sum total of the entire cost of water communication from this village to the mouth of the Detroit river; one of the most spacious and commodious harbors on Lake Erie, accessible at all times during the seasons of navigation.

"The interest on this sum, \$74,000, at 7 per

cent per annum is \$5,180; the repairs, attending locks and superintending generally may be estimated at \$5,000, making the sum of \$10,180, which amount must be realized as the gross income of the work in order to make the investment a profitable one for capitalists.

"To ascertain whether this sum can be annually collected in the way of tolls it will be necessary to estimate from the best data at hand the amount of business that would be done upon the work when completed.

"For this purpose the undersigned have thought it proper to divide the country to be affected by this improvement into two sections, as follows:

"First: From Gibraltar to Rawsonville, a distance of 24 miles, extending 40 miles each way from the river, making 480 square miles of territory. Second: From Rawsonville back in the interior 20 miles, that is 15 miles beyond the termination of this place, 75 miles each way from the river, and a section of country 30 miles by 20, equal to 600 square miles.

"Of these two sections of country we can say that they are unsurpassed in point of fertility, all things considered, by any other territory of equal extent in the western territory.

"The first described portion of this territory is thinly populated and could not therefore be expected to furnish at first a large amount of agricultural products for exportation, or to import a very large amount of the products of other states or countries; but the improvement of this section is already fairly commenced. It is covered with an immense growth of valuable timber which, with the opening of this new, convenient and cheaper mode of transportation, and the employment of the immense water power that would be created along the line, must find its way in the shape of lumber, timber, staves, etc., to the eastern market to an almost incalculable extent. The whole of this timber is comparatively valueless and is really an obstacle to the settlement of the county, but open this outlet for it and it will at once be shipped to a very large amount and become a source of revenue to the county and an inducement to the settlement of the whole section, as the

timber alone will nearly or quite pay the expenses of clearing the land. The committee believe fully that the tolls on lumber, staves and what agricultural products would be shipped from this district, and on the merchandise for which it would be exchanged will more than pay the \$5,000 estimate for the annual expense of repairs, etc. For every \$10 worth of timber exported, an acre of land will be brought under cultivation, by which means, as the shipments of timber become less, its place will be supplied by agricultural products so that this section may be relied upon to furnish at all times a sufficient amount of transportation to meet the necessary annual expenditures along the entire line, still leaving \$5,180 of interest to be defrayed by the business of the second district described.

"This district, as above stated, covers an area of 600 square miles over the whole of which good roads and an enterprising and industrious population are to be found,—one-half of this section is estimated to be under cultivation, equal to 300 square miles; and it is ascertained as per statement (F) that each square mile, having as much land under the plow as farmers usually have when they wish to clear no more, that is, when all is improved except what they wish to reserve for wood, timber, etc., requires 100 tons of transportation annually, which, being multiplied by 300, the number of square miles under consideration, gives 30,000 tons of transportation annually, which, at a toll of 25 cents per ton, gives the sum of \$7,500 as the net income of the proposed improvement, or a fraction over 10 per cent on the cost of the entire work from this place to Gibraltar. Another statement, (G), made from a different view, is prepared showing nearly the same result.

"This income will continue to increase until the whole section under consideration shall have been brought under cultivation, when it will, of course, be double, unless the present income has been estimated too low. Another source of increase will be found in the gradual introduction of superior cultivation, which must greatly increase the production of this whole region.

"It is proper to observe that in the conclusions at which your committee have arrived, and

which have already been presented, they have confined their views to the effects of the proposed work on that section of the country lying in the immediate vicinity of the work, and in regard to which they believe no well grounded doubts can be entertained. They cannot, however, believe that they will have fully discharged the duty of their appointment without noticing what they believe will be the result of the proposed improvement on a more extended scale. Preparatory to this view of the matter the first and most important inquiry is, will the proposed improvement place our village on a footing possessing equal advantages for transacting the general commercial business of the interior with those points that now enjoy the exclusive benefits of that business?

"For the accommodation of the large extent of territory on our west, the productions of which now pass to Detroit or Monroe and which in return receives its merchandise through the same channels, your committee believe that with the aid of the proposed improvement this channel of communication with the eastern markets does possess such advantages from its position alone as will secure to it permanently a large share of the business, and for the obvious reason that it is a shorter route, and we believe would be a cheaper route. But in addition to this the manufacturing power that would be created along the route would draw the raw material of every description that might require the employment of such power to fit it for market. To this we may add that the harbor of Gibraltar (the termination of this improvement) is the most convenient, secure and accessible for sail vessels of any kind at the head of the lake,—that it can be reached by this class of vessels with greater certainty, ease and security than any other in its vicinity.

"With this combination of circumstances is it not a well founded conclusion that this work would command a large proportion of the country beyond the district embraced in the estimate submitted in the previous part of this report? Your committee will not hazard an estimate based on this view of the subject, but dismisses it by calling the attention of their readers to

the facts and leaving them to form their own conclusions,—they will, however, remark that, in their opinion, as tributaries to the employment and profits of this work in case of its completion, the means and causes last noticed will be found to be the most extensive and profitable sources of its patronage.

"To the citizens of this village and the vicinity, the importance of this work in all its bearings we will not attempt to calculate. Suffice it to say that, unless the judgment of your committee in the matter is most fearfully perverted, the calculation is altogether within the range of probability that its population, its business and the value of its real estate will be more than doubled by means of this improvement; that a permanent and increasing business will be secured that will keep pace with the growth and improvement of the county and render the value of the Huron river what nature seems to have designed it to be—an avenue for the transmission of agricultural wealth of the interior to the markets of the east and the great manufacturing point for the southeastern section of our state. Your committee believe that the benefits to result from the improvement of this river are similar in character and their effects, as obvious and certain as those resulting from the clearing up and cultivating a rich and productive section of our native domain, and that in neglecting to avail ourselves of the natural advantages placed within our reach by means of this river we reject one of the richest benefits and sources of wealth and property that nature has provided for our use and comfort, and act the part of a slothful and improvident tenant who permits the richness of a luxurious field to be wasted in the production of thistles, briars and weeds, while he seeks from precarious sources his supply of bread, and when, by the application of his time and labor in its cultivation and improvement, it might be made the source of wealth and prosperity. Of the practicability of this work there is no doubt, of its utility we believe there is none. Let us then set about it, and we believe that two years will not pass until its completion will have been witnessed, and we shall find our-

selves in the participation of even more than we contemplated."

"W. A. BUCKBEE,

"J. M. EDMUNDS,

"JOHN VAN FOSSEN."

At one time the people of the county, after holding a number of public meetings, appealed to the legislature for an appropriation of \$75,000 out of the \$5,000,000 internal improvement fund, for which the state had issued bonds. Committees were appointed to wait upon the legislature and work this measure through, but before this could be done the project of the state carrying on internal improvements was checked by the discovery that the \$5,000,000 for which the bonds sold had vanished with the fall in value of the script in which they were paid. The wild cat banking period, through which the state had just passed, had thus prevented the developing of the resources of the state as was intended when the \$5,000,000 bonds were authorized. The disappearance of this fund was the main reason why the Huron river was not dammed in such a way as to make it navigable for small boats much above Ann Arbor.

The water power rights on the Huron are now being purchased by two companies, each of which claim to have for their object the raising of the level of the lakes which form the headwaters of the Huron river, and the placing of dams at convenient points to store the great quantity of water passing down the river, so that it may be utilized the year round. The project includes provision for making the river navigable for pleasure parties, raising small electric launches or other boats over the dams by means of cranes. The Huron river is believed to be capable of furnishing more power than any other river in the state, and it is extremely probable that within a short period it will be used more than now for the development of electric power, and that this will lead to the establishment of a vast number of factories along its banks to utilize this electric power, which it is planned to develop by the building of immense dams. If these projects are carried out,

Washtenaw county will enter upon a new era of manufacturing.

CHAPTER XI.

WASHTENAW IN THE WAR.

Washtenaw county did not take a very prominent part in the Mexican war, but the Regimental Commissary of the First Regiment, Michigan, was William S. Brown, of Ann Arbor, and Moses K. Taylor of the same city was second lieutenant in Company I of that regiment. The war was so short and victory so quickly gained that the fighting spirit of old Michigan was not thoroughly aroused. However, it is probable that this county furnished its proportion of the Michigan volunteers in the Mexican war.

Washtenaw county furnished more than its quota of volunteer soldiers in the war of the rebellion. Out of 89,173 soldiers from the state of Michigan, 4,084 were accredited to Washtenaw county. There are known to have been others, residents of the county, who enlisted in the regiments in other states and were not charged to Washtenaw. The aggregate expenses of the various towns, cities and wards of the county for the war, in addition to their proportion of the state and general taxes, was in Washtenaw county \$458,563.54, besides \$155,043.15 for the relief of soldiers' families. The county was quick to respond to the call to arms and was not subject to the early drafts, its quota having been more than filled. When President Lincoln called for troops, after Fort Sumter had been fired upon, the state had no money with which to equip them, and there was no way in which the state treasurer could float a loan legitimately. Michigan citizens, however, came to the rescue and loaned the state \$81,020 for the purpose of equipping troops. Of this amount \$2,550 came from Ann Arbor, \$230 from Dexter and \$50 from Ypsilanti.

When the first call was made for three months' troop, Michigan was called upon for one regiment. A call for this regiment was made April 16th. Of the ten companies constituting it there were three from Washtenaw county, two from

Wayne, one from Jackson, one from Coldwater, one from Burr Oak, one from Marshall and one from Adrian. It will be seen that Washtenaw, as usual, furnished more than her share. The three companies called from Washtenaw were the Manchester Union Guards, under Captain Isaac L. Clarkson, known afterwards as Company D; the Stenben Guards of Ann Arbor, under Captain William F. Roth, known as Company E, and the Ypsilanti Light Guard, under Captain Franklin W. Whittlesey, known as Company H. The regiment was mustered in May 1, 1861. It reached Washington May 16th, the first western regiment to reach the capital. It led the advance of the Union forces into Virginia, crossing Long Bridge May 24th, and shortly afterwards captured 150 rebel cavalry. It fought bravely in the battle of Bull Run and charged three times. Its loss was, 6 killed, 37 wounded and 70 missing, of whom 52 were made prisoners. This regiment was mustered out August 7th. The reorganization of the First Regiment commenced before the return of the regiment, and the rendezvous was at Ann Arbor. It was recruited from all parts of the state, the recruits joining the ranks at Ann Arbor. The officers of the regiment from Washtenaw were: Major Franklin W. Whittlesey, of Ypsilanti; Quartermaster David A. Wise, of Ypsilanti; Captain Russell H. Alcott, of Manchester, Company A; Captain George P. Sanford, of Ann Arbor, Company C; First Lieutenant Eben T. Whittlesey, of Ypsilanti, Company D; First Lieutenant Emory W. Belton, of Chelsea, Company F; Second Lieutenant Philander C. Perry, of Ann Arbor, Company G; Second Lieutenant Edward D. Judd, of Saline, Company I; First Lieutenant George C. Mogk, of Ann Arbor, and Second Lieutenant Henry C. Arnold, of Ann Arbor, Company K. The regiment left Ann Arbor for Virginia September 16, 1861.

We have the names of 83 commissioned officers and 2,990 men who donned the blue from Washtenaw. They were found in nearly every regiment that went out from Michigan. Of this number, 2,059 were in the infantry, 783 in the cavalry, 142 in the artillery and 128 in the engineer and mechanics' corps and the sharpshoot-

ers. Washtenaw men were present in every battle of the war and participated in the final capture of Jefferson Davis. Many of them were unfortunate enough to find their way into rebel prisons. Four hundred and seventy-five of them were either killed in battle or died in the field from disease or wounds. Many returned home with shattered health. A number, after the war was over, never returned to Washtenaw, but the majority came back, took up their daily avocations and took part in the upbuilding of the county. Civic patriotism burned high in their breasts and many of our foremost and most public-spirited citizens in later days had served their country under arms in the hour of its greatest need.

In the original enlistments of the Michigan regiments, Washtenaw furnished more men to the Twentieth Michigan Infantry than any other, 16 commissioned officers and 406 men from this county being in the original enlistment which left Jackson for Washington, D. C., September 1, 1862. It was in the battle of Fredericksburg, fought with Morgan in Kentucky, was with Grant at Vicksburg, at the siege of Knoxville, rejoined the army of the Potomac and was at the battle of the Wilderness, Poplar Grove church and the siege of Petersburg, taking part in 30 battles and skirmishes.

Washtenaw furnished 11 commissioned officers and 188 men to the First Michigan Infantry, which lost its colonel in the second battle of Bull Run, fought at Antietam, Fredericksburg, Manassas Gap, and fought in nearly all the battles of the last campaign of the army of the Potomac.

In the Second Infantry of the original enlistment, 41 men were from Washtenaw, and these took part in some of the most desperate battles of the war.

Only 2 of the original Third Infantry came from Washtenaw, but in the old Fourth Michigan Infantry there were 9 officers and 183 men from this county, who fought in the first battle of Bull Run, at Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mills, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg and the Wilderness.

In the Fifth Michigan Infantry there were 3

officers and 28 men from Washtenaw, who fought in 28 battles with the army of the Potomac.

In the Sixth Michigan Infantry there were 3 musicians and 115 men who left in August, 1861, occupied New Orleans and took part in all the operations from that center during the war.

The Seventh Infantry started out with 10 Washtenaw men, and the Eighth Infantry contained 2 officers and 27 men. This later regiment in two years traveled 5,000 miles. It fought at Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, Chancellorsville, Wilderness and Petersburg.

The Ninth Michigan Infantry left the state October 22, 1861, with 102 men from Washtenaw. It fought among other places at Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta.

The Tenth Infantry contained but 5 Washtenaw citizens.

The Eleventh Michigan Infantry contained 84 Washtenaw men, and it fought at Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca and Atlanta.

The Twelfth Michigan Infantry contained 13 Washtenaw men and the Thirteenth contained 34. The latter fought in Kentucky and marched with Sherman to the sea.

The Fourteenth Michigan Infantry contained 129 men from this county and was organized at Ypsilanti, whence it moved April 17, 1862, to join the army at Pittsburg Landing. After skirmishing in Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee it fought at Stone River and marched with Sherman to the sea, having been in 18 battles.

The Fifteenth Michigan Infantry contained 10 men from this county, and the Sixteenth had 79. The Sixteenth, originally Stockton's Independent regiment, participated in 52 battles and skirmishes, including those of the Peninsular campaign under McClellan, Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Petersburg and Appomattox.

The Seventeenth Michigan Infantry left Detroit in August, 1862, with 3 officers and 85 men from Washtenaw, was at the battle of South Mountain, Antietam, was in the campaigns in

Kentucky and Tennessee and returned in time for the battle of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, taking part in 30 battles and skirmishes.

The Eighteenth Michigan had 37 men from Washtenaw.

The Twenty-first Michigan had 10 men from this county; the Twenty-second had 12, and the Twenty-third also had 12.

The Twenty-fourth Michigan Infantry contained 93 men from Washtenaw, who took part in 20 battles and skirmishes, including Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and Petersburg.

To the Twenty-fifth Michigan only Assistant-Surgeon Francis W. Oakley was furnished, and to the Twenty-sixth Michigan 5 officers and 23 men.

The Twenty-seventh Michigan's rendezvous was at Ypsilanti, and on April 12, 1863, 51 men from Washtenaw left with it for the front in Kentucky and Mississippi. It was with Grant in the final Richmond campaign and participated in 30 battles and skirmishes.

The Twenty-eighth Michigan was with Sherman with 48 men from Washtenaw. The Twenty-ninth Michigan had 8 men from Washtenaw and the Thirtieth had 47.

In the First Engineers and Mechanics' Corps there were 65 men from Washtenaw. The One Hundred and Second U. S. Colored Troops contained 96 men from Washtenaw.

Washtenaw furnished 19 men to the First Michigan Sharpshooters, 13 to the Stanton Guards, 3 to the First U. S. Sharpshooters, 5 to Duesler's Sharpshooters, 1 to Stuart's Sharpshooters, 1 to Mather's and 11 to Willett's Sharpshooters.

In the First cavalry were 136 Washtenawians who left Detroit September, 29, 1861, and participated in 41 battles and skirmishes, including Bull Run, Gettysburg, Falling Waters, where it captured 500 prisoners, Winchester and in Grant's final campaign. The Second cavalry contained 15 from this county. The Third cavalry contained 121 Washtenaw men, who were in 25 battles and skirmishes, including Iuka, and with Sherman to the sea. The Fourth cavalry contained 89 Washtenaw men. This

was the regiment that captured Jefferson Davis. It was in 94 skirmishes and battles. The Fifth cavalry contained 114 from this county, and was in 57 battles and skirmishes, including Chancellorsville, Malvern Hill and Cold Harbor. The Sixth cavalry contained 30 from this county, and the Seventh 67, who participated in 58 battles and skirmishes. The Eighth cavalry contained 68 Washtenaw men. It fought with Morgan and participated in 39 engagements. The Ninth cavalry contained 33 Washtenaw men. The Tenth cavalry contained 60 from this county and participated in 55 battles and engagements. The Eleventh cavalry contained 43 from Washtenaw.

The Washtenaw men in the artillery were distributed as follows: 71 in the First Light artillery, 5 in the Second (Roos) battery, 13 in the Third (Dee's) battery, 5 in the Fifth (Dennis') battery, 3 in the Eighth (De Goyler's) battery, 1 in the Ninth (Daniel's) battery, and 44 in the Fourth battery. Besides these, 4 Washtenaw citizens belonged to the Merrill Horse.

The following officers, residents of Washtenaw, were killed in battle during the civil war: Colonel Harrison H. Jeffords, of Dexter, at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; Colonel Norvil E. Welch, of Ann Arbor, at Poplar Grove church, Va., September 30, 1864; Captain Richard G. De Prey, of Ann Arbor, at Gaines Mills, June 27, 1862; Captain Russell H. Alcott, of Manchester, and Captain Eben T. Whittlesey, of Ypsilanti, at Bull Run, August 30, 1862; Captain Roswell P. Carpenter, of Ann Arbor, and Captain Walter McCollum, of Lodi, at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864; Captain Oliver Blood, of Scio, and Captain James H. Wheaton, of Chelsea; at Poplar Grove church, September 30, 1864; Lieutenant H. Clay Arnold, of Ann Arbor, at Bull Run, August 30, 1862; Lieutenant James Clark, of Ann Arbor, at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862; Lieutenant Amos M. Ladd, of Ann Arbor, at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; Lieutenant David E. Ainsworth, of Ann Arbor, at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864. Besides these, Captain William H. Loveland, of Ann Arbor, died May 31, 1864, of wounds received at the battle of the Wilder-

ness; Captain Wendell D. Wiltsie, of Ann Arbor, died November 27, 1863, of wounds received at Knoxville; Lieutenant William A. Brown, of Ann Arbor, died of wounds received at Chantilly, September 1, 1862; Lieutenant Joseph Kirk, of Ann Arbor, died of wounds received at Athens, Ga., August 7, 1864, and Lieutenant James Duncan, of Northfield, died in military prison at Charlestown, October 26, 1864.

Among the higher officers furnished during the Civil war by Washtenaw were: Brigadier-General William H. H. Beadle, of Ann Arbor; Brigadier-General Byron M. Cutcheon, of Ypsilanti; Brigadier-General Jairus W. Hall, of Ann Arbor; Colonel Claudius B. Grant, of Ann Arbor; Colonel Franklin M. Whittlesey, of Ypsilanti; Colonel George Lockley, of Ann Arbor; Colonel Harrison H. Jeffords, of Dexter; Colonel Jonathan W. Childs, of Augusta; Lieutenant-Colonel Norvil E. Welch, of Ann Arbor; Lieutenant-Colonel Russell H. Alcott, of Manchester; Lieutenant-Colonel George P. Sanford, of Ann Arbor; Lieutenant-Colonel John Cordon, of Saline; Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin J. Buckbee, of Ypsilanti; Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas B. Wier, of Ann Arbor; Lieutenant-Colonel John E. Clark, of Ann Arbor; Surgeons A. B. Palmer, of Ann Arbor; Robert A. Everett, of Ann Arbor; W. F. Breakey, of Whitmore Lake; William Fuller, of Ann Arbor; Richard S. Vickery, of Ann Arbor; Alexander Ewing, of Dexter; Amos K. Smith, of Ann Arbor; William H. Young, of Ann Arbor; Majors William C. Stevens, of Whitmore Lake; Cicero Newell, of Ypsilanti; Albert A. Day, of Ann Arbor; Seymour Howell, of Saline; John M. Randolph, of Ann Arbor; Levant W. Barnhart, of Ypsilanti; William V. Richards, of Ann Arbor, and Samuel Griscom, of Ann Arbor.

Many soldiers of rank, who saw service in this war, became residents of the county since the close of the war.

CHAPTER XII.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

"Religion, morality and knowledge being nec-

essary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." This was the opening sentence of that great instrument, the ordinance of 1787, creating the northwestern territory. This is the sentence which, in old English text, appears above the speaker's head in the university auditorium. It was in pursuance of the policy thus early laid down in that famous ordinance of congress, years before any white settler had set foot in Washtenaw county, that the University of Michigan was created and has now become the largest American university, the greatest of the state universities, and this year the university that contained more students than any other university in the country. In 1800 a township was reserved in what afterward became the Territory of Michigan, by congress, for a seminary of learning, and a year later a still larger grant was made. In 1817 the people of the young territory began talking of a university and of locating the township which had been conveyed to them in 1805 within the territory when it was organized, but which had not been located. It was found that this township must be located on land the title to which had been ceded by the Indians before 1805, and that the lands earliest abandoned by the Indians were the lands least desirable for the university. It was also determined that it would be better for the cause of education if the 36 sections of land could be located in various parts of the state, rather than in one complete township, and congress was memorialized for relief. On May 20, 1826 congress annulled the previous grant and in its place gave two entire townships and conferred the privilege of locating the land in detached portions and of selecting it from any part of the public domain. A committee was appointed by the territory to examine the country and to report fully their opinion in regard to the location of the land." A competent surveyor was employed and much wisdom and judgment was shown by the committee in completing their work. Other territories have been granted even larger proportions of land, but have not shown the results that Michigan has. Within 10 years from the time the grant was made the superin-

tendent of public instruction estimated that the land thus located had attained an average value of \$20 per acre. In January, 1837, the superintendent reported that the first 20,000 acres could be sold at once for \$20 an acre and that the remaining 26,080 could be sold at the same rate as soon as the funds would be needed, and the legislature of the young state, on March 21, 1837, passed an act authorizing the superintendent "to sell at auction so much of the university lands as should amount to the sum of \$500,000," and none of which were to be sold lower than \$20 per acre. By the following year sales amounting to \$150,000 had been made at an average rate of \$22.85 an acre, and it was confidently believed that at no very distant date, at least, the sum of \$921,600 would be realized from the sale of land thus generously given by the government as a permanent endowment. But in this the friends of the university were doomed to be bitterly disappointed. It was found that much of the university lands had been occupied by settlers, after being located by the university, and the occupants were allowed, in their clamors to the legislature, so that in 1838 the legislature released over 100,000 acres of university land, which had been located in 1830, promising to give the university an equal amount of new land to be appraised of equal value, but it was afterward found that this could not be done, as there was no land left of the value of the land which the state had thus taken away from the university endowment; and in 1838 a large quantity of university land was authorized to be sold at \$1.25 an acre, but Governor Mason happily vetoed the act, intimating that the bill had been carried by "a wholesale propagandism in the interest of adventurers to claim university land." In 1839 the legislature extended the time of payment to purchasers of university lands. In 1840, 5,000 acres were authorized to be sold for \$6.21 an acre. In 1841 the minimum price was placed at \$15 per acre, and in 1842 at \$12 per acre; and the county judges and surveyors were authorized to reappraise land already sold and if the appraisal was lower than the price which had been agreed upon the superintendent of public instruction was authorized to accredit the purchaser

with the difference. In 1843 it was shown that \$34,651 had been either returned or accredited to the purchasers, while the total sales up to this time had amounted to \$220,000. The various acts of retrospective legislation had reduced this amount so that the university had only realized \$137,000, or \$83,000 less than the amount for which the land had been actually sold. The kind of legislation thus briefly hinted at had the effect of reducing the amount actually realized from the sale of the university lands to \$450,000, less than a half of what had been anticipated in 1837. In 1838 the legislature loaned the board of regents \$100,000 for the purpose of organizing the university and erecting the necessary buildings, a loan which the university, by the terms of the act, was never to be called upon directly to repay.

Previous to this time the University of Michigan had been organized on paper. The original plan was drawn up in 1817 by Judge Woodward in an act passed by the territorial legislature of such great breadth that its high ideals have never been fully realized. In fact the education of to-day is hardly liberal enough to enable the ordinary college graduate to understand all the words used in this document creating what the act called "Catholepistemiad, or University of Michigan." The act says: "The Catholepistemiad, or University of Michigan, shall be composed of 13 didaxiim, or professors: First, a didaxia, or professorship of catholepistemia, or universal sciences, the didactor, or professor, which shall be president of the university; second, a didaxia, or professorship or anthropoglossica, or literature, embracing all the epistemium, or sciences relative to languages; third, a didaxia, or professorship of mathematica, or mathematics, and fourth, a didaxia, or professorship of physiognostica, or natural history." In 1821 the territorial legislature provided that persons of every religious denomination were capable of being elected trustees and that no one should be refused admission to the new university on account of "conscientious persuasions in matters of religion," and the trustees were authorized to establish such colleges, academies and schools dependent upon the university they

might deem proper. But the real founding of the university was reserved till later years.

Michigan was fortunate in having for its first superintendent of public instruction Rev. John D. Pierce, a man of liberal culture, familiar with all the best systems of education in Europe, and with a special knowledge of the Prussian system of education from which he seems to have drawn largely his ideas which were put into effect in Michigan. In his first report he argued that the university should be organized upon the broadest basis, recommending the ultimate establishment of three departments, one of literature, sciences and the arts, one of medicine and one of law. He argued that the university should be undenominational, and it was part of his system to bind together into one whole the common schools of the state and the university, which should be their "cap sheaf."

In 1837 the legislature passed an act, approved on the 18th of March, in that year, authorizing the establishment of the University of Michigan, to consist of three departments which had been recommended by Superintendent Pierce. The university was to be governed by 12 regents to be appointed by the governor, and the governor, lieutenant-governor, judges of the supreme court and the chancellor of the state were to be ex-officio members of the board of regents. The governor was to be its president and the regents were to have the power of enacting laws for the government of the university, to appoint professors, a chancellor and other officers. Twenty-five professorships were to be established as follows: In the department of literature, sciences and the arts a professor of ancient languages, a professor of modern languages, a professor of rhetoric, a professor of the philosophy of history and logic, a professor of natural theology and history of all religions, a professor of political economy, a professor of mathematics, a professor of natural philosophy, a professor of chemistry, a professor of geology and mineralogy, a professor of botany and zoology, a professor of fine arts, a professor of civil engineering, and a professor of drawing. In the department of law a professor of international law, a professor of common law and

equity, a professor of constitutional and statute law, a professor of commercial and maritime law, and a professor of jurisprudence, and in the department of medicine a professor of anatomy, a professor of surgery, a professor of pathology and physiology, a professor of the principles of physics, a professor of obstetrics and the diseases of women and children, and a professor of materia medica, pharmacy and medical jurisprudence. Under this law the fee for admission was never to exceed \$10. The regents were directed to establish branches in various parts of the state, which branches were apparently to be preparatory departments of the university, and they were directed to procure plans for university buildings before January 1, 1839. Two days after the approval of this act the legislature passed a law locating the university at Ann Arbor. Forty acres of land, the present campus, were donated to the regents by the Ann Arbor Land Company, a syndicate, which had been formed for the purpose of making money by the platting and sale of a considerable territory adjoining the then village of Ann Arbor. The story of how the Ann Arbor Land company came to be formed and its efforts to make money out of the location of the university has thus been told:

"One of the first acts of the legislature, after Michigan had been admitted into the Union, was to appropriate money to erect buildings and establish a university. At that time Daniel C. Brown and his brother, Nathaniel J. Brown, in company with a man named Garrett, of New York city, were running a commission store in Chicago. Daniel bought a good deal of the stuff that they handled, in Ann Arbor, and it was while on a trip home to Ann Arbor for a fresh load of goods that he picked up an Ann Arbor weekly newspaper and read the act which the legislature had just passed. He took the paper back with him to Chicago, and pinned it up on the window of their store in Chicago where everyone who passed could read it. Garrett had been around Wall street, in New York city, for 20 years, was shrewd in a deal, and quick to see a good investment. He told Daniel B. Brown to go right back to Ann Arbor, buy up all the

land he could in and about Ann Arbor, organize a joint stock company, issue scrip and then take out 40 acres from the heart of the investment and donate it to the state for the university, if it would be located in Ann Arbor. Acting upon this advice, Daniel Brown immediately laid the plan before his business friends; they approved it, and a joint stock company was organized by E. W. Morgan, Charles Thayer, William R. Thompson, William S. Maynard and Daniel B. Brown, and 200 acres of land bought. Scrip was issued to the amount of \$200,000 and operations began with the setting aside of the 40 acres, which now comprise the campus of the University of Michigan. They next sent \$25,000 of the scrip to Detroit by one competent to lobby, and when the measure deciding the location of the new university was finally brought up, Ann Arbor won by a fair majority. But Ann Arbor was not Wall street, nor did the boom in real estate meet their expectations, many lots around the university campus selling for \$50 apiece and none ever higher than \$200. When the affairs of the company were finally wound up it was found that no one had made or lost a dollar, and that the five men had, in reality, donated the land to the university, the investment and receipts just striking a balance, exclusive of the 40 acres." The Daniel B. Brown mentioned in this article was sheriff of Washtenaw county in 1833, and was the first superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad. For 47 years he was a deacon of the Baptist church. He died in Ann Arbor, March 14, 1901, at the age of ninety-six years.

The members of the Ann Arbor Land Company were jubilant over securing the location of the University of Michigan upon the forty acres they donated, and they proceeded to boom the village of Ann Arbor in a fashion which has been approved by so many land speculators in our western states. Posters were sent broadcast throughout the country depicting the great advantages to accrue to Ann Arbor from the location of the university. One of these posters reads as follows:

"The undersigned will offer at a public auction on the 8th day of June next, at the Ann Arbor Exchange, in this village, on the most liberal

terms, one thousand village lots, comprising some of the most eligible locations for business, and many of the most delightful sites for dwellings in the village or its vicinity. Also, one hundred out lots of from one to ten acres each, lying within one mile of the village, several of them well timbered, and many of them well watered, affording excellent pasture. Also a number of improved farms situated from one to three miles from town.

"The healthy and delightful situation of Ann Arbor and its superior natural advantages are too well known to require description. The legislature, at its last session, established the University in Ann Arbor; and also provided by law for the speedy construction by the state of the Detroit and St. Joseph Railroad, which will probably be completed to this place the present season. The funds of the University being now estimated at over \$5,000,000 and rapidly increasing, everything connected with the institution will doubtless be conducted upon a scale of unparalleled munificence and nothing omitted which science, taste and wealth can do to embellish the town, improve the society, and make it the most desirable residence in the great west for persons of literature and refinement, while the great agricultural, manufacturing and commercial advantages of the place, and the facilities of communication with every part of the Union will afford ample employment for the capitalist and man of business. Similar inducements can never again be offered to purchasers in Michigan. The terms of the sale will be one-fourth down (or approved bank paper), and the balance in three equal annual installments, with annual interest secured upon the property. Ann Arbor scrip will be received at \$200 per share, in payment for all property sold by the Ann Arbor Land Company. The sales will be positive, and the title in all cases warranted good. E. W. Morgan, Wm. S. Maynard, Trustees of the Ann Arbor Land Co., Chas. Thayer, Chester Ingalls, D. B. Brown, E. S. Cobb, Wm. R. Thompson. Ann Arbor, April 20, 1837."

In 1838 the regents decided to establish eight branches of the university which would be, in fact, preparatory schools. Five of these branches were organized—at Pontiac, Niles, Detroit, Te-

cumseh and ———. These branches failed to flourish as the population of the state was sparse and the funds for their support were limited. However, it was ten years before the last of the preparatory schools had ceased to exist and they had done good work in preparing students for the university.

It was not until the 22d day of July, 1841, that the organization of the instructional force at the university began. George P. Williams, who had been principal of the Pontiac branch, was appointed professor of languages, but within less than a month he was transferred to the chair of mathematics. Rev. Joseph Whiting, principal of the Niles branch, was then appointed to the department of languages. A month later five buildings stood on the campus, consisting of four professors' houses and the north wing of the present main building, which was then itself the main building of the university. The two professors were to be paid a salary of \$500 a year and were to be given free house rent, and also to divide the fees for pupils in the preparatory department. Six young men were admitted as students in the university, five in the freshman class and one in the sophomore class. The sophomore was William B. Wesson, of Detroit. The freshmen were Judson D. Collins, of Lyndon, Merchant H. Goodrich, of Ann Arbor, Lyman D. Norris, of Ypsilanti, George E. Parmelee, of Ann Arbor, and George W. Pray, of Superior. It will be noticed that the entire sophomore class came from Detroit, while the entire freshman class came from Washtenaw county.

Professor George P. Williams was born in Woodstock, Vermont, in 1802, graduated from the University of Vermont in 1825, and spent two years at the Andover Theological Seminary. He taught at Gambier, Western University of Pennsylvania, and Kenyon College, and in 1837 was placed in charge of the Pontiac branch of the university. For a time Professor Williams conducted all the work at the university in Ann Arbor alone, and as senior professor he was virtually the first head of the university for the period of ten years, and his influence was of incalculable value in encouraging the young men in the union

of manliness with generosity and frank courtesy and good feeling. He was an admirably competent instructor and remained with the university until his death September 4, 1881. He was professor of natural philosophy from 1841 to 1854; professor of mathematics from 1854 to 1863; and professor of physics from 1863 to 1881, the last six years of which as professor emeritus. Probably more college stories are told of Professor Williams than of any other university professor. He was of medium height, straight, square shouldered, somewhat portly, with a large head and a larger heart. One cold winter morning the janitor found a donkey in Dr. Williams' room in the university building, which the students had placed there, and started over to tell the Doctor about it. Arriving at the Doctor's house, out of breath, he exclaimed: "Why, Dr. Williams, Dr. Williams, there is—there is—a donkey in your room!" "Only one," answered the Doctor. On another occasion another donkey was introduced into the Doctor's room and securely tied to his desk; and when the Doctor came in the class was hard at work looking over their books. Taking off his hat, he smiled at the students, surveyed the desk and the donkey tied to it, and remarked: "Well, young gentlemen, I am extremely delighted this morning to see that you have chosen one of your number to preside and consequently do not need me. You may take the next fourteen propositions in geometry for tomorrow. Good morning!" On another occasion a frog was placed upon Dr. Williams' desk, and upon observing it he remarked: "Why, here's another freshman!" After the laughter had subsided, he looked at the frog again and said: "Why, young gentlemen, there can be no doubt about it because he smells fresh and looks green!"

Professor Joseph Whiting had taken the degree of M. A. at Yale in 1823 and was a Presbyterian clergyman, and acted as president of the little faculty in the first years of its life. He died in Ann Arbor in August, 1845, aged forty-five years. He did not live to see the first class graduate. He was a man of ability and the regents had acted wisely in selecting him for one of the first university chairs.

The first commencement of the university was held in August, 1845, on which occasion eleven students received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. These students were Charles A. Clark, of Monroe; Judson D. Collins, of Lyndon, the first commissioner of the Methodist Episcopal church to China; Thomas B. Cummings, who was afterward acting governor of Nebraska; Edmund Fish, who became a New York city merchant; Merchant H. Goodrich, who continued to reside in Ann Arbor until his death; Edwin A. Lawrence; Fletcher O. Marsh, who became a college professor in Dennison and Leland Universities; John D. McKay, a lawyer and editor of St. Louis; George E. Parmelee, a New York city merchant; George W. Pray, afterward a member of the legislature; and Paul W. H. Rawles, a captain in the Mexican war who died shortly after its conclusion. Of these not one is now living. In 1849 there were twenty-three graduates of the university, but this number dropped off in 1852 to nine.

With the adoption of the new state constitution in 1851 the organization of the university board of regents was changed, and they were thereafter to be elected by the people, and were given general supervision of the university and the direction and control of all expenditures from the university interest fund. It is under this provision that the courts have held that the regents are independent of legislative control. The attendance on the university had dropped from eighty-four in 1848 to fifty-seven in 1852. The new constitution required that the board of regents should elect a president of the university, and the regents selected Rev. Henry P. Tappan, D. D., of New York. Dr. Tappan was thus the first president of the university. He was born at Rhinebeck on the Hudson, April 18, 1805. He graduated from Union College in 1825 and was ordained as a Presbyterian minister. At the age of twenty-seven he was appointed to the chair of moral and intellectual philosophy in the University of New York. He was author of several metaphysical books, and in 1845 received the degree of D. D. from Union College, and in 1853 the degree of LL. D. from Columbia. In 1856 he was made a corresponding member of the Insti-

tute of France. He was induced to come to Ann Arbor from New York by his desire to take part in the creation of an American university deserving of the name. He removed to Ann Arbor with his family in October, 1852, and his services to Michigan were of the highest character and most productive in their results. It is on the broad general principles which he laid down and enforced that the university is still carried on. He was a man of broad view, liberal culture, of strong personal convictions, and a man who absolutely refused to temporize with cliques, parties or sects, who early began to clamor for representation on the faculty and for control of the interests of the university. He insisted that the faculty should represent only scholars and professional ability, and many of the men he chose to constitute that faculty had become men of national repute as scholars. White, Cooley, Watson, Frieze, Boise, Winchell and Haven all became members of the faculty during President Tappan's administration. He insisted on doing away with the traditional dormitory system, the early students of the university having lived in the wings of the university building. He was one of the greatest educators who ever presided over an American college and he continued as president of the university until 1863, when he resigned on account of differences with members of the board of regents who could not appreciate the broadmindedness of the man which kept him from joining in their sectarian views. The circumstances which led to Dr. Tappan's resignation almost broke his heart and he went to Switzerland, where he died in 1881, never again having set foot on his native soil; but before his death the people of Michigan had come fully to appreciate the great work that the first president had accomplished for the university.

The medical faculty had been appointed in 1849 and organized on May 5, 1850, by electing Dr. Abram Sager its president. The medical school opened in October, 1850, and the first year contained — students. The establishment of this department was largely due to Professor Moses Gunn, who continued as professor in the University of Michigan till 1867, when he went to Chicago as president of the Rush Medical Col-

lege. Dr. Gunn had heard of the establishment of a university at Ann Arbor and the fact that a medical department was ultimately to be established; and he proposed to Dr. Corydon L. Ford, who was a fellow student of his at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Geneva, that they should both teach in the new medical department. Dr. Gunn was in earnest and immediately after graduation secured a body for dissection, and packing it in his trunk came to Ann Arbor from New York by stages, and arriving in Ann Arbor immediately organized a class in anatomy and physiology among the literary students. Having by this means aroused the interest of the students, he secured their aid in urging upon the regents the immediate organization of the department of medicine, and many of the students expressed their desire to enter it as medical students. This was the first free medical college in the United States and consequently was well advertised through all parts of the country. The literary students expected to have great sport in hazing the medical students about to enter, but to their surprise the medical class opened with ninety stalwart medical students, a number in excess of the students in the literary department. The hazing was omitted. Dr. Gunn remained in Chicago as president of the Rush Medical College for a number of years, and died in 1887.

Dr. Sager, the first dean of the medical department, was professor of botany and zoology in the university from 1842 to 1850, and continued a professor in the medical department until his death, August 6, 1877. He was born in Bethlehem, New York, December 22, 1870, and was chief of the botanical and geological department of the state geological survey of Michigan, and his collection of specimens laid the foundation for the present museum of the university. Dr. Silas H. Douglas was made professor of chemistry, pharmacy and medical jurisprudence in 1850, dropped the chair of medical jurisprudence in 1856 and took up that of toxicology, and in 1870 was made director of the chemical laboratory. He resigned in 1877. He was dean of the medical faculty from 1853 to 1858. Dr. Douglas found time to organize the Ann Arbor Gas Company, with which he continued until his

death, and served as mayor of the city of Ann Arbor. Dr. Samuel Denton was appointed professor of theory and practice of physics and pathology, which position he held from 1850 to 1860. Dr. Denton was long a resident of Ann Arbor and was a prominent local physician who took a strong stand in matters of politics. He was a member of the second convention of assent whose action admitted Michigan into the Union, and was a state senator from 1845 to 1848, being president pro tem in the latter year. He died in Ann Arbor in 1860, aged fifty-seven years. Dr. Jonathan A. Allen was professor of therapeutics, materia medica and physiology from 1850 to 1854, and was afterward a professor in Rush Medical College, and in 1877 was made president of that college. These five men constituted the first medical faculty.

In 1857 a course in engineering was established. In 1859 the law school was founded, and then followed in order a school of pharmacy, a school of mines, a school of architecture, and in 1875 schools of dentistry and homeopathy. Early in Dr. Tappan's administration it was seen that in order to teach astronomy successfully an observatory was needed, and largely through the personal solicitation of the president the money for this observatory was raised in Detroit by contribution. The Detroit Observatory, as it was called, was built just about as it exists at the present day in this city, and was at once recognized as one of the most perfectly equipped observatories in the world.

The nucleus of the university library was a collection of 4,000 volumes purchased in 1840. For the next ten years few additions were made, but after Dr. Tappan's arrival more attention was paid to the library. The first librarian was appointed in 1854 and was Professor Louis Tasquelle. He was succeeded by John L. Tappan who served until 1863. D. C. Brooks served for one year and Professor Andrew Ten Brook was librarian from 1864 to 1877. In 1877 Raymond C. Davis was appointed librarian and served until 1905, when Theodore W. Koch was appointed librarian.

The collection of fine arts was begun in 1859 and in 1862 a Rogers' Art Association was

formed to purchase the statuary of Nydia by Randolph Rogers, who had been a boy in Ann Arbor. It is from this beginning that the art collection of the university has grown.

In 1856 a chemical laboratory was erected and the demand for instruction in this branch became so general that large additions had to be made.

The law department was opened on October 3, 1859. The first law faculty was a particularly strong one and consisted of Thomas M. Cooley, James V. Campbell and Charles I. Walker. During the first year there were ninety students in the law department. Two of the three members of this faculty were judges of the Supreme Court of Michigan. Judge Cooley became known as the greatest American law writer of his time. His books were quoted as authority in the English courts as well as the American, a distinction conferred upon but few American law writers. He was one of the first United States interstate commerce commissioners, and practically molded the earlier decisions of that body. He was dean of the law faculty until 1884, and during his service on the interstate commerce commission was connected with the university faculty as professor of American history and constitutional law. He died in Ann Arbor, October 12, 1897. Judge Campbell, who was professor of law from 1859 to 1885, was an eloquent lecturer, a strong and able lawyer, and was one of the finest men that Michigan ever saw. He died in Detroit, March 26, 1890. Mr. Walker was on the law faculty from 1859 to 1876, again from 1879 to 1881, and a third time from 1886 to 1887.

The first year of President Tappan's administration the university catalogue contained a list of fourteen officers and two hundred and twenty-two students. The university, during his eleven years' administration, grew until there were thirty officers and six hundred and fifty students.

In the summer of 1863 Erastus O. Haven was elected president of the university, and so continued until 1869. He had been connected with the university from 1852 to 1854 as professor of the Latin language and literature. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, November 1, 1820, and was the son of a Methodist preacher. He graduated from Wesleyan University in 1842 and im-

mediately became a teacher. In 1847 he became pastor of a New York City church. He was a member of the Massachusetts senate from 1862 to 1863, when he was elected to the presidency of the University of Michigan. It was during the administration of Dr. Haven that the principle of a portion of a mill tax was introduced, the tax first being granted for the use of the university being one-twentieth of a mill. Dr. Haven found the university with six hundred fifty-two students, and left it in 1869 with 1,114. In 1869 the literary department contained four hundred twenty-two students, the medical department three hundred fifty-eight and the law department three hundred forty-two. Dr. Haven, in 1869, became president of Northwestern University, but he resigned this position in 1872. In 1874 he was made chancellor of Syracuse University, and in 1880 was made a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died at Salem, Oregon, on the 2d of August, 1881.

For two years after Dr. Haven's resignation, Professor Henry S. Frieze was acting president. During Professor Frieze's incumbency in the office of president women were admitted to the university. The question of the admission of women had been agitated since 1858, when a number of young ladies petitioned to be admitted to the university. Their request was adversely reported upon by the regents and in 1867 the legislature declared that in their opinion women should be admitted to all the rights and privileges of the university. In this year the regents instructed their executive committee to consider the matter and to report at some future time. President Haven, however, opposed the admission of women and urged the establishment of a state college for young ladies. In 1869 the regents refused to pass a resolution introduced by Regent Willard of Battle Creek that in the opinion of the board no rule existed which excluded women from admission to the university. This resolution was defeated by a vote of 3 to 5. In 1870, however, the question was finally settled by the adoption of the same resolution that had been offered the year previous. February 2, 1870, the first woman entered the university. She was Miss Madalon L. Stockwell, of Kalamazoo. She

was already a graduate of Kalamazoo College and after graduating from the literary department of the university in 1872 she taught school two years, when she was married to Charles King Turner. In 1876 the number of women in the university had increased to 117, and in 1904 there were 716 women in attendance, of whom 663 were in the department of literature, science and arts, 32 in the medical department, 4 in the law department, 4 in the pharmacy department, 11 in the homeopathic college, and 2 in the college of dental surgery. During Dr. Frieze's administration it was also decided to admit pupils of high schools which furnish satisfactory evidence of their courses of study and instruction, upon diploma to the university, the university thus becoming, in reality, the head of the public-school system of the state of Michigan. In January, 1871, the regents appropriated \$75,000 for the erection of a building for the literary department. This was expended in the erection of University Hall properly speaking, the building which connected the north and south wings which had previously been in existence.

Dr. Frieze was born in Boston, September 15, 1817. He graduated from Brown University in 1841 and was made a tutor in that institution upon graduation. In 1854 Dr. Tappan invited him to assume the direction of department of Latin in the university, in which position Dr. Frieze remained for over thirty-five years. He was twice acting president of the university, the first time during the interregnum between the administration of Dr. Haven and that of President Angell, and the second time from 1880 to 1881, during Dr. Angell's residence in China as United States minister. He was a fine musician, a cultured scholar and was greatly beloved by his pupils. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by four different universities. He died December 7, 1889.

Dr. James Burrill Angell was invited to become president of the university in 1869, but declined. In 1871 the regents renewed the invitation, and Dr. Angell entered upon the duties of the presidential office on the first day of August, 1871. He was then forty-two years of age, and it has been during his long administration that

the university has made the immense strides that have placed it in the foremost rank among American universities and given it a larger student body than any other college or university in the United States. While the attendance has been increasing at this rate the standard of admission has been greatly raised, so that many who were admitted to college in the early part of Dr. Angell's administration could not at this date obtain admission with such preparation as they had then. The University senate memorial to Dr. Angell on the occasion of the quarter-centennial celebration of his presidency, June 24, 1896, describes the growth of the university in the twenty-five years from 1871 to 1896 as follows:

"During this period of twenty-five years the growth of the University has been truly remarkable. Its resources have been trebled, its students have increased from twelve hundred to three thousand, its staff of instruction has grown more than four times as large, while the scope of its work has been extended by the addition of four new departments, the Schools of Dentistry, of Pharmacy, of Homeopathy, and of Engineering. Within the department of Literature, Sciences and the Arts have been created several important chairs, while the numerous facilities in the way of laboratories and seminaries and lectureships and apparatus have added strength and value to all courses of instruction. But as you have often taken occasion to remark, Mr. President, bigness is not greatness, and we find the most satisfactory and convincing proofs of the success of your administration in those less palpable but more valuable improvements and advances that are more spiritual than material, and that constitute most clearly the essential elements of a true university. As such elements we would name, first, the closer articulation of the University with the organic system of state education, of which it is the head. Under your fostering care this relation, which was instituted just before you came to us, has been made more vital, and has become increasingly fruitful of good both to secondary education and to the University.

"Another element of University progress is the development of the elective system, and the opportunity it affords for advanced work and

scientific investigation. Of the beneficial results of this system, in the way of promoting scholarship, and of giving to the life of the University a more mature and earnest spirit, there can be no doubt.

"This catholicity of purpose, this breaking down of the traditional class distinctions, and this wide *lehrfreiheit* have not been purchased at the at the price of solidity and discipline; and this happy result we owe in no small degree to your wise conservatism and broad outlook over the whole field of education. Closely related to this movement for wider choice of studies and greater independence of a routine curriculum is the effort to foster graduate study, and to build up that higher side of the University that in the end must measure its real character and influence.

"Twenty-five years ago no graduate work, properly so-called, was attempted. At present we have graduate courses in all departments of the University. To no one subject have your reports called more urgent attention than to the importance of building up this the most distinctive part of a true University.

"Closely allied to this forward movement is the constant advance made by our professional schools in their methods and standards of instruction. In looking over the record of these past years, the conviction is gained that the University has in no other direction made greater strides than in this. Twenty-five years ago there was no examination for admission to any one of our professional schools; today, preliminary training that covers the equivalent of a good high school course is required by all our professional departments.

"Then, the term of both the Law and Medical Schools was six months for two years, and the instruction was given chiefly by lectures. Now, our Medical Schools require a registration of four terms of nine months each, and set a standard for graduation that is as high as that of any medical school in this country, while the Law School has lengthened its course to three years of nine months each, and has signally raised its standard of graduation. In all these departments the old style of instruction has been materially modified or superseded by modern methods, in which laboratory practice and scientific research hold the most prominent place.

"The year before your induction into the presidency the doors of the University were first thrown open to the admission of women. What was for a time a bold experiment has become an established success, and the hundreds of young women who have worthily enjoyed the full privileges and advantages of the University on absolutely equal terms with young men, are glad to bring you their tribute of gratitude for your just and wise administration, which has made the interests of women in this university more secure.

"The entire life and spirit of the University during this period which we pass in review have been marked by a steady growth in good order and decorum, in friendly relations between pupils and teachers, and in all that makes for a wholesome intellectual and moral atmosphere.

"That amid much and necessary diversity of interest there has been so much harmony and unity in our councils as a senate, and in the different faculties, is due in no small measure to your impartial conduct of affairs, your broad and generous views, your charitable spirit, and your gracious courtesy. That the University has safely passed through many crises, has gained respect and influence throughout our state and the entire land, is to be attributed in a large degree to your skillful management, your experience in educational work, and to your high character as a citizen and as a man.

"We congratulate the University, Mr. President, upon the reputation you have justly earned for her, a reputation not bounded by the seas, but cherished also in the far Orient and in the centers of European learning as well as at home. We recall with feelings of honest pride how our own national government has thrice summoned you to high service in diplomacy and council. We are glad also to remember that in the discussion of the great educational problems of our day, your words are ever welcomed as those of one who has authority to speak."

Dr. Angell in his response feelingly spoke of many of the men who had aided in making the University what it is. He said:

"What University has had a more choice collection of men in its faculties during the last quarter of a century than this! It is they who have pre-eminently made the University what it

is. In my service and companionship with them is found one of the dearest memories of my life. Alas! that in so many cases the companionship has already been severed by death. Out of the one hundred and seventy teachers now here, only seven were here when I came. You have quoted from the hearty greeting which my old teacher and lifelong friend, Doctor Frieze, gave me on the day of my inauguration. How valuable were his counsels! How dear was his friendship to me to the day of his death! How in our long walks we used to dream dreams of the coming greatness and power and beneficence of this University! Many of these dreams, thanks in part to his labors and influence, have already been realized in fact. Besides him death has snatched away how many noble and distinguished men who had long served the University: Williams—good old Doctor Williams, as we always loved to call him—Douglas, Sager, Crocker, Morris, Olney, Winchell, Campbell, Walker, Wells, Watson, Palmer, Crosby, Lyster, Ford, Dunster, the brothers Cheever, and Elisha Jones, and last of all, the venerable Felch. One has only to call this roll of illustrious names to understand why students from all parts of the Union, and from the nations beyond the seas, have flocked to these halls. They have been drawn hither to sit at the feet of these great teachers, and of others like them, who, thank God, are still spared to us."

In 1871 the University was presented with 4,034 volumes on political science and kindred subjects by Philo Parsons, of Detroit. In that year the University had 1,110 students and 33 instructors, and conferred 302 diplomas. In 1872 the number of students was 1,224, of whom 64 were women, and the graduates numbered 341. Professor Watson in 1872 discovered three new planets, making fourteen in all that had been discovered at the observatory here since it was built. The Steere collection of 4,538 specimens was added to the university museum. In 1873 the graduates numbered 329. The university income had now grown to about \$100,000. Professor Watson ran the number of planets discovered at the observatory up to seventeen and was given a year's leave of absence to go to Pekin to observe the transit of Venus. University Hall

was completed and dedicated on October 8, 1873. Besides the original appropriation of \$75,000, the legislature had appropriated \$25,000 more for this building. In the college year 1874-5 the students numbered 1,193 and the graduates 370. There were seventy schools whose graduates were admitted to the university on diploma. The legislature appropriated \$8,000 for the building of a hospital for the medical department on condition that Ann Arbor should contribute \$4,000 more. The building was erected upon the university campus. A dental school was organized on an appropriation of \$3,000 by the legislature, and Dr. Jonathan Taft was appointed professor of the principles and practise of operative dentistry in the new dental school. At the same time a homeopathic medical college was started on an appropriation of \$6,000 by the legislature, and a school of mines upon an appropriation of \$8,000. Dr. Samuel A. Jones was appointed professor of materia medica and therapeutics, and Dr. John C. Morgan professor of theory and practice, these two to constitute the first homeopathic medical faculty. Professor William H. Pettee was elected professor of mining engineering, and Dr. Douglas appointed professor of metallurgy and chemical technology and director of the chemical laboratory; and these two constituted the first faculty of the school of mines.

In the college year 1878-9 the number of students was 1,376, of whom 134 were women. This was an increase in the total number of students of 206 in two years. The legislature made an appropriation of \$20,000 for the erection of a museum, and of \$3,250 for a dental college building. Appropriations were also made of \$6,500 for a homeopathic hospital and amphitheater, and \$20,000 for a central boiler house and to provide steam heating apparatus for the university buildings. The following year the number of students grew to 1,430. The total appropriations by the state from the beginning to this date for the support of the university had been \$570,000. An inventory of the real estate and other property of the university taken this year showed a valuation of \$681,442, or an excess of \$110,000 over the university appropriations. This was partly due to the donations of citizens and professors.

In 1881 the legislature made the then unprecedented appropriation of \$160,000 for the university. Part of this was for the building of a library building. In this year a new school of political sciences was organized. The number of students had increased to 1,534, and exactly the same number attended the university the following year. In 1883 Senator James McMillan, of Detroit, presented the university with a valuable Shakesperean library, and E. C. Hegeler, of Illinois, J. J. Hagerman, of Milwaukee, and President Andrew D., White, of Cornell, presented the university with a peal of five bells. The university appropriations in 1883 amounted to \$37,200 and in 1884 to \$27,200. In 1884 the attendance had dropped to 1,377, owing to a falling off in the medical department. In this year Henry C. Lewis, of Coldwater, left a valuable collection of pictures and statuary to the university, a gift the largest in value ever made to the university by a single individual. In 1885-6 a fund was raised by subscription for the purpose of purchasing German literature, known as the "Goethe Library Fund." A new engineering laboratory was built and every inch of it was occupied as soon as it was built. In 1886-7 the attendance grew to 1,572, of whom 265 were women. The university appropriations for the two years 1887 and 1888 grew to \$155,000, of which \$35,000 was for the construction of a building for scientific laboratories. The Chinese government, through the influence of Dr. Angell, presented the university with the Chinese collection at the New Orleans Exposition. In the year 1888-9 the attendance grew to 1,885, the largest in the history of the university up to that date. The university at this time received \$10,000 from Mrs. Elisha Jones as an endowment for one or more classical fellowships. The legislature appropriated the sum of \$50,000 for a new hospital on condition that the city of Ann Arbor should give \$25,000 for the same purpose, which the citizens of Ann Arbor voted to do, ayes 936, nays 10.

In the year 1889-90 the university for the first time exceeded the 2,000 mark in number of students, the number of students that year reaching 2,150, a larger number than had ever before been

enrolled in any American university. This big increase was due largely to the increase in the number of literary and law students. The attendance in the dental college had grown to 103. The students at this time came from forty-three states and territories and fifteen foreign countries and provinces, Japan alone sending twenty-one students. It was evident that the law school, whose attendance had reached 533, needed much larger accommodations, and the next year provisions were made for building on an addition to the old building. The old university hospital was given over to the dental college, and an addition built to the old dental college which was now opened to the use of students in engineering. The third and fourth stories of the south wing of University Hall were constructed for laboratories for botanical and zoological work. Ten and a half acres of land a half mile south of the campus were purchased for the use of the students in outdoor sports. Joshua W. Waterman donated \$20,000 towards the erection of a gymnasium, provided other friends of the university should contribute a like amount.

For a number of years the students at the university had agitated the question of a gymnasium. The regents were without funds to build one, and although an appropriation from the legislature was several times asked for, the request was invariably turned down. The feasibility of raising funds by private subscription was canvassed at length but the first real money ever raised for the university gymnasium was really raised for an entirely different purpose. In an effort to quell a postoffice rush, a thing which was then of nightly occurrence in the city of Ann Arbor, the then mayor of the city had ordered out the local company of the state militia who drove back the crowds which flocked the streets, but without dispersing them, as the students separated, one crowd following the rear of the troops while the other part were driven ahead, and as the troops with fixed bayonets tried to disperse the crowd following in their rear, the students who had been in front turned around and followed in the new rear. A large number of special policemen were sworn in and twenty-one arrests of students made in one evening. They were all thrown into

jail together, and when morning came no special could tell the man he had arrested or what any individual student was doing when arrested. Consequently the students were all released. Excitement among the students ran high and at a public meeting two important actions were taken. It was "Resolved that we move to Ypsilanti," and committees were appointed to carry out this action, but unfortunately the committees to secure accommodations in Ypsilanti, becoming too hilarious, were locked up by the Ypsilanti police and nothing more was heard of this resolution. The students at the same time levied an assessment of one dollar on each student for the purpose of prosecuting an action against the mayor of the city for the false imprisonment of the twenty-one students who had spent the night in jail. Considerable over a thousand dollars was raised for this purpose, but no suits were ever brought and this fund was placed in a bank to constitute the first money raised for a gymnasium, to which purpose it was applied. With this as a starter other money was donated by the student lecture association and other organizations until the fund amounted to \$6,000 at the time of Mr. Waterman's generous gift of \$20,000. The undergraduate students subscribed \$2,447 more, and the construction of a gymnasium was commenced. When the construction was begun it was found that \$40,000 was not sufficient, and that \$20,000 more was needed for the main building and \$20,000 in addition for the women's wing. The gymnasium was finally completed in 1894 at a total cost of \$65,134.14. This did not include the women's gymnasium toward which Regent Barbour gave a lot in Detroit valued at \$25,000. Regent Hubbard secured \$10,000 and the women of the university raised \$15,000 more, and with this the Barbour Gymnasium was built.

The attendance upon the university continued to increase, and in 1891-2 it was 2,692. At this time the literary department contained 1,330, the law department 658, the medical department 370, the dental college 188, the school of pharmacy 81, and the homeopathic college 79. The number of women in attendance had materially increased, now reaching 531. McMillan Hall had been built through the generosity of Hon. James McMillan, of Detroit, and Newberry Hall had been

erected by the Students' Christian Association, who had raised a large sum of money for this purpose, the principal donation being made by Mrs. Helen S. Newberry, of Detroit. The number of volumes in the library had now grown to 139,457. In 1893 the state legislature passed an act increasing the tax to be levied for the support of the university from one-twentieth to one-sixth of a mill. In 1894 Tappan Hall was built containing class rooms for the use of the literary department at a cost of \$30,000 for building and furniture. In 1894 \$40,000 was given to the university library by Dr. C. L. Ford, Miss Jean L. Coyl and Hon. Christian H. Buhl. Mr. Buhl's bequest was in addition to 5,000 law books which he gave the library in 1885. In this year the Columbian organ, valued at \$25,000, was placed in University Hall by private subscription.

The attendance in 1893-4 was 2,874 and in 1894-5 the 3,000 mark was passed, the number being 3,019, of whom 601 were women. A summer school had been started in 1894, but while its attendance was 187 in 1895, ninety of these had been counted in other departments, or in other words, were students during the regular college session, so that to make up the total of 3,019 the summer school was counted on for a total of 97. In this year the philosophical library of Professor George S. Morris, of 1,100 volumes, was donated by Mrs. Morris, and Governor Felch's library of 3,500 volumes was also donated to the university. In 1896 President Angell was appointed United States minister to Turkey, and Dean Harry B. Hutchins of the law department acted as president during his absence. In this year a women's dean was for the first time appointed, that honor going to Dr. Elisha S. Mosher. In 1898 the chemical laboratory was enlarged, a nurses' home was built at the hospitals, and the new law building was completed with ample accommodation for a thousand students. The new law building has a frontage of 208 feet, and a width of 120 feet, and upon it was expended the sum of \$65,000. An addition was also built to the library building for the accommodation of an extra 700,000 volumes.

In 1899-1900 the attendance was 3,441, of whom 2,006 were from Michigan and the balance from forty-seven states and territories and

from foreign countries. A new hospital was erected for the homeopathic medical college on a site purchased by the city of Ann Arbor at an expense to the city of \$17,000. This site joins the university campus on the northeast. A unique collection of musical instruments was presented to the university by Frederick Stearns, and Mrs. Elizabeth H. Bates bequeathed to the university as an endowment for certain purposes in the medical department land valued at \$130,000. In 1901 the attendance reached 3,710. The graduate school had grown so that there were now 108 graduate students in attendance. Mrs. Love M. Palmer, widow of Dr. Alonzo B. Palmer, for thirty-five years a professor in the medical department, bequeathed \$20,000 for the erection of a ward to the university hospital, and \$15,000 as an endowment for the maintenance of this ward. The legislature also in this year appropriated \$50,000 for a psychopathic ward.

A new general catalogue was completed in 1902, from which it was seen that, down to 1901, 17,887 persons had been graduated from the University of Michigan. Of this number, 6,657 were graduates in law, 4,553 were graduates of the literary department, 3,523 were graduates of medicine, 1,005 were graduates in dental surgery, 840 of pharmacy, 786 in engineering, 372 from the homeopathic college, and 151 honorary degrees had been given. Of this number 2,186 were known to have died. The catalogue contained the names of 29,728 persons who had been for a longer or shorter period enrolled in the university, and it was estimated that of this number 25,000 were then living. The university library now had 165,000 volumes. A new medical building had been constructed and a new engineering building, the most costly of all the buildings on the campus, had been started. Hon. D. M. Ferry donated seventeen acres of land adjacent to the athletic field, which now comprises about forty acres and was hereafter to be known as Ferry Field. A school of forestry was started in 1903 which bid fair to become an important adjunct to the university. A Pasteur Institute was organized and has already relieved a large number of patients. By 1904 the attendance in the university had reached 3,957 and the students

came from every state and territory, except Delaware and South Carolina. The university library now contained 182,680 volumes, 4,000 pamphlets and 2,250 maps. The university hospital had received during the year 2,382 and the homeopathic hospital 1,727 patients. The Pasteur Institute had treated during the year about thirty cases of persons bitten by dogs supposed to be mad. The attendance at the summer school had grown to 647. In 1905 the attendance passed the 4,000 mark and totaled 4,136, and already for the year 1906 the enrollment reaches 4,521. The attendance at the last summer session was 690.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE STATE NORMAL COLLEGE.

The State Normal College is located at Ypsilanti. Until recent years it was known as the Ypsilanti Normal school. When it was first opened there were but five normal schools in the United States, the oldest of which was fourteen years of age. There was no school west of Albany, New York. "Father" Pierce, who did so much toward founding the Michigan school system, with the university as its cap sheaf, as early as 1837 in his first report to the new state of Michigan referred to normal schools in outlining a school system for the state, but did not recommend the immediate establishment of one. Succeding superintendents referred to normal colleges without recommendations, but in 1847 Mr. Pierce, in the report of the board of visitors to the university which he wrote, urged the establishment of a normal school and the appropriation of Salt Spring lands for this purpose. Various bills were introduced in the legislature looking toward this end, but it was not until March 28, 1849, that the governor was enabled to sign an act organizing a normal school. This act created a state board of education of three members, appointed by the governor, together with the lieutenant-governor, state superintendent of public instruction and state treasurer. The first board consisted of Samuel Barstow, Randolph

Manning, Samuel Newberry, Francis W. Sherman and William M. Fenton, which was soon changed by the substitution of Isaac E. Crary and Elias M. Skinner for Randolph Manning and Samuel Newberry, and the addition of State Treasurer George P. Cooper. The legislature appropriated twenty-five acres of Salt Springs lands for the support of the new institution. Propositions were received for the location of the new school in the form of bids, and in September, 1849, Ypsilanti, Jackson, Marshall, Gull Prairie and Niles applied for the location of the school.

Ypsilanti offered \$13,500, and, upon certain conditions, the salary of the principal teacher of the model school for not exceeding five years at no more than \$700 a year. Jackson offered land for a site and \$10,335. Marshall offered five acres of land. Niles offered land for a site and \$5,000. Gull Prairie, in Kalamazoo county, offered land and \$7,364 in cash. Gull Prairie today has not even attained the dignity of having obtained a postoffice, but they put up a strong argument as being retired just enough to be free from dissipating and immoral influences, with low living expenses, and as the point "that Nature or the God of Nature had arranged for the special accommodation of the State Normal School of Michigan." The board, after examining the propositions, selected Ypsilanti, as offering the most liberal proposition and a site convenient of access to all parts of the state in a village large enough to furnish every facility for boarding students. Several sites in Ypsilanti were placed at the disposal of the board. Finally the site where the main building of the normal school now stands was selected and four acres were donated by the citizens of Ypsilanti. Subsequently the board purchased adjoining property, causing the original site to contain six acres. A three story brick building, 102 x 56 feet in size, was erected and dedicated on October 5, 1852, costing \$15,200. Of this amount \$12,000 was paid by the citizens of Ypsilanti. The remainder of the cost of furnishing was paid out of the sale of Salt Spring lands. The total cost of building and furnishing was \$20,296.64. This building was burned on Friday night, October 28,

1859, together with the furniture and a library of 1,500 volumes. It was insured for \$8,000. Temporary quarters were secured for the school and within a week a contract was made with Benjamin Follett to repair the burned building. Considerable alterations were made in the plan of the building and a practically new building was ready for occupancy in April, 1860.

Early in the history of the school attempts were made to provide for physical culture but the legislature failed to make the desired appropriations. About 1861 a small building costing about \$1,200 saved out of the ordinary appropriation made for the school, was constructed and furnished with some inexpensive apparatus, but there were no funds for the employment of a special teacher, and instruction was consequently irregular and intermittent. The "old gymnasium" was burned with its contents on the night of August 1, 1873.

At one time the proposed establishment of an agricultural college was placed in charge of the board of education which had charge of the Ypsilanti Normal School, and in March, 1864, it was proposed by Benjamin Follett, of Ypsilanti, that the board of education establish an agricultural library and cabinet on the normal school grounds, the board to appropriate \$2,000 for the erection of such a building on condition that the citizens of Ypsilanti raise \$3,000. The citizens also proposed to raise \$250 a year to make collections for the library and museum on condition that the board appropriate an equal amount. The proposition was accepted by the board and a building 70 x 40 feet, two stories high, was erected for this purpose. Its completion, however, was delayed so long that it was not finished until the fall of 1865. By this time the interest in the project had been lost on the part of agriculturists, and the agricultural society which had expended \$3,250 on the building assigned all its rights to the board of education. In 1869 the legislature appropriated \$7,500 to complete this building and to grade the normal school grounds, and in January, 1870, the name of the building was changed from Normal Museum to the New Normal School Building. From its completion

until 1882 it was used for the training school. Since 1882 it has been largely occupied by the conservatory of music, which, from 1886 to March, 1897, occupied the upper story.

In 1872 the legislature appropriated \$30,000 for an addition to the main building of the Normal. This addition was 88x93 feet, and in building it the old part of the building was remodeled and raised so that the total cost exceeded the appropriation by about \$13,000. Of this excess the citizens of Ypsilanti contributed \$2,000 for the building of the tower at the north corner and the balance was paid out of the current expense fund of the institution. In 1881 another appropriation of \$25,000 was made for the building of a second addition to the main building, 112x53 feet in size, to be devoted to the training school and for increasing the facilities of the Normal department. The new addition was ready for occupancy in September, 1882.

In 1887 the legislature appropriated \$60,000 with which two wings were erected on the north and south side of the central building, each about 100 feet in length and about 50 feet wide. At the same time a separate boiler house was erected. The rapid increase in attendance at the Normal had made imperative the erection of larger quarters. In 1892 two more additions were made for laboratories, each 24x30 feet in size and costing \$8,000.

The University of Michigan had time and again tried to get an appropriation from the legislature for a university gymnasium, but without success. In fact the legislature never appropriated a dollar for the university gymnasium. The rural legislators always maintained that sawbucks were all the gymnastic apparatus necessary for the maintenance of good health. The Ypsilanti Normal, however, was more fortunate, or rather their application for a gymnasium was more diplomatically put. In all the talk before the legislature, the word "gymnasium" was tabooed, and in 1893 an appropriation of \$20,000 was secured for the erection of a building for "physical culture." The procuring of a site for this building proved difficult, and in this emergency the citizens of Ypsilanti, by voluntary subscription, raised enough money to buy an acre on the south

side of Cross street, opposite the Normal campus, and on this the new building was located. The new building, 100x100 feet in size and devoted in equal parts to the use of the young women and young men, was dedicated on May 18, 1894.

The increase in attendance upon the Normal began to crowd the quarters of the training school, and in 1895 \$25,000 was appropriated for the erection of a training school building. The site question again became troublesome, but the citizens of Ypsilanti again came to the rescue and agreed to purchase and donate a site, which was done at a cost to the city of \$8,500. This new site upon which the training school is located consists of three acres just west of the old campus. The new training school building was first occupied in April, 1897.

In November, 1895, Mrs. Mary Starkweather, of Ypsilanti, gave the Students' Christian Association \$10,000 towards the erection of Starkweather Hall, the beautiful home of the Students' Christian Association. The association had been endeavoring to raise money for some time and had secured over \$1,000 when Mrs. Starkweather's gift enabled them to proceed with the erection of the building. The new building was completed and dedicated on March 26, 1897, at a cost of \$11,000. It is 62x56 feet in size, constructed of field stone, and is admirably arranged for the purpose for which it is intended.

After the burning of the library of 1,500 volumes in 1859 an attempt was made to secure an appropriation for a new library, but the exciting events of the Civil war occupied the center of the stage and no appropriation could be secured. An appeal was made to the Normal students themselves, and the students agreed they each would pay \$2 over and above the regular entrance fee to be applied for the purpose of books. Shortly after this the board appropriated \$2 of the entrance fee of each student for library purposes, but soon this was discontinued and each student was required to pay an annual library fee of 50 cents. In 1872 the library contained only 1,200 volumes. A small appropriation was secured from the legislature and the number was increased in 1876 to 1,600 volumes. In 1881 the library had 2,100 volumes, and from this date its

growth began. In 1884 there were 6,000 volumes, and by 1899 the number had reached 20,000. In five years 7,000 volumes were added, making a total of 27,000 in 1904. The first salaried librarian was appointed in 1884 and was Miss Florence Goodison, who served until 1890. William S. Burns was librarian in 1891, and in 1892 Miss Genevieve M. Walton was appointed librarian, and she is still acting in that capacity.

The first principal of the Normal was Professor A. S. Welch, who was born in Easthampton, Conn., in April, 1821, and graduated from the University of Michigan in 1846. He was principal of the Union school at Jonesville, the first school of the kind in the state. His success here led to his appointment as principal of the Normal in 1852. The first term of the Normal opened March 29, 1853. In 1859 Professor Welch spent a year in Europe, and during his absence Professor J. M. B. Sill, who had been teaching in the school from the beginning, acted as principal. On Professor Welch's return from Europe he continued as principal until September, 1865, when he resigned on account of ill-health, going to Florida where, in 1867, he was elected to fill out a short term in the United States senate. In 1868 he was made president of the Agricultural College of Iowa, which position he filled for 15 years, finally resigning on account of ill-health, but remaining with the institution as professor emeritus until his death in March, 1889.

Professor David Porter Mayhew succeeded Professor Welch as principal in 1865. He was a graduate of Union college in the class of 1837, and had been principal of the Lowville (New York) Academy for 15 years; had taught a year in Cleveland and a year in Columbus, and from 1856 was a teacher of sciences in the Normal, until his appointment as principal in 1865. He resigned the principalship in 1871. He resided in Detroit until his death.

For a short time Professor C. F. R. Bellows acted as principal. He was born in New Hampshire in October, 1832; graduated from the Normal School in 1855, and took an engineering degree in the university in 1864. In 1864 he was appointed to the chair of mathematics in the Normal School, which he occupied for 24 years. When

the Central Michigan Normal School was organized at Mount Pleasant, Professor Bellows was appointed its principal, a position which he subsequently resigned and he returned to Ypsilanti.

Joseph Estabrook was appointed principal of the Normal in 1871. Professor Estabrook was born in Bath, N. H., July 3, 1820. He graduated from Berlin in 1847, and afterwards received the degrees of A. M. and D. D. from this college. From 1853 to 1866 he was principal of the schools at Ypsilanti, and seems to have left a great impress upon the community. He was then made superintendent of the East Saginaw schools until 1871. On leaving the Normal, in 1880, he went to Olivet college, where he remained until his death. He had served as state superintendent of instruction for four years, and as regent of the university for six years.

In 1880 Malcom McVicar, a Scotchman by birth, was appointed principal, which position he held but one year, resigning to become a member of the faculty of a Baptist college in Toronto, Can. He was a Baptist minister and had received the degree of B. A. from Rochester University, Ph. D. from the University of New York, and LL. D. from the University of Rochester. In 1888 he was appointed chancellor of MacMaster University.

After Professor McVicar left the institution, Professor Daniel Putnam acted as principal until 1883. He was born in New Hampshire, January 28, 1824, graduated from Dartmouth in 1851, came to Michigan in 1854, and was professor of the Latin language and literature in Kalamazoo College for seven years, and for one year acted as president of the college. In 1868 he accepted a professorship in the Normal school, and has remained with the institution since that date. He has served Ypsilanti both as mayor and alderman. He holds the degree of LL. D. from the University of Michigan, conferred in 1897.

Edwin Willetts was the next principal and was appointed in 1883, remaining until 1885, when he became president of the Agricultural College at Lansing. Mr. Willetts was born in New York April 24, 1830, came to Michigan in 1837, graduated from the University of Michigan in 1855, was an editor and then a lawyer, prosecuting attorney, member of the state board of education,

postmaster, member of the constitutional convention of 1873, and from 1870 to 1880 a member of congress. In 1889 he was made assistant secretary of agriculture at Washington, and in 1894 opened a law office in Washington, where he died October 23, 1896.

Professor J. M. B. Sill, who was principal of the Normal school from 1886 to 1893, was born near Buffalo, N. Y., October 23, 1831, graduated from the Normal school in 1854, and was made an instructor in the school before graduation, remaining until 1863, when he was elected superintendent of the Detroit schools. For 10 years, from 1865, he was principal of the Detroit Female Seminary, and in 1875 was again made superintendent of the Detroit schools, which he held until his appointment as principal of the Normal. In 1893 he retired from the principalship and was soon afterwards appointed United States minister to Korea, which position he held for four years. He returned broken down in health and soon afterwards died in Detroit.

Richard G. Boone succeeded Professor Sill first as principal and later, with the reorganization of the educational system, as president of all the normal colleges with a special charge over the Ypsilanti Normal. President Boone was born in Indiana in 1849, and his entire life has been spent in teaching, his special subject being pedagogy. He remained with the college until September 1, 1899, when he was made superintendent of the Cincinnati public schools.

In August, 1899, on the adoption of the new normal system, Professor Elmer A. Lyon was made principal of the Michigan State Normal College, as the Ypsilanti Normal came to be called. He was born in Manchester, Vt., July 27, 1861, graduated from the University of Michigan in 1886, and from 1890 to 1898 was an instructor in mathematics in the university. In 1898 he was made professor of mathematics in the Normal.

Dr. Albert Leonard was the second Normal president, succeeding President Boone. He was born in Ohio in 1857, graduated from Ohio University, and was made a professor in Syracuse University in 1897. For many years he has been editor of the *Journal of Pedagogy*. He resigned his position in 1901.

Professor Lewis H. Jones then became president of the normal college, which position he still holds.

The various preceptresses of the Normal since its organization have been Miss Abigail C. Rogers, 1853-1855; Miss Sarah Allen, 1855-1859 (afterwards married James L. Patton); Mrs. Aldrich Ripley, 1859-1867; Miss Ruth Hoppin, 1867-1881; Miss Julia Anne King, 1881, to the present date.

In 1854 the attendance upon the Normal department was 1,836, and in the training school there were twenty-seven pupils, and at the commencement of this year there were three graduates. By 1860 the Normal attendance had grown to 427 and the training school to 84, although in the previous year there had been as high as 237 pupils enrolled in the training school. The Civil war had its effect upon the Normal attendance, and by 1866 the attendance on the Normal proper had dropped to 265. From this time on a gradual increase is shown. The attendance in 1885 in the Normal department was 520, in 1890 was 808, in 1895 was 954, in 1899 was 1,029, and in 1904, including the six weeks summer session, was 1,770. Up to 1904, 5,005 students had graduated from the Normal. The training school attendance by 1875 had reached 200, and by 1890 was 284.

The teaching of music in the Normal began in 1884, under Professor Albert Miller. Professor E. M. Foote succeeded him in 1858, and Professor F. H. Pease has held the position of head of the department of music since 1863. In 1868 vocal music was made a part of the regular course. The Normal Conservatory of Music was organized in 1881 and has since had from 150 to 200 pupils a year. It has been exceedingly prosperous and Professor Pease holds a high position in the musical world.

The war fever ran high at the Normal College in 1861, and several Normal boys went out with the First regiment, which reached Washington May 16, 1861, and took part in the battle of Bull Run. Many more, however, were refused permission to go on the ground that this regiment was filled. A Normal company was formed in 1862, under the captaincy of Gabriel Campbell, who had graduated in 1861. It was mustered into the

Seventeenth Infantry as Company E and served at South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Vicksburg. It had traveled 2,100 miles in its first year of service, and was called "Burnside's Class in Geography." It was also at Knoxville, the battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Petersburg. It lost 13 killed out of 89 members during the war. During the war of the Rebellion 30 Normal school pupils died at the front. In all, 159 Normal students were known to have enlisted in the war.

The State Normal college now consists of seven buildings, with a campus of 15 acres. It has the following departments: Pedagogy, history, ancient classics, modern classics, mathematics, physical sciences, natural sciences, drawing, geography, physical training, music—together with the training school. The number of instructors in 1904 was 57 and the number of graduates in the years 1903 and 1904 was 613. The value of the grounds, buildings, library and apparatus is estimated at \$444,637.59, and the legislative appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1904, was \$110,805, and for the year ending June 30, 1905, \$103,210.

CHAPTER XIV.

FIRST GERMAN SETTLEMENT.

This article was written by Professor Andrew Ten Brook in 1894: The honor can scarcely be denied to Conrad Bissinger of being the first German to arrive in this place and one of the first to take up land in this vicinity. Mr. Bissinger arrived on the ground September 1, 1825. He remembers well that in the month after his arrival on the site of the future city, Dewitt Clinton, governor of New York, made his triumphal trip from Albany to Buffalo and back, taking with him on his return a keg of Lake Erie's water, which he poured into the Bay of New York, symbolically setting forth the union of the salt water of the ocean with the fresh water of the great lakes. He remembers well the unprecedented excitement caused in 1826 by the

abduction of William Morgan in western New York, and his subsequent murder. Mr. Bissinger was born in Mannheim, the largest city of the Grand Duchy of Baden, where he learned the baker's trade. On his arrival in Ann Arbor there was nothing in the place for a baker to do. A few log houses, with the stumpy clearings made by the settlers' axes marked the site of the city, and, keeping the place in mind as that of his probable future settlement, he sat out for parts where he might earn money by his trade. He went to Charleston, S. C., there remained three years and earned enough to buy government lands. Without coming on himself he bought land in the neighboring town of Seio. The purchase was made in 1828. The patent bears the name of Andrew Jackson.

Mr. Bissinger did not like Calhoun's doctrine of nullification, which was then already rife in South Carolina, and he left for the north. His first vote was cast for General Jackson as president of the United States, doubtless for his second term, and he thinks that if the country had had such a president at the time of the Civil war this would never have come. He remained in the east and did not take possession of his property until 1831. He was 92 years old in January last (1894) and shows nothing to suggest that he may not survive for several years. His memory holds a fund which it is indeed delightful to draw upon. Mr. Bissinger has a near relative, who was a minister of state, in Munich, the capital of Bavaria.

Daniel F. Allmendinger was the earliest of the German settlers of Ann Arbor, who was personally known to me up to the time of beginning my present inquiries. He came from the old country, like many others, first to Pennsylvania, afterwards made his way thence, carrying in his knapsack all his possessions, to Danville in western New York, whence he migrated to Ann Arbor, as nearly as I can learn, about the year 1829.

Henry, or using the German name, Heinrich, Mann brought his family to Ann Arbor in 1830. They had remained in Detroit several weeks while Mr. Mann was visiting other places in order to learn where he might settle to best ad-

vantage. Such was still the condition of the roads at the time of the removal that a team of horses occupied three days in transporting the party with their goods to this place.

Mr. Mann was a tanner by trade. He came over to Pennsylvania leaving his family at Stuttgart, in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg. He went from Pennsylvania to the city of Mexico, and on his way thence with the money he had earned, defended himself with his fists against the attempt of an armed Spaniard to rob him. The family joined him and made their home at Reading, Pa., until they set out for their future home. I have referred to the remarkable family of the Muhlenbergs. It is of interest to note here that the Reverend Henry Muhlenberg, a grandson of the apostle of the American Lutheran church, whose family I have sketched, was at the time pastor in Reading of the church which the Manns attended, and his wife was the daughter of Governor Heisler.

Mr. Mann bought the lot, corner of Washington and First streets, in Ann Arbor, where his daughter, widow of the late August Hutzler, now lives, for \$12, the one next it on First street for a pair of shoes. The family is numerous. The late Emanuel Mann, once a member of our state senate, was a son of Henry Mann.

Many of the German people now in our city came over as farmers and settled first on farming lands. John Koch, now with his wife comfortably spending his old age in a house of his own in the Second ward, is an example of the Wurtemberg farmer, though he left his native kingdom at too early an age to have been initiated into the ancestral life. Arriving in this country in 1831, he labored as a farm hand. When able to do so, he purchased 40 acres of land. This was a kind of nest egg, and he went on adding thereto, or rather, selling at an advance and buying larger farms, until he was owner of nearly 1,000 acres, which he conveyed to his children and came, some 20 years ago, to reside in the city.

A word in regard to German tillage in the fatherland will throw light on what we see around us. German farms, where the surface admits of it, are long, narrow strips, often but two

or three rods wide. The terminal points of their boundaries are marked by stones set firmly in the earth. No fences disfigure the landscape, and, of course, no land is lost between the owners. Law regulates the details of tillage. The ends of the strips most distant from the highway must be first seeded, that there may be no driving over the sown ground. Each may drive one wheel in the furrow which separates his own from his neighbor's land. Precipitous places modify the aspect, these being terraced and beset with vine, or other small fruits. The grass is cut and conveyed to the enclosures in which the domestic animals are kept. Where the lands are thus laid out, the people live in small villages, or hamlets, and not on the farms they till, and the view of an undulating landscape thus cut up and tilled is the most enchanting conceivable. It is in summer as if mother nature has spread a great striped quilt over the earth's bed. The lines between farms are the seams of the thread; the foliage and bloom of the plants which cover the ground show all the various and varying colors of the land's flora. But the poor boy in south Germany can not hope to have a farm for which a must pay 500 to 700 florins (\$200 to \$280) an acre; and hence their settlement and thrift here, where they dig up every stump and make every foot of ground pay them tribute.

John George Schairer is one of five brothers, all named John, four of them of course known only by middle names. Mr. Schairer came over as a youth, learned here the shoemaker's trade, and is still industriously pounding away on his lapstone. His immigration was in 1836. He soon felt the need of informing himself of the political matters of the country, bought a spelling book and began with the English alphabet to prepare himself to gather the needed information. His memory is a mine upon which one draws with satisfaction. It is an interesting fact that his wife's sister, Mrs. Ebinger, removed from Ann Arbor to Chicago when but few houses occupied the site of that now great city, walking most of the way, attended by the ox wagon which carried the household goods.

Conrad Krapf came also in 1836, but from another section, the electorate of Hesse-Cassel. He

is able to add some interesting items to what I have already related of the Hessians hired by Great Britain to put down the American rebellion of 1776-1782. These men not only did not know whether they were being conveyed across the water, and did not only themselves not receive the pay for their services, but even the pensions to which they were entitled after the war, went into the hands of the electoral government, and were never paid over to them. In the year 1830, 47 years after the close of the war, a professor at Marburg brought this fact to light, and four persons, some of them widows, who were entitled to pensions, received these until their respective deaths. It is no wonder that Germans even now, when they view the splendid grounds and buildings of the elector, curse him for his oppressions.

Mr. Krapf tells of his intense sighing for freedom in his boyhood, and says that a friend, knowing this feeling, handed him a little book, saying: "Here, Conrad, read this, and when you are through with it hand it to no one but me." The passage which he cites from that book sounds like quotations from our declaration of independence. Thus is explained his emigration. He was a carpenter and worked first for Richard Glazier, of the Society of Friends, whose principles were nearly identical with his own. If any who knew Mr. Krapf shall be inclined to regard his intensely earnest utterances against oppression and injustice as an exaggeration, let them remember that he came from electoral Hesse.

Young mechanics in Germany, on the completion of their apprenticeship, were formerly obliged by law, and during my own residence there, by custom, to travel from place to place for work. Our word journeyman probably originated in such a practice. Mr. Krapf affirms my own observations on this subject. He wandered over the lands of central Europe, German and French, as a *Handwerks-Burch*—for such is the term used. The supposition was that these young men would thus learn all the different kinds of work and customs of the craft. A little knapsack contained their tools and a few articles of clothing. About one cent a night would pay their lodgings in some farmer's barn. Inns—

called in Germany *Herbergs*—existed in all the cities with special reference to their wants. These had each its *Herbergs-mutter* to exercise a maternal care over them. Besides his mother tongue Mr. Krapf could command enough of French and even Latin to make known his wants. There is a little volume written by one Holthaus translated from the German into English by Mary Howitt entitled "*Wanderings of a Journeyman Tailor*," sketching his own journeyings for work all over central Europe and to Egypt and Palestine, from which book one may gather a fair notion of the system. I have myself seen these journeymen and talked with them from single ones to squads of a dozen. Here is one with shoes that have been picked up and are not mates and neither covers the foot; he is clad throughout accordingly and so on through the crowd. Such has been the condition from which many have come to this country to found a thrifty business. The late Emanuel Mann once told me his recollections of this life as observed in his boyhood.

It was still true when I was in Bavaria that no one could start a business without permission from the government authorities, who were to judge whether such business was demanded. This right must be paid for and it descended like other property as an inheritance in the family of the purchaser. The system was like our American slavery, in this respect, that the government could not justly get rid of it without paying the holders of these charters their fair market value. The case was worse for the government than that of our slavery for the government actually had received the value of these charters while slave-traders had received the price of the slaves. The foregoing paragraphs will show from what state of things our earliest German settlers came.

Christian Eberbach came over in 1838. He was educated in Stuttgart for an apothecary, which business did not exist then in Ann Arbor, as separate from general merchandise. He did not at once set up for himself, but was for a while clerk for William S. Maynard, and afterwards established his present business, Emanuel Mann having been associated with him as part-

ner. The parents of Philip Bach, our oldest dry-goods merchant, were farmers from the Grand Duchy of Baden. They came to Pennsylvania in 1829; to Ann Arbor in 1835.

Auerbach's novel entitled "Auf der Hohe" (On the Hight) has been set down in a list of the 10 best novels ever written. It doubtless pictures the court life under Maximilian II, of Bavaria, for about the time of my residence there. The story of Margaretha Schnapp and her son, of which I have given a hint, might be made the basis of an equally graphic picture of the popular life of the same period. For, to the details of her life in Bavaria, which I have but touched upon, should be added those of the years spent in this country. When we were about to set out for home the son was off in the wandering life of a journeyman shoemaker, and could not be reached by letter. Meanwhile she had spent the money she had laid up in our service, and I sent the means for both to come over. This is doubtless the only instance which ever occurred in Ann Arbor of the heads of a family being addressed as Gnaediger Herr and Gnaedige Frau; these terms of deference she always continued to use.

In the early summer of 1868 the German Methodist pastor in Ann Arbor received a letter from a former parishioner, asking him to suggest some one who would make him a good wife; Margaret was named. My daughter got up an entertainment for the occasion, and she and another young lady served a party of about 20, seated at the humble pastor's table, and our Margaret became the mistress of a good farm house in Ohio. Some 15 years had elapsed, and, about to die, she called her son and bade him write me of her decease. The letter would do honor to a college graduate.

THE BETHELEM LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The elder Mann early wrote to the Basle Evangelical Missionary society for a missionary. Frederic Schmid was commissioned in the spring of 1833 for this service, and arrived on the ground in August following. He held his first public worship on August 26th, in a schoolhouse, four miles west of the initial village. As early as

November 3d, next following Pastor Schmid's arrival, measures were taken for building a house of worship. At a meeting held on that day, 15 members were present, as follows: J. H. Mann, George Stattman, Jacob Maerkle, George Mayle, Charles Brusche, Abraham Cromann, John Beck, Jacob Steffe, John M. Schneider, Jacob Stollsteimer, Johann Cromann, Jesaja Cromann, Joseph Cromann, D. F. Allmendinger and Frederic Schmid, the new pastor. Of these, Messrs. Mann and Allmendinger were chosen as trustees and the work of the building was at once determined upon, for which a lot, two miles west of the site of the Ann Arbor courthouse, was given by Mr. Allmendinger.

There is often the deepest interest felt in early religious services. These people, if any of them knew the English language for business or social purposes, could not as yet have had the least enjoyment of it as a medium or religious teaching, and would have felt no unction in listening to its empty words. Nay, these would have but mocked the deep hunger of their souls for that which they had left in the fatherland. We can conceive then how the little company must have felt when the young pastor discoursed to them for the first time in the school houses from the words: "Other foundations can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ." Of the hymn from Hiller's collection, sung in harmony with the import of the discourse, I translate a stanza, imitating the measure and rhymes of the original, as follows:

The ground on which I firm will stand
Is Jesus Christ, God's only son;
Rise heights, sink depths on either hand,
I cannot from this faith be won;
Called weak, in worldly wisdom's boast,
I'm taught thus by the Holy Ghost.

This was the first German church organized in the territory of Michigan. The house of worship was completed in less than two months, having been dedicated at the end of December, 1833, the whole cost being \$265.32. This amount was given partly by friends in Stuttgart and others in Pennsylvania.

Congregations founded near the same time in Detroit and Monroe, were ministered to in addition to his charge in Ann Arbor by Pastor Schmid, who performed his earliest journeys thither on foot. It is worth a remark that this first little house of worship was kept as a kind of historic memento until 1891, when a photograph of it was taken, that its form and style might not perish from memory, and the building itself was destroyed. The cemetery is, however, kept in good condition and it is well worth a walk in pleasant weather out two miles on the territorial road to see it.

Members of the congregation in the village itself so increased in numbers that as early as 1840 arrangements were made for holding a part of the services there, and at first the use of the Presbyterian church was obtained for this, the service being at hours when the church was not occupied by its own people, and in 1844 measures were entered upon for building in the village.

Pastor Schmid, whose term of service was extended to about double the time of any pastorate in the place (38 years) deserves a personal notice. He came over as a young man, married the daughter of Mr. Mann, whose correspondence with the fatherland had brought him to Michigan and raised here a family. His eldest son, Emanuel Schmid, graduated from the university in 1854, spent about two years in Germany, and has since been, and is now, professor of history in the Capital University in Columbus, Ohio. Another son is now among the most prominent men in Ann Arbor's business. Two Lutheran church edifices are now being built and a third is in contemplation as the issue of the settlement described in this paper. There is also in the place a German Methodist church, while not a few of the early German immigrants are members of other protestant churches.

CHAPTER XV.

ELECTION STATISTICS.

The county of Washtenaw has not always been of the same politics. The anti-Masonic party

early had a stronghold in the county, but this did not last long, and for a few years the county was fairly close between the democratic and the whig parties. It went for the whig candidate for president in 1840, the democratic candidate in 1844, 1848 and 1852, and for the republican candidate in 1856 and 1860. In 1864 it switched back to the democrats and remained with them in 1868. In 1872, although a strong democratic county, it gave a majority for Grant, as against Greeley, but from that time down to 1896 it went democratic at presidential elections, and usually elected democratic county officers. But McKinley received a majority in the county in 1896, and from that time down to the present the county has been republican at presidential elections, although usually democratic on candidates for governor, and the county officers have usually been divided between the two parties.

The election returns tell the tale better than words, and are here given from 1827, when the first election was held in the county, down to 1905.

1827.

Congress—

Austin E. Wing	109	
John Biddle	123	14
Gabriel Richard	15	

Representatives—

Henry Rumsey	101	27
Abel Millington	74	
Benjamin J. Woodruff	62	
John Allen	40	

1829.

Congress—

John Biddle	338	236
Gabriel Richards	102	
John R. Williams	4	

Representative—

James Kingsley	320	217
Elias M. Skinner	103	

1831.

Congress—

Samuel W. Dexter, anti-mason..	410	177
A. E. Wing, demo. or masonic..	233	
John R. Williams, adm.	5	

Representatives—		George B. Cooper	1743	
James Kingsley, no opposition...	635	Marcus Lane	1091	
Elias M. Skinner	225	Abram F. Bolton	1100	
George Renwick, anti-masonic..	420			195
1833.		Representatives—		
Congress—		Oliver Kellogg	1733	
William Woodbridge	519	Robert Purdy	1729	
Lucius Lyon	398	Gilbert Shattuck	1729	121
Austin E. Wing	35	Kinsley S. Bingham	1729	
Representatives—		James Kingsley	1725	
George Renwick	559	Thomas Lee	1717	
Abel Millington	537	Orin How	1709	
Henry Rumsey	403	George How	1124	
Munnis Kinney	369	Abel Millington	1105	
1835.		George Renwick	1104	
Governor—		Jonathan Burnett	1103	
Stevens T. Mason.....	1074	Michael P. Stubbs	1096	
Congress—		Jonathan K. Bowers	1091	
Isaac E. Crary	1075	Martin Davis	590	
State Senator—		General Martin Davis	473	
Henry Rumsey	1011	Associate Judges—		
Silas Finch	949	Henry Compton	1609	
William J. Moody	909	William R. Thompson	1602	
David Page	773	John Williams	995	
Abel Millington	771	Zenas Nash	990	
Benjamin J. Mather	763	Probate Judge—		
Representatives—		Robert S. Wilson	1598	596
Rufus Matthews	1021	William R. Perry	1002	
George How	1007	Sheriff—		
Richard E. Morse	1006	William Anderson	1608	634
John Brewer	997	Alexander D. Crane	974	
Orin How	996	Alexander Crane	30	
James W. Hill	980	County Clerk—		
Alanson Crossman	965	Jonathan E. Field	1564	547
Daniel B. Brown	811	Welling A. Grover	1017	
Orange Risdon	771	Register of Deeds—		
George Renwick	771	Edward Clark	1520	531
Daniel F. Allmendinger	767	David T. McCollum	989	
Job Gorton	762	David McCollum	30	
Henry Warner	746	County Treasurer—		
Micah Porter	695	David Page	1452	345
1836.		Dwight Kellogg	1107	
State Senator—				
William Moore	1750			

Coroner—

Alva Brown	1599
Walter B. Hewitt	1567
Abram Sage	1002
Daniel F. Allmendinger	909
Walter B. Hewitt	34

County Surveyor—

Orange Risdon	1064
Smith Lapham	991

1837.

Governor—

Charles C. Trowbridge, whig...	2066
Steven T. Mason, dem.....	2039

Congress—

Hezekiah G. Wells, whig.....	1789
Isaac E. Crary, dem.....	1630

1838.

Congress—

Hezekiah G. Wells, whig.....	2218
Isaac E. Crary, dem	1850

County Commissioners—

Dwight Kellogg, whig.....	2161
Aaron D. Truesdell, whig.....	2144
Darius Pierce, whig.	2155
Orrin White, dem.....	1823
Gilbert Shattuck, dem.	1820
Oliver Kellogg, dem.	1818

Sheriff—

James Saunders, whig.	2194
Emanuel Case, dem.	1751

County Clerk—

Leonard C. Goodale, whig.....	2159
Chauncey Joslin, dem	1812

Register of Deeds—

David T. McCollum, whig.....	2167
Edward Clark, dem.	1824

County Treasurer—

Volney Chapin, whig	2172
John C. Mundy, dem.....	1807

Coroner—

Chauncey S. Goodrich, whig...	2146
Robert Edmunds, whig	2164
Alva Brown, dem	1812
Thomas Tate, dem	1808

1839.

Governor—

William Woodbridge, whig.....	2352
Elon Farnsworth, dem.....	1836

County Commissioner—

Darius Pierce, whig	2256
Walter B. Hewitt, dem.....	1819

1840.

President—

William H. Harrison, whig.....	2527
Martin Van Buren, dem.....	2057

Judge of Probate—

George Sedgwick, whig	2523
George N. Skinner, dem.....	2098

County Commissioner—

Aaron D. Truesdell, whig.....	2487
Walter B. Hewitt, dem.....	2135

Sheriff—

James Saunders, whig	2484
James H. Fargo, dem.....	2115

County Clerk—

Leonard C. Goodale, whig.....	2615
George Danforth, dem.....	2103

Register of Deeds—

George Corselius, whig	2517
Ezra Platt, dem	2102

County Treasurer—

David T. McCollum, whig.....	2522
John C. Mundy, dem	2097

Coroner—

Chauncey S. Goodrich, whig...	2509
George P. Jeffries, whig	2510
Matthew F. Gregory, dem.....	2100
Luther Bement, dem	2091

County Surveyor—		Samuel W. Foster, free soil....	311
Richard Peterson, whig.....	2515	Samuel Preston, dem	47
Russell Whipple, dem	2100		
	1841.		1843.
Governor—		Governor—	
Philo C. Fuller, whig	1659	John S. Barry, dem	1843
John S. Barry, dem	2012	Zina Pitcher, whig	1684
Jabez S. Fitch, free soil	247	James G. Birney, free soil	311
County Commissioners—		Congress—	
Charles Starks, dem	1987	Robert McClelland, dem	1851
Hiram Arnold, whig	1645	Jacob M. Howard, whig	1686
Allen Buck, whig	1632	Arthur L. Porter, free soil	295
Rufus Mathews, dem	263		1844.
Theodore Foster, free soil	203	President—	
	1842.	James K. Polk, dem	2550
Sheriff—		Henry Clay, whig	2349
Peter Slingerland, dem	1825	James G. Birney, free soil	366
Daniel B. Brown, whig	1562		Congress—
Justus Norris, free soil	306	Robert McClelland, dem	2533
		Edwin Lawrence, whig	2408
County Clerk—		Charles H. Stewart, free soil ...	398
Earls P. Gardiner, dem.....	1891		Judge of Probate—
John B. Hathaway, whig	1510	Samuel P. Fuller, dem	2643
John Gibson, free soil	305	Mitchel Eacker, whig	2261
Register of Deeds—		George Hill, free soil	347
George W. Gilbert, dem	1868		Sheriff—
George Coraelius, whig	1547	Gilbert Shattuck, dem	2580
Converse J. Garland, free soil...	305	Townsend North, whig	2343
County Treasurer—		Justus Norris, free soil	343
Nelson H. Wing, dem	1814		County Clerk—
Jonathan H. Lund, whig	1558	Beriah King, dem	2563
Samuel D. McDowell, free soil..	311	Cassins Swift, whig	2355
Coroners—		Converse J. Garland, free soil..	353
Samuel G. Sutherland, dem....	1842		Register of Deeds—
Gilbert Shattuck, dem	1868	George W. Gilbert, dem	2612
Chauncey S. Goodrich, whig...	1543	William H. Patterson, whig ..	2307
Abner A. Wells, whig	1527	John Chandler, free soil	349
William Allen, free soil	308		County Treasurer—
Squire Patchen, free soil.....	308	Oliver W. Moore, dem	2568
County Surveyor—		Sylvester Abel, whig	2350
Jacob Preston, dem	1804	William Kingsley, free soil	252
Samuel Pettibone, whig	1527		

Coroners—

Samuel G. Sutherland, dem	2509	234
Thomas Tate, dem	2579	237
Chauncey S. Goodrich, whig	2342	
Timothy W. Hunt, whig	2335	
Thomas Hoskins, free soil	347	
John Pebbles, free soil	350	

County Surveyor—

Russell Whipple, dem	2572	
Samuel Pettibone, whig	2342	
Samuel W. Foster, free soil	348	

1854.

Governor—

Stephen Vickery, whig	2005	255
Alpheus Felch, dem	1750	
James S. Barry, free soil	305	

Coroner—

Timothy Hunt, whig	1940	350
Harry Sheppard, dem	1590	
Andrew L. Case, free soil	244	

1846.

Congress—

Edwin Lawrence, whig	1853	196
Robert McClelland, dem	1657	
Charles H. Stewart, free soil	270	

Judge of Probate—

Elias M. Skinner, dem	694	128
Heman Ticknor, whig	566	
George Hill, free soil	16	

County Judge—

Charles W. Lane, whig	1763	162
William A. Fletcher, dem	1601	
George W. Jewett, free soil	269	

Sheriff—

Ephraim H. Spaulding, whig	1894	478
Alexander H. Selden, dem	1416	
George Millard, free soil	269	

County Clerk—

Cassius Swift, whig	1832	389
Benjamin F. Bradley, dem	1443	
John Chandler, free soil	276	

Register of Deeds—

Thomas M. Ladd, whig	1790	227
Charles H. Cavell, dem	1463	
Converse J. Garland, free soil	266	

County Treasurer—

Sylvester Abel, whig	1861	413
Henry Rumsey, dem	1448	
Horace Carpenter, free soil	262	

Coroners—

Chauncey S. Goodrich, whig	1783	
Timothy Hunt, whig	1783	
Mathew F. Gregory, dem	1529	
Luke Daley, dem	1504	
Jacob Sherman, free soil	271	
Martin H. Cowles, free soil	271	

County Surveyor—

Samuel Pettibone, whig	1779	225
Russell Whipple, dem	1554	
Samuel W. Foster, free soil	247	

1847.

Governor—

Epaphroditus Ransom, dem	1849	43
James M. Edmunds, whig	1806	
Chester Gnerney, free soil	268	

1848.

President—

Lewis Cass, dem	2081	52
Zachary Taylor, whig	2029	
Martin Van Buren, free soil	918	

Congress—

George C. Bates, whig	2113	19
Alexander W. Buel, dem	2094	
Caleb N. Ormsby, free soil	844	

Judge of Probate—

Churchill H. Van Cleve, whig	2092	5
Elias M. Skinner, dem	2087	
Loren C. Miles, free soil	846	

Sheriff—

Ephraim H. Spaulding, whig	2063	96
Peter Slingerland, dem	2067	
Horace Carpenter, free soil	817	

County Clerk—

John C. Munday, dem2032
James McMahon, whig.....2027

State Treasurer—

Bernard C. Whittemore, dem...2605
Sylvester Abel, whig.....2327
Silas W. Holmes, free soil..... 537

Register of Deeds—

Thomas M. Ladd, whig2068
Jesse P. Warner, dem2052
John G. Grisson, free soil..... 911

Congress—

David Stuart, dem.....2570
William A. Howard, whig2477
Samuel W. Dexter, free soil.... 387

County Treasurer—

Sylvester Abel, whig2139
Benjamin F. Bradley, dem1980
Fitch Hill, free soil 875

Judge of Probate—

Chauncey Joslin, dem.....2703
David T. McCollum, whig.....2240
Thomas Hoskins, free soil..... 479

Coroners—

Jared Hatch, dem.....2079
David Tyler, dem.....2074
Chauncey S. Goodrich, whig...2070
Mathew F. Gregory, whig.....2069
Emanuel Mann, free soil..... 883
Prosper J. Wheeler, free soil.... 867

Sheriff—

Nelson B. Nye, dem.....2650
Justus D. Andrus, whig.....2326
Moses Rogers, free soil..... 469

County Surveyor—

John M. Chase, dem.....2085
George Cook, whig.....2069
Jacob Preston, free soil 844

County Clerk—

James McMahon, whig2549
Bradley F. Granger, dem.....2329
J. Webster Childs, free soil..... 506

Register of Deeds—

Nelson Mosher, dem.....2588
Lorenzo Davis, whig.....2370
Samuel B. Noble, free soil..... 495

Governor—

Robert McClelland, dem.....1495
Townsend E. Gidley, whig.....1376

County Treasurer—

Rufus Mathews, dem.....2499
William Burnett, whig2431
Sam D. McDowell, free soil.... 490

President—

Franklin Pierce, dem.....2604
Winfield Scott, whig.....2275
John P. Hale, free soil..... 603

Prosecuting Attorney—

James M. Walker, whig.....2561
Thomas H. Marsh, dem.....2471

Governor—

Robert McClelland, dem.....2630
Zachariah Chandler, whig.....2346
Isaac P. Christiancy, free soil... 498

Circuit Court Commissioner—

Churchill H. Van Cleve, whig...2431
Charles D. Coleman, dem.....3374

Secretary of State—

William Graves, dem.....2640
George E. Pomeroy, whig.....2305
Francis Dennison, free soil..... 538

Coroners—

Calvin Chipman, dem.....2639
James Crissey, dem.....2639
John K. Yocum, whig2297

William Rawles, whig.....	2296	J. Webster Childs, rep.....	2376	
Lester Jewett, free soil.....	517	Orange Risdon, dem.....	2114	
Seth Thompson, free soil.....	512			
	1854.		1856.	
Governor—		President—		
Kinsley S. Bingham, rep.....	2821	John C. Fremont, rep.....	3571	736
John S. Barry, dem.....	2130	James Buchanan, dem.....	2835	
		Millard Fillmore, am.....	109	
Secretary of State—		Governor—		
John McKinney, rep.....	2781	Kingsley S. Bingham, rep.....	3538	558
William L. Baueroft, dem.....	2111	Alpheus Felch, dem.....	2980	
State Treasurer—		Congress—		
Silas M. Holmes, rep.....	2783	William A. Howard, rep.....	3618	711
Derastus Hinman, dem.....	2108	G. V. N. Lothrop, dem.....	2907	
Congress—		Secretary of State—		
William A. Howard, rep.....	2853	John McKinney, rep.....	3583	643
David Stuart, dem.....	2017	Fitz H. Stephens, dem.....	2940	
Sheriff—		State Treasurer—		
John C. Mead, rep.....	2731	Silas M. Holmes, rep.....	3576	631
Nelson B. Nye, dem.....	2134	Robert W. Davis, dem.....	2945	
County Clerk—		Judge of Probate—		
Robert J. Barry, rep.....	2435	Bradley F. Granger, rep.....	3483	444
Amos C. Blodget, dem.....	2405	Nelson Mosher, dem.....	3039	
Register of Deeds—		County Clerk—		
William R. Martin, rep.....	2655	Robert J. Barry, rep.....	3691	875
Nelson Mosher, dem.....	2213	Thos. L. Humphreyville, dem....	2816	
County Treasurer—		Register of Deeds—		
Samuel Grisson, rep.....	2354	William R. Martin, rep.....	3634	757
Hull Goodyear, dem.....	2026	John D. Pierce, dem.....	2877	
Prosecuting Attorney—		County Treasurer—		
Alexander D. Crane, rep.....	2718	Samuel Grisson, rep.....	3631	943
Thomas H. Marsh, dem.....	2118	William F. Osias, dem.....	2888	
Circuit Court Commissioner—		Prosecuting Attorney—		
Hiram J. Beakes, dem.....	2513	Alexander D. Crane, rep.....	3527	546
Churchill H. Van Cleve, rep....	2327	Hiram J. Beakes, dem.....	2981	
Coroners—		Circuit Court Commissioner—		
John Pebbles, rep.....	2727	Churchill H. Van Cleve, rep....	3630	747
Lee L. Forsyth, dem.....	2573	George Danforth, dem.....	2883	

Coroners—		Nelson B. Nye, dem.....3156	
Orin White, rep.....3586		Henry Warner, dem.....3066	
Lemuel Foster, rep.....3580		Henry Bower, dem.....2989	
Gilbert Shattuck, dem.....2933			
John Starkweather, dem.....2927			
	1858.		1860
Governor—		President—	
Moses Wisner, rep.....3313	320	Abraham Lincoln, rep.....4286	656
Charles E. Stuart, dem.....2993		Stephen A. Douglas, dem.....3630	
Congress—		Governor—	
William A. Howard, rep.....3333	348	Austin Blair, rep.....4278	540
George B. Cooper, dem.....2975		John S. Barry, dem.....3738	
Secretary of State—		Secretary of State—	
Nelson G. Isbell, rep.....3326	334	James B. Porter, rep.....4891	1164
Jonathan P. King, dem.....2992		William Francis, dem.....3727	
State Treasurer—		State Treasurer—	
John McKinney, rep.....3325	337	John Owen, rep.....4302	589
Edward Kater, dem.....2988		Elon Farnsworth, dem.....3713	
Sheriff—		Judge of Probate—	
Thomas F. Leonard, dem.....3247	363	Thomas Ninde, rep.....4355	696
Thomas Alexander, Jr., rep.....2884		Daniel Hixon, dem.....3659	
County Clerk—		Sheriff—	
Robert J. Barry, rep.....3527	749	William H. Patterson, rep.....4067	136
Newton Sheldon, dem.....2778		Thomas F. Leonard, dem.....3931	
Register of Deeds—		County Clerk—	
Chauncey Walbridge, rep.....3081		Robert J. Barry, rep.....4413	824
Horatio G. Sheldon, dem.....3181	100	John J. Robison, dem.....3589	
County Treasurer—		Register of Deeds—	
Samuel Grisson, rep.....3310	329	Judah R. McLean, rep.....4118	256
George H. Lyon, dem.....2981		Horatio G. Sheldon, dem.....3862	
Prosecuting Attorney—		County Treasurer—	
Sylvester Abel rep.....3405	559	Samuel Grisson, rep.....4330	646
Thomas L. Humphreyville, dem.....2846		John M. Chase, dem.....3684	
Circuit Court Commissioner—		Prosecuting Attorney—	
Churchill H. Van Cleve, rep....3279	261	Alexander D. Crane, rep.....4179	366
Nelson Mosher, dem.....3018		Lyman D. Norris, dem.....3813	
Coroners—		Circuit Court Commissioner—	
Collins B. Cook, rep.....3298		Daniel S. Twitchell, rep.....4271	537
		John N. Gott, dem.....3734	

Coroners—

Joseph P. Jewett, rep.....4266
 Smith Botsford, rep.....4290
 Sampson Parker, dem.....3733
 Philemon C. Murray, dem.....3721

1862.

Governor—

Byron G. Stout, dem.....3527
 Austin Blair, rep.....3142

Congress—

Bradley F. Granger, rep.....3528
 John W. Longyear, dem.....3131

Secretary of State—

William R. Montgomery, dem...3191
 James B. Porter, rep.....3172

State Treasurer—

Charles C. Trowbridge, dem....3493
 John Owen, rep.....3182

Sheriff—

Philip Winegar, dem.....3539
 John K. Yocum, rep.....3149

County Clerk—

Tracey W. Root, dem.....3337
 Robert J. Barry, rep.....3328

Register of Deeds—

Horatio G. Sheldon, dem.....3473
 Judah R. McLean, rep.....3223

County Treasurer—

Horace Carpenter, union.....3412
 Samuel Grisson, rep.....3261

Prosecuting attorney—

Alexander D. Crane, union.....3352
 Daniel S. Twitchell, rep.....3319

Circuit Court Commissioners—

Thomas L. Humphreyville, dem.3422
 George Danforth, dem.....3414
 Churchill H. Van Cleve, rep....3299
 Daniel B. Greene, rep.....3099

Coroners—

Martin Clark, dem.....3525
 Philemon C. Murray, dem.....3512
 Smith Botsford, rep.....3194
 Joseph P. Jewett, rep.....3174

County Surveyor—

Charles S. Woodard, dem.....3352

1864.

President—

George B. McClellan, dem.....3836
 Abraham Lincoln, rep.....3632

Governor—

William M. Fenton, dem.....3844
 Henry H. Crapo, rep.....3643

Congress—

David Johnson, dem.....3840
 John W. Longyear, rep.....3650

Secretary of State—

George B. Turner, dem.....3843
 James B. Porter, rep.....3650

State Treasurer—

George C. Munro, rep.....3842
 John Owen, dem.....3650

Judge of Probate—

Thomas Ninde, rep.....3611
 Hiram J. Beakes, dem.....3870

Sheriff—

Philip Winegar, dem.....3806
 John C. Mead, rep.....3683

County Clerk—

Elihu B. Pond, dem.....3842
 Everett B. Clark, rep.....3640

Register of Deeds—

Peter Tuite, dem.....3828
 John W. Babbitt, rep.....3668

County Treasurer—

Philip Blum, dem.....3823
 Robert McCall, rep.....3661

Prosecuting Attorney—		County Treasurer—	
Amos C. Blodgett, dem.....3803	115	John W. Babbitt, rep.....3854	113
Daniel S. Twitchell, rep.....3688		Philip Blum, dem.....3741	
Circuit Court Commissioners—		Prosecuting Attorney—	
John Carpenter, dem.....3843		Robert E. Frazier, dem.....3837	90
Robert E. Frazier, dem.....3831		Densmore Cramer, rep.....3747	
George W. Ambrose, rep.....3660		Circuit Court Commissioners—	
Charles Holmes, rep.....3642		Sibley G. Taylor, rep.....3923	
Coroners—		Charles Holmes, rep.....3893	
Philemon C. Murray, dem.....3867		John N. Gott, dem.....3685	
Levi H. Reynolds, dem.....3856		J. Willard Babbitt, dem.....3681	
William McCall, rep.....3648		Coroners—	
Collins B. Cook, rep.....3645		George H. Rhodes, rep.....3911	
County Surveyor—		Joshua Leland, rep.....3910	
Charles S. Woodard, dem.....3867		William E. Towner, dem.....3690	
	1866.	William F. North, dem.....3673	
Governor—		County Surveyor—	
Henry H. Crapo, rep.....3914	226	Charles S. Woodward, dem.....3544	
Alpheus S. Williams, dem.....3688			1868.
Congress—		President—	
Austin Blair, rep.....3919	255	Horatio Seymour, dem.....4496	33
Bradley F. Granger, dem.....3664		Ulysses S. Grant, rep.....4463	
Secretary of State—		Governor—	
Oliver L. Spaulding, rep.....3918	230	John Moore, dem.....4529	80
Bradley M. Thompson, dem....3688		Henry P. Baldwin, rep.....4449	
State Treasurer—		Congress—	
Ebenezer O. Grosvenor, rep....3916	229	Isaac M. Crane, dem.....4554	137
Luther H. Trask, dem.....3687		Austin Blair, rep.....4417	
Sheriff—		Secretary of State—	
Byron R. Porter, rep.....3815	36	Richard Bayliss, dem.....4526	70
James M. Forsyth, dem.....3779		Oliver L. Spaulding, rep.....4456	
County Clerk—		State Treasurer—	
John I. Thompson, rep.....3876	171	John F. Miller, dem.....4553	125
Elihu B. Pond, dem.....3705		Ebenezer O. Grosvenor, rep....4428	
Register of Deeds—		Judge of Probate—	
Clinton Spencer, rep.....3905	217	Hiram J. Beakes, dem.....4633	314
Peter Tuite, dem.....3683		Alexander D. Crane, rep.....4319	

Sheriff—		State Treasurer—	
Byron R. Porter, rep.....	4561	Andrew J. Bowen, dem.....	3786
Jortin Forbes, dem.....	4415	Victory P. Collier, rep.....	3604
County Clerk—		Sheriff—	
John J. Robison, dem.....	4575	Myron Webb, dem.....	3739
Robert J. Barry, rep.....	4371	John C. Mead, rep.....	3651
Register of Deeds—		County Clerk—	
Clinton Spencer, rep.....	4542	John J. Robison, dem.....	3860
Peter Tuite, dem.....	4432	Byron R. Porter, rep.....	3512
County Treasurer—		Register of Deeds—	
Philip Blum, dem.....	4489	Charles H. Manly, dem.....	3783
Samuel Grisson, rep.....	4476	Clinton Spencer, rep.....	3604
Prosecuting Attorney—		County Treasurer—	
Robert E. Frazier, dem.....	4589	Philip Blum, dem.....	3645
Andrew J. Sawyer, rep.....	4384	Stephen Fairchild, rep.....	3730
Circuit Court Commissioners—		Prosecuting Attorney—	
Sibley G. Taylor, rep.....	4513	Edwin F. Uhl, dem.....	3708
Charles Holmes, Jr., rep.....	4412	Andrew J. Sawyer, rep.....	3654
Richard Beahan, dem.....	4478	Circuit Court Commissioners—	
J. Willard Babbitt, dem.....	4532	Richard Beahan, dem.....	3738
Coroners—		J. Willard Babbitt, dem.....	3801
Willard B. Smith, rep.....	4436	Sibley G. Taylor, rep.....	3615
Andrew Robison, rep.....	4557	Churchill H. Van Cleve, rep....	3548
William F. Roth, dem.....	4518	Coroners—	
Burke Spencer, dem.....	4516	Jeremiah Peek, dem.....	3772
Surveyor—		Philemon C. Murray, dem.....	3777
George S. Capwell, dem.....	4518	Atchison W. Gleason, rep.....	3615
Governor—		George H. Rhodes, rep.....	3609
Charles C. Comstock, dem.....	3789	Surveyor—	
Henry P. Baldwin, rep.....	3570	George S. Capwell, dem.....	3777
Congress—		Samuel Pettibone, rep.....	3610
D. Darwin Hughes, dem.....	3792	1872.	
Austin Blair, rep.....	3583	President—	
Secretary of State—		Horace Greeley, dem.....	3030
Jonathan W. Flanders, dem.....	3787	Ulysses S. Grant, rep.....	4106
Daniel Striker, rep.....	3602	James Black, pro.....	116
		Charles O'Connor, dem.....	11

1870.

1872.

Governor—

Austin Blair, dem.....3197
 John J. Bagley, rep.....4174
 William M. Ferry, pro..... 102

Congress—

Asa Mahan, dem.....3197
 Henry Waldron, rep.....4250

Secretary of State—

George H. House, dem.....3272
 Daniel Striker, rep.....4159
 Thomas C. Cutler, pro..... 103

State Treasurer—

Joseph A. Holton, dem.....3270
 Victory P. Collier, rep.....4160
 Clement M. Davison, pro..... 107

Judge of Probate—

Alpheus Felch, dem.....3398
 Noah W. Cheever, rep.....4095

Sheriff—

Michael Fleming, dem.....3804
 John S. Nowland, rep.....3705

County Clerk—

William N. Stevens, rep.....4086
 Frank Joslin, dem.....3426

Register of Deeds—

Charles H. Manly, dem.....3596
 Emanuel G. Shaffer, rep.....3942

County Treasurer—

Philip Blum, dem.....2864
 Stephen Fairchild, rep.....4634

Prosecuting Attorney—

Densmore Cramer, dem.....3062
 Edward R. Allen, rep.....4404

Circuit Court Commissioner—

James H. Morris, dem.....2874
 John W. Babbitt, dem.....3320
 John F. Lawrence, rep.....4574
 Churchill H. Van Cleve, rep....4171

Coroners—

Philemon C. Murray, dem.....3303
 Benjamin F. Cole, dem.....3269
 William F. Breakey, rep.....4174
 William Dexter, rep.....4192

1874.

Governor—

Henry Chamberlain, dem.....4068
 John J. Bagley, rep.....3503

Congress—

John J. Robison, dem.....4232
 Henry Waldron, rep.....3551

Secretary of State—

George H. House, dem.....4055
 Ebenezer G. D. Holden, rep.....3540

State Treasurer—

Joseph M. Sterling, dem.....4056
 William B. McCreery, rep.....3537

Sheriff—

Michael Fleming, dem.....4353
 David Edwards, rep.....3212

County Clerk—

Peter Tuite, dem.....3941
 William N. Stevens, rep.....3642

Register of Deeds—

Charles S. Woodard, dem.....3269
 Emanuel G. Shaffer, rep.....4330

County Treasurer—

William Hauke, dem.....3257
 Stephen Fairchild, rep.....4280

Prosecuting Attorney—

Robert E. Frazier, dem.....3825
 Edward P. Allen, rep.....3740

Circuit Court Commissioner—

John F. Lawrence, rep.....3975
 Frank Emerick, rep.....3598
 Tracy W. Root, dem.....3716
 J. Willard Babbitt, dem.....3816

Coroners—

William F. Breakey, rep.....3545
 Bennett F. Root, rep.....3545
 John Kapp, dem.....4077
 Calvin F. Ashley, dem.....4042

Surveyor—

John K. Yocum, rep.....3585
 Smith Wilbur, dem.....3980

1876.

President—

Rutherford B. Hayes, rep.....4565
 Samuel J. Tilden, dem.....5117
 Peter Cooper, nat..... 23

Governor—

William L. Webber, dem.....5150
 Charles M. Croswell, rep.....4532

Congress—

John J. Robison, dem.....5183
 Edwin Willits, rep.....4478

Secretary of State—

George H. House, dem.....5123
 Ebenezer G. D. Holden, rep....4575

State Treasurer—

John G. Parkhurst, dem.....5186
 William B. McCreery, rep.....4558

Judge of Probate—

Noah W. Cheever, rep.....4701
 William D. Harriman, dem.....4988

Sheriff—

Josiah S. Case, dem.....4995
 Jacob H. Martin, rep.....4655

County Clerk—

Peter Tuite, dem5145
 James C. Higgins, rep.....4539

Register of Deeds—

Charles H. Manly, dem.....5141
 William Judson, rep.....4538

County Treasurer—

Mathew Gensley, dem.....5023
 Stephen Fairchild, rep.....4672

Prosecuting Attorney—

J. Willard Babbitt, dem.....4864
 John F. Lawrence, rep.....4825

Circuit Court Commissioners—

Charles R. Whitman, dem.....5060
 D. Oliphant Church, dem.....4705
 Frank Emerick, rep.....4804
 Eugene K. Preenauff, rep.....4705

Coroners—

Martin Clark, dem.....5113
 Lewis C. Risdon, dem.....5093
 George A. Peters, rep.....4591
 John G. Crane, rep.....4584

Surveyor—

Smith Wilbur, dem.....5062
 Harrison W. Bassett, rep.....4615

1878.

Governor—

Charles M. Croswell, rep.....3338
 Orlando M. Barnes, dem.....3239
 Henry S. Smith, nat.....1302
 Watson Snyder, pro..... 244

Congress—

Ira B. Card, dem.....3168
 Edwin Willits, rep.....3520
 Levi H. Thomas, nat.....1293
 Adam H. Lowrie, pro..... 123

Secretary of State—

William Jenney, rep.....3413
 George H. Murdock, dem.....3243
 George H. Bruce, nat.....1311
 Travers Philips, pro..... 164

State Treasurer—

Benjamin D. Pritchard, rep....3400
 Alexander McFarlan, dem.....3211
 Herman Goeschel, nat.....1325
 Darins H. Stone, pro..... 163

451

39

395

552

618

605

548

628

287

340

606

603

447

99

352

170

189

Sheriff—

Josiah S. Case, dem.....3618
 Henry S. Boutell, rep.....3310
 James M. Forsyth, nat.....1053
 Edward H. Jackson, pro..... 124

County Clerk—

Peter Tuite, dem.....3359
 Everett B. Clark, rep.....3527
 Ezekiel M. Cole, nat.....1076
 Caleb S. Pitkin, pro..... 133

Register of Deeds—

Charles H. Manley, dem.....3622
 Erastus N. Gilbert, rep.....3209
 Albert T. Bruegel, nat.....1136
 Thomas Eccles, pro..... 127

County Treasurer—

Mathew Gensley, dem.....3120
 Stephen Fairchild, rep.....3689
 Byron C. Whittaker, nat.....1156
 Charles M. Fellows, pro..... 123

Prosecuting Attorney—

Charles R. Whitman, dem.....2770
 Frank Emerick, rep.....3345
 Robert E. Frazier, nat.....1866
 Daniel B. Taylor, pro..... 103

Circuit Court Commissioners—

James McMahon, rep.....3416
 Fred. A. Hunt, rep.....3342
 Howard Stephenson, dem.....3275
 Patrick McKernan, dem.....3338
 Warren E. Walker, nat.....1284
 Frank Foote, nat.....1169

Coroners—

Frank K. Owen, rep.....3416
 Will G. Terry, rep.....3483
 Martin Clark, dem.....3180
 Frank Joslin, dem.....3198
 Jonathan E. Sprague, nat.....1292
 John W. Babbitt, nat.....1277
 Thomas J. Forsyth, pro..... 159
 Christopher Hauser, pro..... 144

County Surveyor—

John K. Yocum, rep.....3494
 George T. Clark, dem.....3207

1880.

President of the United States—

James A. Garfield, rep.....4629
 Winfield S. Hancock, dem.....4958

Governor—

David H. Jerome, rep.....4463
 Frederick M. Holloway, dem....5133

Congressman—

Edwin Willetts, rep.....4605
 William H. Waldby, dem.....5013

State Senator—

Joseph T. Jacob, rep.....4762
 David G. Rose, dem.....4871

Representative in State Legislature—

Edward D. Kinne, rep.....1804
 James B. Van Etta, dem.....1113
 Edward P. Allen, rep.....1557
 Edward King, dem.....1631
 James McLaren, rep.....1437
 James S. Gorman, dem.....1935

Judge of Probate—

William E. Depew, rep.....4482
 William D. Harriman, dem....5182

Sheriff—

W. Irvin Yeckley, rep.....4720
 Edwin W. Wallace, dem.....4942

County Clerk—

Everett B. Clark, rep.....5054
 Edward Duffy, dem.....4620

Register of Deeds—

Erastus M. Gilbert, rep.....4831
 Michael Seery, dem.....4816

County Treasurer—

Frederick Pfizenmaier, rep....4716
 Jacob Knapp, dem.....4890

Prosecuting Attorney—

Frank Emerick, rep.....4814

Charles R. Whitman, dem.....4844

Circuit Court Commissioners—

Franklin Hinckley, rep.....4565

James McMahon, rep.....4475

Patrick McKernan, dem.....5045

Howard Stephenson, dem.....5092

Coroners—

William F. Breakey, rep.....4649

Frank K. Owen, rep.....4632

Martin Clark, dem.....4969

Conrad George, dem.....4984

1881.

Justice of Supreme Court—

Isaac Marston, rep.....2969

Augustus C. Baldwin, dem.....3258

John B. Shipman.....627

Circuit Judge—

Otis Critchett, rep.....3109

Chauncey Joslyn, dem.....3779

1882.

Governor—

David H. Jerome, rep.....3413

Josiah W. Begole, dem.....4541

Congressman—

John K. Boies, rep.....3749

Nathaniel B. Eldridge, dem....4444

State Senator—

Conrad Krapf, rep.....3580

Charles H. Richmond, dem.....4329

Sheriff—

Ambrose V. Robison, rep.....4001

Edwin W. Wallace, dem.....4080

County Clerk—

John A. Palmer, rep.....3880

John J. Robison, dem.....4149

Register of Deeds—

Erastus M. Gilbert, rep.....4439

Walter H. Hawkins, dem.....3629

Treasurer—

Frederick Hutzal, rep.....3624

Jacob Knapp, dem.....4358

Prosecuting Attorney—

Amariah F. Freeman, rep.....3557

Charles R. Whitman, dem.....4483

Circuit Court Commissioners—

Franklin Hinckley, rep.....3482

Lewis F. Wade, rep.....3511

Patrick McKernan, dem.....4510

Howard Stevenson, dem.....4491

Coroners—

Franklin K. Owen, rep.....3563

Cyrenus G. Darling, rep.....3718

Thomas J. Sullivan, dem.....4327

Christian F. Kapp, dem.....4394

Representative in State Legislature—

Edward D. Kinne, rep.....2028

Charles S. Gregory, dem.....2060

John W. Megan, rep.....1699

Edward King, dem.....2235

1883.

Justice of Supreme Court—

Austin Blair, rep.....2621

John W. Champlain, dem.....3820

1884.

President of the United States—

James G. Blaine, rep.....4050

Grover Cleveland, dem.....5305

Governor—

Russell A. Alger, rep.....3934

Josiah W. Begole, dem.....5259

Congressman—

Edward P. Allen, rep.....4355

Nathaniel B. Eldridge, dem....5065

State Senator—

Reuben Kempf, rep.....4919

Densmore Cramer, dem.....4341

Representative in State Legislature—		1886.	
Warren E. Walker, rep.....	2290	Governor—	
Nathan E. Sutton, dem.....	2409	Cyrus G. Luce, rep.....	3628
Charles Burkhardt, rep.....	2087	George L. Yapple, dem.....	4718
Egbert P. Harper, dem.....	2496		1090
Judge of Probate—		Congressman—	
James T. Honey, rep.....	4635	Edward P. Allen, rep.....	4014
William D. Harriman, dem.....	4759	Lester H. Salisbury, dem.....	4521
			507
Sheriff—		State Senator—	
W. Irving Yeckley, rep.....	4311	Andrew Campbell, rep.....	3669
William Walsh, dem.....	5045	James S. Gorman, dem.....	4678
			1009
County Clerk—		Representative in State Legislature—	
Charles S. Bates, rep.....	4119	E. Frank Allmendinger, rep....	2071
John J. Robison, dem.....	5169	Charles H. Manley, dem.....	2188
		Matthew Seeger, rep.....	1781
		Egbert P. Harper, dem.....	2339
			558
County Treasurer—		Sheriff—	
Albert Case, rep.....	4107	Frederick B. Braun, rep.....	3515
Frederick H. Belser, dem.....	5214	William Walsh, dem.....	4822
			1307
Register of Deeds—		County Clerk—	
Charles J. Durheim, rep.....	4189	William A. Clark, rep.....	3641
James Kearns, dem.....	5157	Frederick A. Howlett, dem.....	4675
			1034
Prosecuting Attorney—		Register of Deeds—	
Michael H. Brennan, rep.....	4437	Peter W. Carpenter, rep.....	3620
Ezra B. Norris, dem.....	4870	James Kearns, dem.....	4710
			1090
Circuit Court Commissioners—		County Treasurer—	
John H. Fox, rep.....	4187	Stephen Fairchild, rep.....	3608
Frank Trussel, rep.....	4293	Frederick H. Belser, dem.....	4764
Patrick McKernan, dem.....	5040		1056
Frank Joslyn, dem.....	5044	Prosecuting Attorney—	
		Eugene K. Frueauff, rep.....	3663
		Ezra B. Norris, dem.....	4595
			932
Coroners—		Circuit Court Commissioners—	
Frank K. Owen, rep.....	4316	John W. Bennett, rep.....	3613
Norman B. Covert, rep.....	4280	Patrick McKernan, dem.....	4707
Thomas J. Sullivan, dem.....	5019	Frank Joslyn, dem.....	4691
Christian F. Kapp, dem.....	4977		1094
			1078
1885.		Coroners—	
Justice of the Supreme Court—		Henry S. Dean, rep.....	3635
Thomas M. Coley, rep.....	3205	Frank K. Owen, rep.....	3633
Allen B. Morse, dem.....	4523	Ormond C. Jenkins, dem.....	4677
		Martin Clark, dem.....	4702
			1042
			1067

1887.		Register of Deeds—	
Supreme Court Justice—		Albert Gardner, rep.....	4567
James V. Campbell, rep.....	3651	Michael Seery, dem.....	5463
Levi T. Griffin, dem.....	4700		896
		1049 County Treasurer—	
Circuit Judge—		William R. Tuomey, rep.....	4484
Edward D. Kinne, rep.....	5744	Gustave Brehm, dem.....	5526
George M. Landon, dem.....	2969		1042
		2775 Prosecuting Attorney—	
Local Option—		John F. Lawrence, rep.....	4746
Yes	3412	Michael J. Lehman, dem.....	5289
No	5050		543
		1638 Circuit Court Commissioners—	
1888.		Florence C. Moriarity, rep.....	4585
President of the United States—		Charles H. Kline, rep.....	4560
Benjamin Harrison, rep.....	4550	Patrick McKernan, dem.....	5478
Grover Cleveland, dem.....	5481	Frank Joslyn, dem.....	5427
			893
		931 Coroners—	842
Governor—		William F. Breakey, rep.....	4554
Cyrus G. Luce, rep.....	4556	Frank K. Owen, rep.....	4544
Wellington R. Burke, dem.....	5478	Martin Clark, dem.....	5471
		922 Edward Batwell, dem.....	5486
			932
Congressman—			
Edward P. Allen, rep.....	4726	1889.	
Willard Stearns, dem.....	5401	675 Justice of the Supreme Court—	
		Claudius B. Grant, rep.....	3114
State Senator—		Thomas R. Sherwood, dem.....	3913
Clark Cornwall, rep.....	4541		799
James S. Gorman, dem.....	5448		
		907	
Representative in State Legislature—		1890.	
Andrew J. Sawyer, rep.....	2524	Governor—	
John V. N. Gregory, dem.....	2611	James M. Turner, rep.....	3313
Jabez B. Wortley, rep.....	2029	Edward B. Winans, dem.....	5201
James L. Lowden, dem.....	2572	Asariah S. Partridge, pro.....	599
			1888
		543	
Judge of Probate—		Congressman—	
George S. Wheeler, rep.....	4685	Edward P. Allen, rep.....	3651
J. Willard Babbitt, dem.....	5364	James S. Gorman, dem.....	5012
			1361
		679	
Sheriff—		Senator—	
Jacob H. Martin, rep.....	4619	Albert Bond, rep.....	3614
Charles Dwyer, dem.....	5362	Augustin C. McCormick, dem....	5004
			1390
		743	
County Clerk—		Sheriff—	
Morton F. Case, rep.....	4411	Henry S. Boutell, rep.....	3442
Frederick A. Howlett, dem.....	5610	Charles Dwyer, dem.....	5056
			1614
		1199	

County Clerk—

William B. Dieterle, rep.....3837

Arthur Brown, dem.....4688

851

County Treasurer—

Edward Gorman, rep.....3560

Gustave Brehm, dem.....4983

1423

Register of Deeds—

William J. Clark, rep.....3628

Michael Seery, dem.....4884

1256

Prosecuting Attorney—

Amariah F. Freeman, rep.....3778

Michael J. Lehman, dem.....4719

941

Circuit Court Commissioners—

Archie W. Wilkinson, rep.....3554

John W. Bennett, rep.....3545

Patrick McKernan, dem.....4959

Frank Joslyn, dem.....4956

1405

1411

Coroners—

William F. Breakey, rep.....3545

Frank K. Owen, rep.....3540

Martin Clark, dem.....4955

Edward Batwell, dem.....4957

1410

1417

Representative in State Legislature—

Joseph T. Jacobs, rep.....2176

John V. N. Gregory, dem.....2226

Harrison W. Bassett, rep.....1635

James L. Lowden, dem.....2430

50

795

1892.

President—

Benjamin Harrison, rep.....4362

Grover Cleveland, dem.....5508

1146

Governor—

John T. Rich, rep.....4326

Allen B. Morse, dem.....5515

1189

Congressman—

James O'Donnell, rep.....4495

James S. Gorman, dem.....5340

845

Senator—

Alexander W. Hamilton, rep...4477

Myron W. Clark, dem.....5366

889

Sheriff—

Frederick Wedemeyer, rep....4468

Michael Brenner, dem.....5359

891

County Clerk—

John Cook, rep.....4355

Arthur Brown, dem.....5469

1114

Register of Deeds—

Carlyle P. McKinstry, rep.....4485

Andrew T. Hughes, dem.....5341

856

County Treasurer—

John Keppler, rep.....4639

Paul G. Sukey, dem.....5183

544

Prosecuting Attorney—

Arthur J. Waters, rep.....4399

Thomas D. Kearney, dem.....5440

1041

Probate Judge—

Henry B. Platt, rep.....4373

J. Willard Babbitt, dem.....5460

1087

Circuit Court Commissioners—

Wright A. Pray, rep.....4405

Herbert W. Childs, rep.....4418

Patrick McKernan, dem.....5420

Tracy L. Towner, dem.....5465

1015

1047

Coroners—

William K. Childs, rep.....4377

George W. Hull, rep.....4382

Martin Clark, dem.....5466

Edward Batwell, dem.....5472

1089

1090

Representatives in State Legislature—

Frederick B. Braun, rep.....2300

Charles H. Kline, dem.....2736

Gideon L. Hoyt, rep.....2126

Frank E. Mills, dem.....2688

436

562

1893.

Supreme Court Justice—

Frank A. Hooker, rep.....3345

George H. Durand, dem.....3980

635

Circuit Judge—			William R. Barton, rep.....4843	735
Edward D. Kinne, rep.....4553	1476		Martin Clark, dem.....4108	
Edward R. Gilday, dem.....3077			Edward Batwell, dem.....4108	
School Commissioner—		Representatives in State Legislature—		
Martin J. Cavanaugh, dem.....3793	3284	Reuben Kempf, rep.....2629	486	
J. Morton Calkins, pro.....509		Walter H. Dancer, dem.....2143		
		Jabez B. Wortley, rep.....2265	355	
1894.		Frank E. Mills, dem.....1911		
Governor—		1895.		
John T. Rich, rep.....5007	856			
Spencer O. Fisher, dem.....4151		Supreme Court Justice—		
Congressman—		Joseph B. Moore, rep.....4431	580	
George Spalding, rep.....4903	682	John W. McGrath, dem.....3851		
Thomas E. Barkworth, dem.....4221		State Senator—		
Senator—		Charles H. Smith, rep.....4327	467	
John W. Watts, rep.....4838	716	John A. McDougal, dem.....3860		
Charles H. Manley, dem.....4122		County School Commissioner—		
Sheriff—		William W. Wedemeyer, rep...4543	761	
William Judson, rep.....4935	801	David A. Hammond, dem.....3782		
Michael Brenner, dem.....4134		Joseph B. Steere, pro.....374		
County Clerk—		1896.		
William Dansinburg, rep.....4808	611	President of the United States—		
Jacob S. Schuh, dem.....4197		William McKinley, rep.....5677	329	
Register of Deeds—		William J. Bryan, dem.....5348		
Carlyle P. McKinstry, rep.....4898	844	Governor—		
Andrew T. Hughes, dem.....4054		Hazen S. Pingree, rep.....5975	1099	
County Treasurer—		Charles R. Sligh, dem.....4876		
William F. Reh fuss, rep.....5060	1126	Congressman—		
Paul G. Sukey, dem.....3934		George Spalding, rep.....5617	212	
Prosecuting Attorney—		Thomas E. Barkworth, dem...5405		
Seth C. Randall, rep.....4836	705	Judge of Probate—		
Thomas D. Kearney, dem.....4131		H. Wirt Newkirk, rep.....5737	388	
Circuit Court Commissioners—		Thomas D. Kearney, dem.....5349		
Joseph F. Webb, rep.....4864	654	Sheriff—		
O. Elmer Butterfield, rep.....4837	586	William Judson, rep.....5558	667	
Patrick McKernan, dem.....4210		Hiram Lighthall, dem.....5491		
Tracy L. Towner, dem.....4251		County Clerk—		
Coroners—		William Dansingbnrg, rep.....5552		
Harris Ball, rep.....4909	801	Jacob F. Schuh, dem.....5547	25	

County Treasurer—		County Treasurer—	
William F. Rehfuß, rep.....	5818	Jacob Braun, rep.....	4538
George J. Mann, dem.....	5246	George J. Mann, dem.....	3675
Register of Deeds—		Register of Deeds—	
George A. Cook, rep.....	5815	George A. Cook, rep.....	4698
Alfred Davenport, dem.....	5245	Clifford R. Huston, dem.....	4522
Prosecuting Attorney—		Prosecuting Attorney—	
Seth T. Randall, rep.....	5195	Frank E. Jones, rep.....	4036
John P. Kirk, dem.....	5776	John P. Kirk, dem.....	5254
Circuit Court Commissioner—		Circuit Court Commissioners—	
O. Elmer Butterfield, rep.....	5654	O. E. Butterfield, rep.....	4493
Joseph F. Webb, rep.....	5632	Fred W. Green, rep.....	4575
Henry A. Condon, dem.....	5385	William H. Murray, dem.....	4654
Lee N. Brown, dem.....	5399	Tracy L. Towner, dem.....	4639
Coroner—		Coroners—	
Harris Ball, rep.....	5633	Harris Ball, rep.....	4472
William R. Barton, rep.....	5641	George W. Hull, rep.....	4546
Ernest E. Clark, dem.....	5415	Benjamin F. Watts, dem.....	4695
Walter P. Beach, dem.....	5391	Christian F. Kapp, dem.....	4604
1897.		1899.	
Justice of the Supreme Court—		Justice Supreme Court—	
Charles D. Long, rep.....	4501	Claudius B. Grant, rep.....	4605
George L. Yaple, dem.....	2837	Thomas E. Barkworth, dem....	4469
Dan P. Foote, gold dem.....	1332		
County School Commissioners—		Circuit Judge—	
William M. Lister, rep.....	4500	Edward D. Kinne, rep.....	5178
Alton B. Dewitt, dem.....	2973	Martin J. Cavanaugh, dem....	4012
Governor—		County School Commissioner—	
Hazen S. Pingree, rep.....	4704	William N. Lister, rep.....	4857
Justin R. Whiting, dem.....	4572	Dorsey Hoppe, dem.....	4251
Congressman—		1900.	
Henry C. Smith, rep.....	4698	President of the United States—	
Orrin R. Pierce, dem.....	4506	William McKinley, rep.....	5378
Sheriff—		William J. Bryan, dem.....	5072
John H. Kingsley, rep.....	4475		
John Gillen, dem.....	4775	Governor—	
County Clerk—		Aaron T. Bliss, rep.....	5027
John Heinzman, rep.....	4145	William C. Maybury, dem.....	5458
Jacob F. Schuh, dem.....	5081		

Congressman—		Benjamin F. Watts, dem.....	5283	1151
Henry C. Smith, rep.....	554	Christian F. Kapp, dem.....	5195	1063
Martin G. Loennecker, dem.....	4966	H. B. Jenks, ind. rep.....	1134	
		John Slater, ind. rep.....	1126	
State Senator—			1901.	
Hugo C. Loeser, rep.....	5057			
Charles A. Ward, dem.....	5336			279
Judge of Probate—		Justice Supreme Court—		
H. Wirt Newkirk, rep.....	4633	Robert M. Montgomery, rep....	4801	686
Willis L. Watkins, dem.....	4843	Allen C. Adsit, dem.....	4115	
Henry S. Dean, ind. rep.....	1050			210
Sheriff—		County School Commissioners—		
Cassius M. Warner, rep.....	4166	Charles E. Foster, rep.....	4585	339
John Gillen, dem.....	5224	Dorsey Hoppe, dem.....	4246	
Cyrenus G. Darling, ind. rep....	1130		1902.	1058
County Clerk—		Governor—		
John Kalmbach, rep.....	3722	Aaron T. Bliss, rep.....	3548	
Philip Blum, Jr., dem.....	5318	Lorenzo T. Durand, dem.....	5054	1596
William E. Boyden, ind. rep....	1452			
County Treasurer—		Congressman—		
Cone E. Sperry, rep.....	3885	Charles E. Townsend, rep.....	4284	
George J. Mann, dem.....	5363	Frederick B. Wood, dem.....	4298	16
D. E. Waite, ind. rep.....	1244			1478
Register of Deeds—		State Senator—		
John Reno, rep.....	3880	Frank P. Glazier, rep.....	4156	
Clifford R. Huston, dem.....	5442	Henry N. Tefft, dem.....	4296	140
C. O. Barnes, ind. rep.....	1172	Sheriff—		
Prosecuting Attorney—		James E. Burke, rep.....	3560	
Frank A. Stivers, rep.....	3953	Joseph Gauntlett, dem.....	5009	1449
John L. Duffy, dem.....	5401			
Frank E. Jones, ind. rep.....	1164	County Clerk—		
		James E. Harkins, rep.....	4228	
		Philip Blum, dem.....	4361	133
Circuit Court Commissioners—				
Carl T. Storm, rep.....	4136	County Treasurer—		
E. A. Holbrook, rep.....	4129	Cone E. Sperry, rep.....	3836	
William H. Murray, dem.....	5222	Charles Braun, dem.....	4698	862
Frank Joslyn, dem.....	5228			1086
W. E. Bailey, ind. rep.....	1128	Register of Deeds—		
E. W. Owen, ind. rep.....	1161	Charles A. Barnes, rep.....	3775	
		Clifford R. Huston, dem.....	4788	1013
Coroner—				
Harris Ball, rep.....	4065	Prosecuting Attorney—		
H. A. Britton, rep.....	4132	John L. Duffy, dem.....	4815	
		(No opposition.)		

PAST AND PRESENT OF WASHTENAW COUNTY.

679

Circuit Court Commissioner—

William D. Putnam, rep.....	3949	
J. Stewart Lathers, rep.....	3975	
William H. Murray, dem.....	4645	670
Frank Joslyn, dem.....	4585	610

Coroner—

Harry B. Britton, rep.....	3945	
James B. Wallace, rep.....	3997	
Benjamin F. Watts, dem.....	4579	582
Christian F. Kapp, dem.....	4534	537

1903.

Justice Supreme Court—

Frank A. Hooker, rep.....	4168	340
James H. Pound, dem.....	3828	

County School Commissioners—

Charles E. Foster, rep.....	4095	191
Warren H. Smith, dem.....	3904	

1904.

President of the United States—

Theodore Roosevelt, rep.....	6557	2777
Alton B. Parker, dem.....	3780	

Governor—

Fred M. Warner, rep.....	4892	
Woodbridge N. Ferris, dem....	5571	679

Congressman—

Charles E. Townsend, rep.....	5660	905
John P. Kirk, dem.....	4755	

State Senator—

Archibald J. Peake, rep.....	5580	751
Arthur Brown, dem.....	4829	

Judge of Probate—

Emory E. Leland, rep.....	5639	876
Tracy L. Towner, dem.....	4763	

Sheriff—

Frank T. Newton, rep.....	5631	870
Joseph Gauntlett, dem.....	4761	

County Clerk—

James E. Harkins, rep.....	6263	2150
Byron C. Whittaker, dem.....	4113	

County Treasurer—

Otto D. Luick, rep.....	5880	1378
Charles Brown, dem.....	4502	

Register of Deeds—

John Lawson, rep.....	5532	674
William A. Seery, dem.....	4858	

Prosecuting Attorney—

Andrew J. Sawyer, Jr., rep....	6008	1637
William H. Murray, dem.....	4371	

Circuit Court Commissioners—

George W. Sample, rep.....	6066	1682
William S. Putnam, rep.....	6006	1622
Herbert D. Witherell, dem.....	4310	
Frank Joslyn, dem.....	4384	

Coroners—

Samuel W. Burchfield, rep.....	6026	1701
James P. Wallace, rep.....	6051	1726
Frederick G. Ronneberger, dem.	4325	
Christian F. Kapp, dem.....	4313	

1905.

Justice Supreme Court—

Joseph B. Moore, rep.....	4404	685
Vernon H. Smith, dem.....	3719	

Circuit Judge—

Edward D. Kinne, rep.....	4555	
(No opposition.)		

Board of County Auditors—

George H. Fischer, rep.....	4131	92
Frank Stowell, rep.....	4110	71
John Farrell, rep.....	4039	
Jeremiah D. Ryan, dem.....	4007	
James D. McGregor, dem.....	4017	
William Bacon, dem.....	4134	95

CHAPTER XVI.

THE ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD.

JOHN ALLEN.

John Allen, one of the founders of the city of Ann Arbor, was born in Augusta county, Virginia, May 17, 1796. His parents were James and Elizabeth (Tate) Allen, both of whom were native Virginians. In January, 1824, he came to Michigan, and in company with Elisha W. Rumsey located the site of Ann Arbor. Shortly after the location of the village Mr. Allen began speculating in land and in laying out embryo cities. At one time he was the owner of many thousand acres of land in the western part of the state. The hard times of 1837 affected him severely, and he went east to dispose of his land, but the dullness of the money market operated against him, entailing a great loss. Mr. Allen was a man of an exceedingly hopeful disposition, and one of considerable force and character. Whatever he undertook he brought to bear all the energies of his nature and in every enterprise looking to the development of Ann Arbor he was in the lead. In company with S. W. Dexter, he published for a time the *Western Emigrant*, the first paper in Washtenaw county. He studied law with James Kingsley, and was admitted to the bar in 1832, but gave but little of his time to his profession. He was state senator from 1845 to 1848.

Mr. Allen was twice married. First, to Miss Mary Crawford, November 2, 1815, in Virginia. Mrs. Allen was of an old family of that state. She died May 6, 1819. Second, to Mrs. Ann J. McCue, widow of Dr. William McCue, and daughter of Thomas Barry, of Londonderry, Ireland. In 1850 Mr. Allen went to California, hoping to recover the fortune he had lost. But such was not to be the case for he died on March 11, 1851. Mrs. Allen returned to Virginia, where she died November 27, 1875, in the seventy-ninth year of her age.

SAMUEL W. DEXTER.

Samuel W. Dexter was born in Boston in 1792, and was the eldest son of the distinguished states-

man and advocate, Samuel Dexter. After graduating at Harvard he removed to Athens, on the Hudson river. From there he came to Michigan in August, 1824. He located in the vicinity of the present village of Dexter the same year; and in 1826 came with his family to reside in a house which he built on the bank of the river Huron, very near the present railroad depot in the village of Dexter. This house was used for many years as a place of worship for as many as four or five denominations, who there held at stated intervals regular service, and it was also a home for the different preachers who came to conduct the services.

Mr. Dexter published the first newspaper in Washtenaw county, in 1829, at Ann Arbor, *The Western Emigrant*.

In 1826 he was appointed chief justice of the county court by Hon. Lewis Cass. He held the first court for the county of Washtenaw at the house of Erastus Priest, in Ann Arbor, on the third Monday of January, 1827. In the same year he was solicited to become a territorial delegate to congress, but resigned all claims in favor of his friend, Major John Biddle, of Detroit, who was a brother of the famous Nicholas Biddle, of United States Bank renown. In 1831, Mr. Dexter, Austin E. Wing and John R. Williams were candidates for the office of delegate to congress in the territory of Michigan. Mr. Wing was the democratic candidate. Mr. Williams was an independent candidate, and Judge Dexter was the candidate of the anti-Masons. The vote in Washtenaw county resulted as follows: Mr. Dexter, 389; Mr. Wing, 227; Mr. Williams, 5; total vote in county, 621. The whole territory vote was as follows: Wing, 3188; Dexter, 2100; Williams, 1100; total vote, 4588. Mr. Dexter again ran for congress, this time upon the free-soil ticket, about the time of the Kansas-Nebraska excitement. In 1826 Judge Dexter established a private postoffice in his own house and carried mail on horseback to and from Ann Arbor once a week.

He located Saginaw city in the year 1825; and also Byron, Shiawassee county; and in the same year he entered lands in the vicinity of Tecumseh. For the last twenty years of his life, finding that certain points of the country around about were

not supplied with regular means of worship, he preached to the people in various schoolhouses. Mr. Dexter died at the old homestead in Dexter, Michigan, February 6, 1863.

GEORGE MILES.

Judge George Miles was born in Amsterdam, Montgomery county, New York, and was of old Puritan stock. He had to rely upon his own resources in early life, which tended greatly to develop his powers. He was admitted to the bar in 1822 in his native state. In 1837 he removed to Ann Arbor, where he continued the general practice of his profession until appointed to the bench in 1846, where he presided with great dignity. His reported opinions are noticeable for their ability, conciseness and close adherence to the points involved, and compare favorably with the early New York reports. Judge Miles was possessed of an exalted character for integrity, and he was respected and esteemed by all. He died in the prime of life.

WILLIAM A. FLETCHER.

Judge William A. Fletcher, the first chief justice of the state of Michigan, was born in New Hampshire, his younger days being spent in the mercantile business in his native state. This was in 1813. About this time he removed to New York, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1821 he removed to Detroit, and in 1823 was appointed chief justice of the county court of Wayne county. On the 17th day of April, 1833, the legislative council of the territory organized a judicial circuit, embracing all the organized in the territory, except Wayne, and Mr. Fletcher was appointed judge of the circuit. It being necessary for the judge to reside in his district, he removed to Ann Arbor, where he continued to reside until his death. Upon the organization of the state, Judge Fletcher was appointed chief justice of the supreme court, which office he resigned in 1842. Judge Fletcher was possessed of a clear, discriminating mind, and was a very able lawyer. He died in September, 1852.

MUNNIS KENNY.

Munnis Kenny, the fourth son of Deacon Moses and Abigail Kenny, was born in Newfane, Vt., December 10, 1788. At the age of 15 he was sent to the academy of Chesterfield, New Hampshire, with the view of preparing him for college. He entered Williams college, where he spent three years; then entering the senior class of Middlebury college, he graduated in 1809, at the age of 21. The same year he took the degree of A. B. in Williams college. After his graduation he began the study of law with Judge White, of Townshend. While here he married Martha, daughter of Dr. John Campbell. He then located in Townshend, where he followed his profession for several years, being in the meantime honored with offices in the town and for three years sent to the legislature.

From Townshend Mr. Kenny went to Brighton, Mass., where he remained for several years. In 1829 he removed to Webster, Washtenaw county, Michigan, and located 240 acres of land. Having spent all of his life up to this time in intellectual pursuits, and in the society of the cultured and refined, it is not to be wondered he found much in pioneer life not congenial to his tastes, but he did not hesitate in the work he set out to do—the providing of a comfortable home for his family. Hospitality was one of his ruling traits. The “latchstring” at his house “was always out.” The newcomer was always welcomed, and assisted in finding a home.

In politics Mr. Kenny was an anti-slavery man, and lived to read the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, remarking, as he did, that he was satisfied. He was one of the founders of the Presbyterian church in Webster. Mr. Kenny was the originator of the Washtenaw Mutual Insurance company, and was for many years its secretary.

JAMES KINGSLEY.

James Kingsley was born in Canterbury, Windham county, Connecticut, on January 6, 1797, and moved with his parents to Brooklyn, in the same county, where he attended school till about 19 years of age. He then went to the

city of Providence, R. I., where he studied Latin in Brown university. Returning to Brooklyn he studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1823 he went to Virginia and was engaged as a private teacher in the family of Ludwell Lee, son of the famous Richard Henry Lee. He remained in Virginia until the winter of 1826, when he went to Mississippi. Shortly afterward, the yellow fever breaking out, he concluded to emigrate to Michigan, and came to Ann Arbor. He came up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers by boat, landing at Cincinnati, where he purchased a horse and rode to Detroit. At the latter place he sold his horse and came on foot to Ann Arbor, reaching here in the fall of 1826. Upon arriving in the village of Ann Arbor he selected two lots of land, about three miles north of the city, and returned the next day to Detroit and entered his lots in the land office there. He then returned here and began work by clearing on his land during that fall and winter five acres, devoting all his time to his land, as no court was held until January, 1827. At that time he commenced the practice of law in Ann Arbor, being the first attorney admitted to practice at the bar of Washtenaw county.

In 1830 he was married to Miss Lucy Ann Clark, a sister of General Edward Clark. She died in 1856, and three children survived her: Mrs. C. A. Chapin, of Ann Arbor; James and George Kingsley, of Paola, Kansas.

In 1828 Mr. Kingsley was appointed judge of probate, which office he held until 1836. From 1830 till 1833 he was a member of the legislative council of the territory of Michigan, and March 3, 1831, he was appointed a trustee of the University of Michigan. In 1837 he was a member of the lower house of the state legislature, and in 1838, 1839 and 1842 a member of the senate. While a member of the senate, in 1842, he drew the charter of the Michigan Central railroad by which it went into operation—its first charter. In 1848 he was again elected a member of the house, and in 1850 was a member of the constitutional convention, in which he was on the judiciary committee, and occupied a prominent position in the proceedings and deliberations of the convention. In 1852 he became regent of the

university and held this office for six years. In 1869-70 he was again elected to the lower house, which was the last official position held by him. He was also the second mayor of Ann Arbor.

The city is especially indebted to him for his early and earnest efforts in locating, establishing and building up the university.

EDWARD MUNDY.

Edward Mundy was born in Middlesex county, New Jersey, August 14, 1794. He was graduated from Rutgers college in 1812. He studied law and commenced practice in his native county. In 1819 he emigrated with his family to Illinois and engaged in practice there, but after a time returned to New Jersey and became a merchant. In 1831 he removed to Ann Arbor, where he became a justice, and from 1833 to 1835 was associate territorial judge. In 1835 he was a delegate from Washtenaw county to the first constitutional convention and was a leading member of that body. He was the first lieutenant-governor of Michigan, and held that position from 1835 to 1840. He then resumed the practice of law and was successful. From March, 1847, to April, 1848, he was attorney-general of the state. He was also prosecuting attorney of Washtenaw county at one time and a regent of the university. In 1848 he was appointed by the governor and the senate judge of the sixth judicial circuit and associate justice of the supreme court. This appointment caused him to change his residence from Ann Arbor to Grand Rapids, where he lived until his death, March 13, 1851. He was a dignified presiding officer and an able judge. He was a man of fine personal appearance and well liked both in public and private life. He was a member of the Episcopal church and a democrat in politics.

ALPHEUS FELCH.

Alpheus Felch was descended from patriotic and revolutionary stock. His grandfather was a soldier in the war for independence of the colonies and in consideration of such service participated in the soldiers' land grants down in the

wilderness of Maine. His father was reared there as a farmer's boy, and on reaching his majority became a merchant at Limerick, York county, Maine. It was there that Governor Felch was born, September 28, 1804. He was the only son in a family of six children. The death of his father, when he was an infant of 2 years, and of his mother one year later, left him an orphan to be reared by his grandfather, and he never knew the deeper love and tender sympathy of a mother. He was carefully educated, beginning in the district schools and preparing for college in Philips Exeter Academy. At 19 he entered Bowdoin College, from which he graduated in 1827. He studied law and was admitted to the bar at Bangor, Maine, in the autumn of 1830. His health was never robust, and the rigors of the climate of Maine became too severe for him, so he set out for the milder climate of Mississippi. He left Maine in 1833 with the intention of forming a partnership with the brilliant Sergeant S. Prentiss, at Vicksburg. On arriving at Cincinnati, however, he was taken down with Asiatic cholera, then raging as an epidemic. His illness caused him to change his plans and to fix on Michigan as his place of residence. He first settled in Monroe, remaining there about 10 years, and in 1843 he removed to Ann Arbor, where he continued to live until his death. His public service began a year after his settlement in Monroe, as village attorney of Monroe. He became a member of the state legislature in 1835 and 1836; was state bank commissioner in 1838, auditor-general in 1842, justice of the supreme court in 1843, member of the board of regents of the University of Michigan from 1843 to 1847 and president of the board during the last two years, governor of Michigan from 1845 to 1847, United States senator from Michigan 1847 to 1853, commissioner to adjust and settle Spanish and Mexican land claims under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo from 1853 to 1856, Tappan professor of law in the University of Michigan from 1879 to 1883, and president of the State Historical society from 1888 to 1894. This is indeed a noteworthy record, unsurpassed by the service of any citizen or official in the life of the state. As a legislator

he opposed very earnestly the wild cat scheme of banking, inaugurated during that period, which proved, as he foretold, very disastrous to the people of the state. As bank commissioner he contributed very largely to the closing up of rotten banks and the retrieving of the credit of the people of the state, by placing the finances of the state on a substantial basis. He was methodical and painstaking in the performance of whatever he undertook to do, and there appeared to be no thought of himself in the acceptance of public office or the discharge of official duties. The opportunities of acquiring a fortune while in the service of the state or the nation were unnoticed. Apparently it never occurred to him to make personal use of them. The advantages offered by a residence of three years in California, as president of a commission that adjusted claims aggregating many millions were never improved for himself, and his honest work satisfied all the demands of justice. He was appointed commissioner at the close of his senatorial term by President Pierce, and was elected president of the commission. The work was of vast importance, requiring wise discretion and delicate diplomacy. There was a clashing of foreign and domestic interests. Among the questions involved were the validity of titles granted by the rulers of Mexico to large tracts of land; the right of the Roman Catholic church to the missions established, under authority of Spain or Mexico; the right of the Pueblos to their lands in common; and in many cases there were adverse claimants, individual or corporate, to the same lands. The testimony in all cases was heard with the same carefulness as in a court of justice, and when completed in March, 1854, filled 40 volumes.

Governor Felch settled down to the practice of law in Ann Arbor after the work of the commission was ended, and continued in practice for many years. On the ninetieth anniversary of his birth the bar of Washtenaw county tendered him a complimentary banquet, which was attended by many distinguished guests as well as members of the association. Governor Felch always arose grandly to the requirements of every occasion and yet never got above the ordinary duties of

everyday life. He was married in Monroe, September 14, 1837, to Lucretia Williams Lawrence, a daughter of Judge Wolcott Lawrence. Five children survived him: Mrs. C. B. Grant, of Lansing; Mrs. E. H. Cole, of Ann Arbor; Theodore A. Felch, a physician of Ishpeming; Frank S. Felch, a banker of Sandusky, Ohio; and Mrs. Dr. C. G. Jennings, of Detroit.

WILLIAM S. MAYNARD.

William S. Maynard was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, April 25, 1802, and at the time of his death, which occurred June 18, 1866, was 64 years old. He came to Ann Arbor in September, 1830. Up to within a few months of his death he was actively engaged in business enterprises of various kinds, private and public. He was elected mayor in 1856, 1857 and 1865, and in the meantime served one term as alderman. He also served on the school board and was a member of the cemetery board.

JOSHUA G. LELAND.

Hon. Joshua G. Leland was born in Madison county, New York, July 19, 1805, and died April 27, 1876. He spent the earlier years of his life at his native place, and was married in 1827. In 1831 he removed to Michigan and settled in the town of Ann Arbor, and one year later removed to the township of Northfield, where he continued to reside until within a few years of his death, when he removed to the city of Ann Arbor. His energy and force of character were very marked, and he was always busy, even to the last days of his life.

He was justice of the peace in Northfield for many years, and was twice elected to the state legislature, in 1840 and 1844. He was once president of the Washtenaw County Agricultural Society, president of the Farmers' Insurance Company, and president of the Pioneer Society. He was closely identified with many of the public interests of the county. Mr. Leland was a religious man, having been converted at his home in Northfield in 1834. Soon afterwards he joined the Methodist Episcopal church, of which

he remained a faithful member up to the time of his death, and in which he held positions of trust. He was in his barn about 10 days before his death, and, seeing a rat, attempted to kill it with the sharp prongs of the pitchfork he held in his hand, but missed his aim, and the rat ran up the handle of the fork and bit him on the arm. His arm and hand swelled rapidly and he had to take to his bed, from which he never rose again. His son is the present judge of probate of Washtenaw county.

I. M. WEED.

Rev. Ira Mason Weed was born in Hinesburgh, Vt., January 14, 1804. He prepared for college and entered the University of Vermont at Burlington, in the sophomore year, graduating in 1825, after which he entered the office of Judge Fine, in Ogdensburg, N. Y., where he remained a year. It was during this period that his attention was attracted to religious subjects, and his conversion took place.

In May, 1830, he was married to Miss Caroline N. Dutton, of Hillsborough, N. H., and came immediately to Ypsilanti, arriving early in June. At that time the few members of the Presbyterian and Congregational churches (13 in number) were living widely apart in the settlements surrounding the new village—two, four and six miles, and sometimes more. They had to walk, or, at best, take the most primitive modes of conveyance to get to the village. Mr. Weed continued as pastor of the Presbyterian church in Ypsilanti until 1847, when he moved to Chicago, where he entered on an agency for the American Board of Foreign Missions, becoming district secretary for the northwest. This field included northern Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, as far as their population extended. In 1847-48 there was hardly a railroad out of Chicago. Here was a pioneer life to encounter again! Long, lonely drives over "slews" and deep prairie mud, to reach a shelter at night with the new settlers. The churches were most of them feeble, but he laid strong foundations in benevolent work. There is abundant evidence of his excellent in-

fluence upon the churches he visited during these eight or ten years, while in the service of the American board.

GEORGE P. WILLIAMS.

Of all the members of the university faculty in the early days, Prof. George P. Williams stands pre-eminent in the affections of the old boys. Somehow he got hold of their heartstrings as no one else could. If ever a student had any misfortune befall him, or got into trouble, to no one would he go so soon for advice and comfort as to "Old Punky," as the boys affectionately called him. The origin, by the way, of this nickname has never been definitely explained, but it is supposed to have arisen from the dryness of his wit. There was a fatherly kindness in his bearing, a genuine sympathy in his nature, that won the entire confidence of his students. He was a delightful man to meet, a noble and generous soul, and charmed everyone with his presence. No doubt one secret of the hold that Dr. Williams had upon his students was his ready wit and genuine good humor. The best stories and the keenest repartee became associated with his name, but the shafts of his wit were never cruel and unkind.

Probably no man had so much to do with shaping the fortunes of the university in the earlier days of its history. He was the first member of the faculty, being appointed in 1841 to the chair of ancient languages, from which he was soon after transferred to that of mathematics. He served the university for 40 years, and for more than 10 years prior to the advent of President Tappan he was virtually its head. His influence during that formative period was very great. The classes were small and the personal touch of the teacher was sensibly felt by every student. The personal relation between teachers and students became intimate, and this closeness of contact doubtless accounts for the loyalty and devotion of the older generation of graduates to the memory of their professors. This feeling found tangible expression in an effort made some 30 years ago to raise a fund, the income of which should be given to the venerable professor in

retirement from active service, in order to provide his declining years with additional comforts and to free his mind from sordid cares. After his decease the fund was intended to perpetuate his memory by the endowment of a chair to be called by his name. Unhappily this generous undertaking never has been realized, owing to gross mismanagement of the funds. A portion, however, of the funds has been saved and is now accumulating with the hope of securing eventually the ulterior aim.

Dr. Williams belonged to the older type of the college professor. He was a teacher, rather than an investigator; a man of liberal training, more than a specialist. And yet his attainments in mathematics and physics were by no means insignificant. He recognized, however, as teachers of science now-a-days are less inclined to do, the vital relationship of all learning, and he was a staunch advocate of a broad education as the only sound basis for special and professional training.

As a teacher, Dr. Williams was noted for accuracy and clearness of statement, and for consummate skill in detecting fallacious reasoning and erroneous methods. An incident that occurred in his class-room affords a good illustration of this trait. One of the students was at the blackboard explaining a problem in analytical geometry which he had solved, as he proudly supposed, by a formula of his own invention and by a method superior to that given in the text-book. When the critical point was reached the professor interrupted the explanation with a question: "Mr. ———, what have you done there?" "Simplified it," was the confident reply. "Yes, stultified it," came back from the chair, whereupon the professor pointed out the fallacy that lurked beneath the process to the surprise of the over-confident student.

A graduate of 1862 has said of Dr. Williams: "Among the worthies of that earlier time when we were young and our teachers were enthroned among our divinities, dear old Dr. Williams will forever hold a large place in grateful memory, not so much for what science he taught us as for what he was to us as a man and a friend. His genial smile and benignant presence still haunt and charm our memory."

HENRY P. TAPPAN.

When Dr. Tappan came to Ann Arbor the students were housed in dormitories, the only buildings then on the campus, except the old medical college. These two dormitories now constitute the old north and south wings of University Hall. It was the Doctor's idea that these buildings were needed for better purposes than sleeping rooms for students, and so he turned the boys out to find quarters among the residents of the town. This innovation provoked a great outcry. Such a thing had never before been heard of. To thus set free from inquisitorial restraint even a small horde of young men, subject to their own sweet will, was deemed a most hazardous proceeding. There were all sorts of direful predictions, which happily came to naught. Dr. Tappan said to the students that they were big enough and old enough to conduct themselves as gentlemen under all circumstances, and that it was best for them to take the responsibility. They had passed the age of being tied to their mother's apron strings. That well expressed the theory of his government. If students, as residents of Ann Arbor, violated the laws of the land, officials charged with enforcement of laws would take them in hand; if they showed themselves unfit or unworthy of membership in the university, it was best for all concerned that they should retire from it.

Dr. Andrew D. White, in his fascinating autobiographical reminiscences, relates an anecdote which illustrates Dr. Tappan's method of discipline. It shows both his tact and his shrewdness. The bell which called the students to their classes was hung on a high post in the rear of the recitation halls. One night this bell mysteriously disappeared. The next morning at chapel Dr. Tappan quietly said: "The authorities of the university had provided a bell as the signal for the opening of classes. They were not obliged to do this; it was wholly for the convenience of the students. But I see that the students have thought it unnecessary and have removed it. Probably it was thoughtful and commendable on their part to save the regents the expense of maintaining a bell and employing a man to ring

it. They will take notice, however, that hereafter they must depend upon themselves to keep the time. Classes will go on just the same. Those not in their seats at the appointed moment must take the consequences." Not many mornings later the old bell was found mysteriously back in its place again.

Dr. Tappan's nature was of the kindest. Though his discipline was firm, its justice was always evident, and so the subject of it could not harbor resentment. The student body regarded the president with genuine personal affection. The body was then not so large but that he could recognize each and know something of his character and circumstances. His kindness of heart was no mere pretense. More than one young man seeking an education on the slimnest of financial resources had reason to know this.

On first view, the dignity of Dr. Tappan was something awful; on further acquaintance it seemed to fit him like a well-cut garment. He was a six-footer broad of shoulder and of ample girth. Some of the Ann Arbor people thought him pompous, and when he went out to Lansing to hypnotize the legislature into liberal appropriations it was painfully apparent that he could never have made a fortune as a lobbyist. The fact is that neither Dr. Tappan nor his family were very popular in Ann Arbor or Lansing. They were charged with being aristocrats and exclusives, and with looking down on the denizens of this neck of western woods with a sort of condescension that was anything but agreeable. That they seemed to regard the people out here as provincials is no more than other New Yorkers, both before and since, have done. But in all their intercourse with students neither Dr. Tappan nor his family showed anything of this spirit. They were cordial, unreserved, unostentatious, hospitable, kind. The Doctor had the respect and esteem of every student. It is not too much to say that he inspired the affection of most. Mention Dr. Tappan's name in the presence of one of the fellows of '54 to '64 and the brightening eye and quickening pulse will show that a tender cord has been touched. When he was driven from his post by the intriguers, not one of whom was worthy to unlatch the buckles of

his shoes, his stanch admirers felt like deeds of desperate revenge.

It was Dr. Tappan's ideas and influence which transformed the mere college, teaching only the studies of the established college curriculum of his day, into the gemine university. He set out to lay the foundations of an institution of learning which should cover the widest range of knowledge, with post-graduate courses, laboratories for scientific investigation, libraries and an ample teaching staff. Such an institution was then unknown in this country. He opened the way for it, slowly but surely. The enthusiasm of the leader inspired like feeling among his followers. The success which the University of Michigan has achieved is in a large sense due to his initiative. The educational interests of Michigan, and of the whole country as well, owe a debt to Dr. Tappan which can not be too frequently called to mind.

JAMES C. WATSON.

James Craig Watson was born in Middlesex, now Elgin county, Canada, west, June 28, 1838. His parents removed from Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, sometime previous to his birth. From here his father removed with his family to Michigan and located in Ann Arbor. Professor Watson was essentially a self-made man. For a time he was employed as a printer on the Michigan Argus. By industry and self-denial he secured the means which permitted him to obtain a college education. All that he has become, all the reputation that he has attained, is due to his indomitable perseverance, and the determination with which he set himself to surmount the obstacles which stood in his path. Professor Watson graduated at Michigan University with high honors in 1857, and was the first pupil of the famous astronomer, Dr. Brunnow, who was then director of the observatory and professor of astronomy in the University of Michigan. Soon after his graduation, in the year 1858, he was appointed instructor in mathematics, in the university, and assistant observer. In 1859, upon the retirement of Professor Brunnow, Mr. Watson was appointed professor of astronomy, which position he held during the

college years 1859-60. In the latter year he accepted the chair of physics in the university, which he held for three years. He was then appointed professor of astronomy and director of the observatory, upon the recommendation of many of the leading astronomers of the country. Although only 25 years of age his abilities and pre-eminent qualification for this responsible position had already won recognition, and even thus early had he given evidence of the future eminence which he was to attain. These positions he held until 1879, when he resigned them to accept a similar place in the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, Wis., where very great inducements and superior facilities were offered him. During his long directorship of the observatory here, although only 25 years of age at the time of his appointment, the list of discoveries and contributions made by him from a record of which any university might be proud.

Professor Watson was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1867; of the American Philosophical Society in 1877; of the Royal Academy of Sciences, Catania, Italy, in 1870. He was the discoverer of 23 asteroids, for which he received in 1870 the gold medal of the French Academy of Sciences. In 1875 he received from the khedive of Egypt the decoration of knight commander of the Imperial Order of the Medjidieh of Turkey and Egypt. He was appointed judge of awards in the Centennial exposition. He received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Leipsic in 1870, and from Yale University in 1871. In 1877 Columbia College conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

He was placed by the government of the United States in charge of the expedition to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, to observe the total eclipse of the sun in 1869; was sent to Carlentina, Sicily, for a similar purpose in 1870, and to Pekin, China, in charge of the expedition of 1874 to observe the transit of Venus. The notes of his observations on the latter expedition are very valuable and voluminous. The last and most noted of Professor Watson's discoveries was that made in July, 1878, in Wyoming, of the existence of one and probably two intra-Mercurial planets. Always a firm believer in Leverrier's theory of

the existence of Vulcan, he had the satisfaction on this expedition of proving its positive existence, and of obtaining convincing proof to himself, at least, of still another intra-Mercurial planet of lesser magnitude.

Professor Watson died at Madison, Wis., Tuesday, November 23, 1880, while in the prime of his life. Professor C. K. Adams said of him: "In the death of Professor Watson science lost one of its greatest lights and the University of Michigan the most illustrious of its alumni. Wherever astronomy is a science the name of Watson has become familiar to every scholar. His fame has spread not only over America and Europe, but his services have been sought and his labors rewarded by nations on the opposite side of the globe, where science is but little known. It is no disparagement either to the living or the dead to say that in the peculiar sphere of his intellectual activity he has probably had no superior in the history of this country. With all Professor Watson's genius he united the modesty of the most genuine scholarship. His name was much more frequently spoken in scientific circles than in popular society. During the last years of his life he even left the announcement of his discoveries to the scientific journals and societies to which he alone contributed. For many years he was a regular contributor of the most prominent scientific journals of Europe and America, and by these journals many of his discoveries were first announced."

HENRY SIMMONS FRIEZE.

Henry Simmons Frieze was professor of Latin language and literature in the University of Michigan from 1854 to 1889. He was born in Boston, Mass., September 15, 1817, and died at his home, in Ann Arbor, December 7, 1889. He was graduated at Brown university in 1841 at the head of his class. For the three years subsequent to his graduation he was a tutor in that university. Then for 10 years he was one of the two proprietors and principals of the University Grammar school in Providence, which was a noted preparatory school for students going to college. Under the persuasions of his friend,

Professor Boise, who had resigned the chair of Greek in Brown university to accept a similar position in the University of Michigan in 1853, he accepted the chair of Latin in the university and held it until his death. After the resignation of President Haven, in 1869, he held the office of acting president in the university until 1871, and again he acted in that capacity during the absence of President Angell in China from 1880 to February, 1882.

All his pupils bear loving testimony to the inspiration and charm of his teaching. They caught from him the appreciation of what is finest and best in literature. The purity and beauty of his character left their impress upon all who came under his influence. Many important changes in university methods were due to his suggestion or fostered by his wise support. We owe to him the introduction of the so-called diploma relation of the schools to the university and the provision for musical study. He was a warm advocate of the extension of the elective system. He actively encouraged the development of graduate work. He was ever seeking to elevate the range and to enrich the character of university teaching. No man except President Tappan has done so much to give to the university its present form and spirit.

He has long been widely known by his scholarly work in editing Vergil and Quintilian. Among his writings of conspicuous importance may be mentioned his life of the Italian sculptor, Giovanni Dupre, his memorial address on Dr. Tappan, his address on Religion and the State University delivery at our semi-centennial celebration in 1887, and the annual reports which he made while acting president.

But valuable as were his public services, what is uppermost in the minds of his pupils is his winsome personality. They will recall his unwearying kindness, the cultivation of their taste for art, for music, for the choicest things in literature by their association with him, the strengthening of manliness and nobility of character by the lessons he drew from the examples he studied with them in Roman literature and history. Few of us have had the good fortune to know men whose aesthetic nature was so finely attuned and

developed as his. He was born with a marked natural gift for music, and this faculty was sedulously cultivated from his boyhood. His skill as an organist was great and his talent as a musical composer was conspicuous. No other person has done more to cultivate in the university and in the town a love for the best music. He was also a most appreciative lover of painting and sculpture, was largely instrumental in securing the collections of the works of art which are possessed by the university, and gave to his classes most inspiring and instructive lectures on art. His life was also enriched by the simplest and most genuine Christian spirit.

Hundreds of graduates are ever testifying how great a debt they owe to him for all the best ideals which have shaped and brightened their lives. For them and for the university he delighted to live and to toil. No one was ever more devoted to the interests of the institution or cherished a more abiding hope for its permanent prosperity and usefulness. During the later years of his life he used to say that he should like to live to see 2,000 students on the university grounds. Not that he admired mere bigness, but he believed that the university could do work good enough to give a worthy training to so many students. He was spared to see his wish granted. His last days were made happy by the manifest signs that his aspirations for the university, to which he gave 35 years of his life, were to be fully met in the days that were to come.

JOHN J. ROBISON.

Hon. John J. Robison was born in Palmyra, N. Y., August 13, 1824. He was the son of Andrew Robison, who removed with his family to Sharon in 1843, where he resided until his death in 1879. Andrew Robison was a member of the Michigan state legislature of 1859, and also served as supervisor of Sharon township for a number of years.

John J. Robison was married to Miss Althea E. Gillett, of Sharon, May 2, 1847. Mr. Robison was a frequent delegate to democratic state conventions, and was a delegate to the democratic national convention of 1872. He represented

Sharon on the board of supervisors for three terms. In 1860 he was defeated for county clerk; in 1862 he was elected state senator, and re-elected in 1864; in 1868 he was elected county clerk, and re-elected in 1870; in 1874 and 1876 he was the democratic nominee for congress, being defeated by small majorities; in 1882 he was elected county clerk again, and re-elected in 1884; in 1886 he was elected mayor of Ann Arbor; in 1878 he was elected a member of the state legislature, and was complimented by his party with the nomination for speaker of the house. He was a famous story teller and a man of a strong and winning personality. He died at Sharon, October 26, 1897.

THOMAS M. COOLEY.

Judge Thomas M. Cooley was born in Attica, N. Y., January 6, 1824. He sprang from sturdy Yankee stock, his first American ancestor settling in Massachusetts in 1630. His father was a farmer, who removed from Massachusetts to New York in 1804. Although in possession of but moderate means and a large family he was able to give his children a fair academic education, which in Judge Cooley's case was supplemented by three years' teaching. Judge Cooley worked on the farm and at a blacksmith's forge until at the age of 19, when he entered the office of Judge Theron R. Strong, at Palmyra, N. Y. The following year he started west, intending to locate at Chicago, but his funds gave out and he stopped at Adrian, Mich., where he entered the law office of Tiffany & Beaman. While a law student in this office he held the office of deputy county clerk.

In January, 1846, at the age of 22, he was admitted to the bar, and the December following was married to Miss Mary E. Horton, who died in 1891. Theirs was a true love match and their married life was in every way a happy one. She was a woman of fine character and was of great assistance to Judge Cooley in his work, and her death was a great blow to him, from which he never fully recovered.

He began to practice law at Tecumseh in January, 1846, with Consider S. Stacy as a partner. Two years later he removed to Adrian, forming a partnership with F. C. Beaman and R. R.

Beecher. This continued until 1852, when he removed to Toledo. He returned to Adrian in 1854 and formed a partnership with Charles M. Crosswill, which continued until 1859, when Judge Cooley removed to Ann Arbor, at which place he lived until his death in 1898.

His law business was always a profitable one. Hardly a case of any importance was tried in this county for years in which Judge Cooley did not appear on one side or the other. In 1857 he was chosen by the legislature to compile the general statutes of the state, and some idea of the man's great energy may be known from the fact that within a year he had completed the compilation which bears his name and which was his first important contribution to the legal literature of Michigan, and so well was the work done that it is still a guiding star to the legal profession and subsequent compilers have seen no cause to depart materially from the lines he laid down. In 1858 the supreme court, as now constituted, was organized and Mr. Cooley was made reporter. Here again he set a standard difficult to attain. The eight volumes that bear his name are equal to any like productions ever published, and won him wide recognition in other states.

In 1859, when the University of Michigan established a law department, Judge Cooley was made one of the first professors and his name was on the faculty list of the university from that time until his death. For 25 years he lectured on legal and constitutional subjects and when Professor C. K. Adams was made president of Cornell he took Adams' place as professor of history. During his late years his lectures were only occasional. As a teacher he was loved, honored and respected. His method was thoroughness itself. No problem was so perplexing that he could not make a solution clear.

In 1864, after six years of work as supreme court reporter, he was nominated for supreme justice on the republican ticket and was elected over the late ex-Governor Felch. He remained on the supreme bench until 1885. During the period of his justiceship in conjunction with colleagues of unusual ability, he did much to give the Michigan supreme court an enviable reputation throughout the United States for the sound-

ness and clearness of its decisions. He wrote the opinions in many of the most important cases, and these opinions, logically and splendidly expressed, stand as valuable precedents for future decisions in this as well as other states. In fact, no state has ever had as able a bench as Michigan had when Cooley, Campbell, Graves and Christiancy were justices of the supreme court. Throughout his long service on the bench, Judge Cooley spared himself nothing. The duties of the high position which he held are sufficiently arduous when stripped of their clerical labor, which the judge may properly delegate to others, but to these essential duties Judge Cooley added the drudgery of office work. He was always his own amanuensis, writing his own opinions with his own hand and often giving the court reporter the syllabus which should precede his opinions as finally published. Even when copies of his decisions or opinions were requested they came from his own pen and every reasonable demand for an address, or for attendance at a public occasion, was met with cordial acquiescence and a prompt fulfillment of his promises. His usual custom was to sit at his office desk writing steadily from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., with a 20-minutes intermission to look over his mail and an hour for dinner, and when he would appear at his office the next morning he would bring a great roll of copy which he had written during the previous evening.

Three years before he retired from the bench he was asked by the presidents of the Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania, Erie & New York Central railroads to serve on a board of arbitration which was to settle a question of a difference in rates. His colleagues were Senator Thurman, and ex-Minister Washburn. The board did much to stop ruinous rate wars and discrimination against various cities.

In 1886 Judge Cooley was appointed by Judge Walter Q. Gresham receiver of the Wabash railroad. It was a trying position, involving the operation of a long and complicated system, both ends of which were under hostile management. In three months he had the road on a paying basis.

When the interstate commerce commission was

organized, Judge Cooley was made its first chairman. He was, in fact, the life of the commission, and many of the decisions made in the earlier months of its existence bear the impress of his masterly mind. In 1891 he was obliged by ill-health to resign. Since that time he lived quietly a retired life in Ann Arbor, occasionally delivering a lecture in the university.

Judge Cooley was twice mentioned for the supreme court of the United States; first, when Stanley Mathews, of Ohio, was appointed, and again when Melville W. Fuller was selected for Chief Justice Waite's place. Inasmuch as Judge Cooley's political views were in almost complete accord with those of President Cleveland there are those who believe he would have been appointed had he allowed his friends to make the necessary effort.

Great as were his contributions on the bench and on the lecture platform, it is through his books that Judge Cooley will be best remembered. The most famous of these is "Constitutional Limitations," which appeared in 1868, and which has since passed through seven editions. Two years later came his edition of Blackstone; in 1874 his edition of Story's Commentaries; in 1876 his book on Taxation; in 1879 his work on Torts; in 1880 his manual of Constitutional Law, and in 1885 his History of Michigan, published in the American Commonwealth Series. He was also a voluminous contributor to magazines and reviews such as the Century, the North American Review and the Forum. He wrote law articles for the last edition of Appleton's Encyclopædia. James Bryce, the famous Englishman, who wrote the "American Commonwealth," was in almost constant communication with Judge Cooley, and his book acknowledges the valuable aid which Judge Cooley gave him.

JOSEPH ESTABROOK.

Joseph Estabrook, who was so thoroughly identified with education in Ypsilanti, and who has left an impress upon that city, was born July 3, 1829, at Bath, N. H. He was a descendant of Joseph Estabrook, who had graduated from Harvard college and had been pastor of a church at

Concord, Mass., for 44 years. The family moved from New Hampshire to New York in 1833, and a few years later to Clinton, Lenawee county, Michigan. Mr. Estabrook's early education was obtained in the district schools. Later he worked on a farm during the summer and taught school during the winter in order to procure means for a college course, and in 1843 he entered Oberlin, graduating in 1847. Some years later he obtained the degree of A. M. from Oberlin, and a short time before his death Oberlin conferred upon him the degree of D. D. He taught school in Clinton and Tecumseh and in 1853 became principal of the public schools of Ypsilanti, in which position he remained until 1866, when he was appointed superintendent of the schools of East Saginaw. He held this position until 1871, when he was appointed principal of the Normal School at Ypsilanti. He then became connected with Olivet College, where he remained until his death. He served as regent of the university for six years, and as state superintendent of public instruction for four years. He was a man of great physical ability with a well developed intellect, and an unusual depth and strength of emotional nature. He was a well beloved teacher and the lapse of time has not dimmed his memory in Ypsilanti.

CHAPTER XVII.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Washtenaw had been laid out as a county in 1822, and the county was first organized by legislative act to take effect December 31, 1826. In the spring of 1827 there were about 1,500 people in the county, and in July, 1827, it was estimated that the inhabitants numbered 2,000. Previous to the organization of the county, it had been connected for judicial purposes with the county of Wayne. The county seat of Washtenaw was selected as early as 1827, and the selection has been made by a commission composed of R. Smyth, J. L. Lieb, J. M. Closkey, F. C. Sheldon, T. Rowland and S. Cotant. The condition on which Ann Arbor was selected was that a block should

be donated on which a courthouse might be built, and also a block on which a jail might be built. The block for the courthouse was donated by John Allen, and the block for the jail by E. W. Rumsey. These were the men who had first settled Ann Arbor and who had platted the new village in May, 1824. As a matter of fact, at the time Ann Arbor was selected for the county seat, it was the only platted village in the county.

The first public building in the county was, of course, a jail, and it was located on what was known in the old days as the jail square. This jail square was between 4th and 5th Avenues, and between Liberty and Washington streets. This first public building was built in 1829, and has been thus described by a pioneer writer:

"About the year 1829, the citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity contributed, each according to his ability, some timber, lumber, work or other materials necessary for the construction of a building that would answer for a county prison. Such an edifice was built on the "old jail square," with rooms for the jailor and one cell. The cell was made of timber 'bents.' The shoulders of the posts of each bent projected over the ends of the timbers of which the floor was made. Heavy oak planks were spiked on the walls and floor. The door was made of timber. At the next term of the county court after the jail was built, Judge Dexter, the presiding judge, ordered the grand jury to visit the jail and inspect it, and report if in their opinion it was suitable for the purposes for which it was constructed.

"Quite a number of the jurymen had served as grand jurymen before, and being of genial dispositions, and loving a little fun when there was nothing else to do, framed a set of by-laws which imposed fines for various offenses, such as being absent at roll-call, etc., payable in beer. Every member who had not served as a grand jurymen, or held office in a grand jury, was made to pay his initiation fee. When the order for visiting and inspecting the jail was received by the foreman, Col. Orrin White, and made known to the jury, it was voted that they should form in a body and march in double file, led by the foreman and secretary (Gen. Edward Clark, of Ann Arbor) under the supervision of the officer in charge. This vote was obeyed. On

arriving at the jail the cell door was thrown open and the foreman and secretary stepped in, when the door was closed upon them and locked. The merry faces of the 'old ones' were at the diamond hole and the question asked, 'Did you see a gallon of beer each?' Little notice was taken of this at first but finally the beer was promised, the door was unlocked and the balance of the jury came in, but not until after a plan had been agreed upon by the two prisoners. While the others were inspecting, the foreman and secretary quietly moved around the cell toward the door, and before their object was suspected they were outside and the door closed and locked. Once more the question was asked, 'Do you see a gallon of beer each?' When the fine was promised, the door was opened. The report of that jury to the court was that the jail was worthy of the acceptance of Washtenaw county. No prisoners ever escaped from it only 'by due process of law.' Israel Branch was the first jailor of the county."

The old jail within which the foreman and secretary of the grand jury which inspected it were thus confined was burned a few years afterwards.

It was several years after the county of Washtenaw was organized before a courthouse was built. In the winter of 1833 the Territorial Legislative Council authorized the county of Washtenaw to issue bonds for the purpose of building a courthouse, and in 1834 the old courthouse was erected on the site where the present courthouse now stands. It was a two story brick building painted brown, with a small hexagonal wooden cupola. The entrance to the building was at the front and close to the ground. There were three doors in front on the ground floor and a hall which ran the length of the building. Above each of the doors in front was a second story window with small panes of glass and outside shutters. On each side of the courthouse there were six windows for each story. The courtroom was in the second story and the county offices in the first story. This building was used for many years after it became inadequate for the work of the county, and at the time it was torn down had served its purpose as a courthouse for forty-four years.

An attempt had been made to build a new

courthouse for quite a number of years before any action was taken. The people of the county, through fear of increased taxation, did not feel the need of a new courthouse as did the people of the city of Ann Arbor. In 1876 the Ann Arbor city council offered to donate for the city of Ann Arbor \$20,000 in addition to Ann Arbor's share of the regular county taxes, on condition that the county would use \$40,000 for the erection of a new courthouse building. This produced, finally, action on the part of the board of supervisors in their session in October, 1876, and resolutions were passed by the board, recognizing the great need of a new courthouse. These resolutions set up the fact that the courthouse then in use had by decay and by reason of long use become dilapidated, inconvenient, uncomfortable, unhealthy and unsafe for occupancy, that the records and documents of the several county offices were in danger of being destroyed by fire, that the laws of the state explicitly required that all organized counties should be provided with a suitable courthouse, that the courthouse then in use was no longer suitable, and that, as the city of Ann Arbor had generously offered to donate a large proportion of the necessary sum required to build a courthouse, it was the opinion of the board that the public interest and safety, and the permanent preservation of the important records and documents of the several county offices demanded the immediate erection of a new courthouse building, with fireproof vaults attached to the offices of the county clerk, the register of deeds, judge of probate and county treasurer. The question of authorizing a loan by the county of \$40,000 was submitted to the people at the April election of 1877, and was carried. The city of Ann Arbor contributed \$25,000 towards the building of the courthouse on condition that it had a council room in the building.

The contract for building was awarded on plans furnished by G. W. Bunting, of Indianapolis, to McCormick and Sweany, of Columbus, Indiana, on June 28, 1877, for \$56,900. Work was immediately commenced, and on October 25, 1877, the cornerstone of the new building was laid with imposing ceremonies. The city was filled with people from early morning, and was deco-

rated throughout with streamers and American flags. A big procession marched through the streets, many in the procession being University students, and the speaking on the occasion took place on a stand erected on the courthouse square on the corner of Ann street and Fourth avenue. Judge Edwin Lawrence was president of the day. The Judge had been chairman of the board of building inspectors, and took occasion to refer to the criticisms which had been passed upon the the work by the citizens, each of whom felt that he had a right to criticize. The prayer on this occasion was made by the Rev. Dr. Cocker of the University, and the orator of the day was Chauncey Joslyn, of Ypsilanti. The cornerstone was laid by Ex-Governor Alpheus Edch, and speeches were then made by Professor William P. Wells, of Dexter, Densmore Cramer, of Ann Arbor, and Hon. J. Webster Childs, of Augusta.

The new courthouse was much more imposing than the old one. It is 80x127 feet in size and about 54 feet high. In the center rises a tower to a height of 152 feet from the basement. On each corner of the building is a small tower, and in the center on each side was placed a figure of justice, which figures are now somewhat dilapidated. The building cost to erect, furnished, \$83,000; and a \$1,000 clock, the gift of Luther James, was placed in the tower.

When the building was first erected it was said to be fireproof but that notion has entirely disappeared from the minds of the people. About five years ago an attempt was made to fireproof the office of the register of deeds and to provide steel cases for the records of deeds and mortgages and the plats of the county. An effort is now being made to do the same thing for the records of the county probate office. Where the fireproof vaults mentioned in the resolutions of the board of supervisors for the building of the courthouse, are located, the officers of today are unable to determine.

The second jail in the county of Washtenaw was erected on North Main street, about four blocks from the courthouse, in 1837, by John Allen and Robert Davidson, at a cost of \$17,000, and was considered at the time an extremely handsome building. After the county had deter-

mined that a third new jail was necessary, this building was sold to John J. Robison, who tore down the jail part of the building and erected several smaller houses from the bricks thus obtained, and fitted up the sheriff's residence portion of the old jail for a residence for himself, where he lived for some years. This building still stands.

In 1885 the third and present jail of the county was erected. It is located on the corner of Ann and Ashley streets and has already become on occasions too small for the number of persons to be confined there. This new jail and sheriff's residence cost \$21,000.

The county farm was located in the township of Pittsfield on section 4, on land purchased of Claudius Britton. On this land the county poor house was erected. This building is still in existence. It has been added to from time to time and the new additions are marked from the old by steps up or down in passing from floor to floor. It is now quite old and dilapidated, and although for a long time it has been kept scrupulously clean, it is not a building of which a county as wealthy as Washtenaw can feel proud, and is one of the things that should be looked after in the near future by being torn down and a new building erected.

In the fall of 1904 an effort was made to secure the erection of a county building to be called the detention hospital, for the care of contagious diseases. The contagious disease bills of the county had become as large as the bills for criminal prosecutions. Individual cases of smallpox had cost the county as high as \$3,000, and it became a problem on the part of the board of supervisors to limit this expense within reasonable bounds. On account of the location of the medical colleges at Ann Arbor, and the need of instruction for medical students in contagious as well as other diseases, it was found that an arrangement could be made with the university for the medical attendance and nursing of contagious disease patients at the same rate charged by the state in the regular hospitals for diseases other than contagious. It was planned to bring all the contagious disease patients from various parts of the county, for which the county must pay, to this

hospital by means of ambulances, and thus avoid the heavy expense for medical care and attendance which had been in vogue. At the election the following April, this question was submitted to the people and they were asked to vote \$15,000 for the erection of a contagious disease hospital. This proposition was defeated. The city of Ann Arbor voted almost unanimously for the erection of the hospital but the townships turned down the project. Afterwards an attempt was made by the city of Ann Arbor to build a hospital of its own for this same purpose, and the project carried at the polls, although the saving in expenditure for contagious disease patients thus gained would be a saving for the taxpayers of the entire county instead of for the city of Ann Arbor alone. But by this time the regents of the University had changed their minds upon the matter and declined to accept the tender of a contagious disease hospital and agree to maintain it together with furnishing the necessary medical attendance and nursing. Thus the project again fell through.

CHAPTER XVIII.

RAPID SETTLEMENT.

So rapid was the settlement of Washtenaw that by 1830, or seven years after the first pioneer arrived in the county, the population was 4042, while Wayne county, settled 129 years before (1701) had a population of 6781, only 1739 in excess of Washtenaw.

Then began the heyday of settlement. The flood of emigration from the east quickly took up the available land in the county and in 1837 the townships of Pittsfield, Superior and Webster contained a larger population than they do today. In the four years between 1830 and 1834 the county gained over 10,000 in population, having 14,920 in 1834 as against 4042 in 1830. Wayne county, including Detroit, had grown no faster, and in 1834 exceeded Washtenaw by only 1,718. In the next three years the tide of immigration showed no appreciable diminution, and in 1837

Washtenaw had a population of 21,817. Wayne, in spite of a heavy growth in Detroit's population, exceeded these figures by only 1,583. Is it any wonder that our pioneer forefathers dreamed of establishing the metropolis of Michigan in Washtenaw?

The census of 1837 is the first one that has come down to us that gives the population of the county by townships. There were twenty townships then, just as now, with the same boundaries, except that Ann Arbor township then included what is now the city of Ann Arbor, and that Ypsilanti township then included what is now the city of Ypsilanti. The names of the townships were the same as now, with one exception. Pittsfield was then known as Pitt.

The increase in population became less rapid after 1837. In 1840 Washtenaw had 23,571 population, a gain of but 1,754 in the three years, but even at that Washtenaw's gain had been larger than that of Wayne, which now had only 597 more inhabitants than Washtenaw. In 1845 Washtenaw had 26,979 population, a gain of 3,408 in five years. Detroit had then increased to such size that the supremacy of Wayne county in population in the state was not thereafter to be questioned. By 1850 there had been a further increase of 1558 in population in the county.

Between 1850 and 1854 the population of the county was stationary. In fact the census showed a loss of thirteen, the tide of immigration had grown much less, only enough to take the places of those who, accustomed to being in the vanguard of civilization, had emigrated farther west, there to become pioneers of other states. But between 1854 and 1860 Washtenaw again showed symptoms of rapid growth and in 1860 the county had a population of 35,686, a gain of 7,132 in six years. Then came the war in which Washtenaw furnished 4,000 soldiers to the Union armies; and in 1864 the population dropped to 34,048. With the close of the war prosperity again came to Washtenaw and in 1870 her population was 41,440; in 1880 it was 41,848; in 1884 it was 41,694; in 1890 it was 42,210; in 1894 it was 43,509; in 1900 it was 47,761, and in 1904 it was 46,776. These latter figures are deficient

as a city census, with the name of each inhabitant taken, made in Ann Arbor in that year, showed a population of 17,149, instead of 14,599, as given in the state census. In one township an error of 100 was made in the compilation, and a correct taking of the census would have shown a population of at least 50,000 in the county.

A study of the census figures will give a comprehensive view of the growth of the county. The first census taken in the county was the territorial census of 1827, but the record of it can not be found and the only portion of this census now extant relates to the city of Detroit alone, which on that date had 2,152 inhabitants. The first census of Washtenaw of which the figures are extant was the national census of 1830. This census was published in two parts; first, as returned, and again as revised. There were five townships in Washtenaw at this time, Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor, Dexter, Saline and Panama, but in the original returns Panama is given twice, and the returns by townships were Ypsilanti, 971; Ann Arbor, 965; Dexter, 837; Panama, 319; Panama, 472, and Saline, 478. This makes a total of 4,042, counting Panama twice. In the revised returns as published by the census bureau the population by towns is not given, the statement being made, "The assistant not having properly divided the towns." But the population of the county as a whole is given as 4,042, which agrees with the unrevised figures in which Panama is twice given. It is impossible to say at this late date whether the county was actually divided into six census districts, each of two enumerators labeled his returns Panama, or whether there was a duplication of returns. In the county in 1830 were 7 colored people, all of whom were in Ann Arbor. There were 14 unnaturalized foreigners in Ypsilanti and 13 in Ann Arbor. It is surprising to note the number of children in the county. More than half of the inhabitants were under 20 years of age. Of the 4,035 white inhabitants, 2,276 were under 20; of the remainder, 1,322 were under 40, and only 437 above that age. A third of the population was between twenty and forty, and a third of the population was under 10. The most nu-

merous age was between 20 and 30, there being 858 between these ages. Of the white population, 2,261 were males and 1,774 females.

By the territorial census of 1834 the population of the county was 14,920. The returns of this census have been lost and the only place they can be found is in a gazateer, and also an almanac for 1838. The returns by townships are not given.

The first state census was taken in October, 1837, when the population of the county was 21,817. The population is given by townships and an interesting comparison may be made between this census and that of 1900 by townships, so that the growth from the time Michigan was first admitted to statehood may be traced by townships to the last national census. The cities of Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti are included in the townships in 1900, the same as they were in 1837, for the purpose of the comparison:

	Population 1837.	Population 1900.
Township.		
Ann Arbor	2,994	15,545
Augusta	559	1,739
Bridgewater	923	1,011
Dexter	596	696
Freedom	795	1,013
Lima	895	961
Lodi	1,063	1,121
Lyndon	361	665
Manchester	805	2,146
Northfield	793	1,266
Pittsfield	1,208	1,050
Salem	1,354	1,158
Saline	1,130	1,668
Scio	1,442	1,893
Sharon	782	984
Superior	1,378	1,039
Sylvan	480	2,496
York	1,197	1,952
Ypsilanti	2,280	8,611
Webster	832	747
Total	21,817	47,761

It will be seen that Augusta has tripled in population in the past 63 years. This is due in

part to the villages of Willis and Whittaker, which have sprung up within that time. But it is due also to the thorough drainage system put into the township, which has largely increased its productiveness. Lyndon has nearly doubled in population, although it still continues to be the smallest township in the county in population. This increase is due, of course, to the fact that at the time the census of 1837 was taken only four years had elapsed since the first settler had located in Lyndon. Manchester had grown from 805 people to 2,146. This was due to the development of Manchester village with a population of 1,209, within the township. Northfield showed an increase of 473, due in part only to an increase in population of Whitmore Lake. Saline has grown 538 in population, due to the increase in numbers in the village of Saline. Scio had increased 451, due to the growth of the population of the village of Dexter. Sharon's growth of 202 was due entirely to the increase in the agricultural population, as there is no village within its borders. Sylvan showed an increase from 480 in 1837 to 2,496 in 1900. But the village of Chelsea, which was not in existence in 1837, in 1900 had a population of 1,635, so that outside of the village the population had grown from 480 to 861. It will be remembered that in 1837 Sylvan had been recently settled. York had increased 753 in population, but this was due to the establishment within its borders of the village of Milan. There had been no increase in its agricultural population. The townships of Pittsfield, Salem, Superior and Webster showed an actual decrease in population. These townships, it will be remembered, are purely agricultural.

In 1837 the village of Ann Arbor had about 2,000 inhabitants, and the village of Ypsilanti had about 1,000. Dexter and Saline, the two other villages of the county, did not exceed between them 800 in population. So that the village population of the county in 1837 was about 3,800, and the rural population about 18,000. In 1900, the city of Ann Arbor contained 14,509 inhabitants, the city of Ypsilanti 7,348, while the population of Chelsea was 1,635, Dexter 900,

Manchester 1,209, Milan 1,141 and Saline 584; a total of 21,857 of city population and 4,469 incorporated village population, leaving the rural population of the county, including that of the unincorporated villages of Whittaker, Willis, Whitmore Lake, Salem and Dixboro at 21,435, an increase of only about 3,400 in 63 years.

In the national census of 1840 the population of 9 townships in the county are given separately, and the other 11 townships containing the greater part of the population, are lumped together and called the residue of the county. The village of Ann Arbor is in the residue. The population of Washtenaw in 1840 was 23,571, an increase of 1,754 in three years. Superior had 20 more people than in 1837, Ypsilanti had grown by 139, Salem had increased 110, Pittsfield had lost 57, York had lost 51, Augusta had increased 87, Saline had made the largest increase, 260, Lodi had increased 14 and Freedom 161. The residue of the county had increased 1,171. The 1840 census for the first time gives some idea of the occupation of the people; 4,482 were employed in agriculture, 963 in manufacturing and the trades, 117 in the professions and engineering, 112 in commerce, 13 in navigation and 9 were revolutionary pensioners.

There were 70 colored people. Of the whites, the males exceeded the females by 1,339 and the majority of the inhabitants were under 20. To be exact, there were 5,954 males and 4,862 females over 20, and 6,466 males and 6,219 females under 20. As it was a new country it was natural that the men should outnumber the women.

In 1850 the population was 28,567, of whom 231 were colored. There were at this time five people in the county over 90 years of age. The township of Ann Arbor contained 4,868. This was a year before the village of Ann Arbor was carved out of the township and incorporated as a city. The township of Ypsilanti contained 3,051, while the township which had the smallest number of inhabitants was Augusta, with 808. In the year 1850 there were 5,142 houses in the county. There were 655 births during the year and 339 deaths. The University of Michigan, in the census, is put down as having 153 students

and 12 teachers, while the public schools of the county contained 8,302 pupils and had 160 teachers. There were 250 adults in the county who could neither read nor write. The live stock amounted to 5,670 horses, 8,016 milch cows, 4,378 working oxen, which, by the way, have absolutely disappeared from the county, 9,944 other cattle, 94,105 sheep, 16,911 swine and the live stock was valued at \$687,612. During the year there had been produced 528,042 bushels of wheat, 6,641 bushels of rye, 389,218 bushels of corn, 211,465 bushels of oats, 250,775 pounds of wool, 3,348 bushels of peas and beans, 133,227 bushels of potatoes, 7,070 bushels of barley, 42,478 bushels of buckwheat, 586,906 pounds of butter, 109,379 pounds of cheese, 40,387 tons of hay, 3,843 bushels of clover seed, 1,218 bushels of grass seed, 712 pounds of flax, 61,007 pounds of maple sugar, 689 gallons of molasses and 26,266 pounds of beeswax and honey.

The public libraries in the county numbered 12, containing 4,901 volumes; the university library contained 5,000 volumes, and one school library contained 1,500 volumes.

There were 5 Baptist churches with seating accommodations for 1,930, 4 Congregational churches with a seating capacity of 1,900, 3 Episcopal churches with a seating capacity of 825, 1 Free church which seated 700, 1 Church of Friends which seated 100, 3 Lutheran churches which could seat 625, 13 Methodist churches with a seating capacity of 5,375, 7 Presbyterian churches with a seating capacity of 2,450, 5 Roman Catholic churches with a seating capacity of 2,100 and 2 Universalist churches with a seating capacity of 400, or a total of 44 churches with a seating capacity of 16,405, a little over half of the people in the county.

In 1860 the population of the county was 35,686, of whom 634 were colored and 3 were Indians. The population of Ann Arbor was 5,097 and of Ypsilanti 3,955, while the smallest number of inhabitants were in Lyndon township, Augusta having increased to 1,140, and Lyndon having only 821. There were 28,692 native born citizens in the county, and 6,994 foreign born.

The census enumerators in 1860 valued the

real property of the county at \$16,921,418 and the personal property at \$6,405,834. There had been a considerable increase in the number of live stock within the county, there now being 9,787 horses, 4 mules, 11,485 milch cows, 3,336 working oxen, 15,682 other cattle, 171,529 sheep, 20,640 swine; and the agricultural products for the year had been 686,803 bushels of wheat, 22,194 bushels of rye, 819,335 bushels of corn, 313,232 bushels of oats, 20,040 pounds of tobacco, 583,724 pounds of wool, 10,019 bushels of peas and beans, 326,354 bushels of Irish potatoes, 578 bushels of sweet potatoes, 26,188 bushels of barley, 46,498 bushels of buckwheat, 1,076 gallons of wine, 985,194 pounds of butter, 119,441 pounds of cheese, 69,478 tons of hay, 9,975 bushels of clover seed, 2,500 pounds of hops, 2,068 pounds of flax, 14,017 pounds of maple sugar, 3,633 gallons of sorghum molasses, 2,350 pounds of beeswax and 49,972 pounds of honey.

In 1860 there were 238 different manufacturing establishments in the county, employing 876 males and 94 females. The annual cost of the labor was \$283,474, and the annual value of the products was \$1,957,748. The greatest manufacturing industry of the county was its flouring mills, of which there were 21 with a capital of \$260,500, employing 68 men at a wage cost of \$23,040, paying \$813,214 for their raw material, and producing manufactured products worth \$977,820. In numbers there were more saw-mills than any other form of establishment, there being 33, employing 63 men and producing a manufactured product worth \$121,300. There were 21 blacksmith shops, employing 50 men; 23 boot and shoe shops, employing 80 men and 3 women; 10 carriage shops, employing 51 men; 5 brickyards, employing 44 men; 9 tailoring shops, employing 33 men and 43 women; 2 confectioneries, employing 5 men; 4 breweries, employing 12 men; 3 printing establishments, employing 18 men; 10 tin shops, employing 26 men; 2 wrapping paper factories, employing 24 men and 34 women; and besides there was a scattering of many other industries. In all, there was a capital employed in manufacturing in the county of \$849,400.

There were now 55 churches in the county, with a seating capacity of 21,930, and with church property worth \$162,000. It is evident that 11 new churches had been built within the 10 years.

In 1870 the population of the county was 41,434, of whom 1,125 were colored and 2 were Indians. These Indians lived in Ypsilanti. The population of Ann Arbor city alone was 7,363, and of Ypsilanti city 5,471. The only villages that are given specially by the census are Dexter, with a population of 1,161 and Chelsea, with a population of 1,013. The most populous township was Manchester, with 2,516, closely followed by Scio, with 2,495. The native population numbered 32,708, and the foreign-born population 8,726. There were 18,224 who had one or both parents foreign-born, and most of these seem to have had both parents foreign-born, for there were 17,426 with foreign-born fathers and 16,678 with foreign-born mothers. Of the 32,708 native-born inhabitants, 21,028 were born in Michigan, 7,592 in New York, 674 in Ohio, 520 in Pennsylvania, 453 in Vermont and 152 in Indiana. Of the 8,726 foreign born, 3,742 were born in Germany, 1,823 in Ireland, 1,440 in British America, 1,287 in England and 175 in Scotland.

There were 637 over 10 years of age who could not read, and 860 who could not write, while there were 10,282 in attendance upon the public schools. There were now 73 church organizations, having 62 church buildings with a seating capacity of 26,525, and property valued at \$536,400. Of these organizations, 15 were Baptist, 5 Congregational, 6 Episcopal, 9 Lutheran, 17 Methodist, 9 Presbyterian and 8 Roman Catholic.

The estimated value of farm products in Washtenaw in 1870 was \$4,912,618. The production of wheat had jumped to 1,049,130 bushels, of corn to 874,822 bushels, of oats to 418,138 bushels and of barley to 120,543 bushels; while there had been 906,011 pounds of wool sheared and 1,248,586 pounds of butter produced. There were 3,585 farms in the county, 1 farm containing over 1,000 acres, 3 farms being between 500 and

1,000 acres, 1,117 farms being between 100 and 500 acres, 1,367 farms between 50 and 100 acres, 804 between 20 and 50, 173 between 10 and 20, and 120 between 3 and 10. There were now 544 manufacturing establishments in the county, employing 1,942 hands, of whom 207 were women. Their capital stock was \$1,717,670, the wages they paid amounted to \$470,434, the raw material cost \$2,419,136, and their manufactured products amounted to \$3,668,462. The flouring mills had decreased in number to 19, but they now employed 87 hands and produced products worth \$1,469,642. There were 3 paper mills, employing 129 hands and producing \$264,079 worth of paper. The cooper shops numbered 30, employing 116 hands, while the carriage and wagon shops were 32 in number and also employed 116 hands. There were 6 tanneries, employing 30 men; 5 printing establishments, employing 50 men; 3 cigar shops, employing 16 men; 5 woolen mills, employing 70 men, and besides a number of other factories.

By 1880 very little increase in population had been made in the county, the number now being 41,848. Ann Arbor city had grown to 8,061 and Ypsilanti city had decreased to 4,984. The population of the villages of the county were given as Chelsea, 1,160; Manchester, 1,156; Dexter, 1,008, and Saline, 729. The colored population had grown slightly, being now 1,216, and the county still contained its two Indians. The native population had increased to 33,903 and the foreign born population had decreased to 7,945. Ann Arbor city contained a foreign born population of 1,792 and Ypsilanti city a foreign born population of 780.

The 3,913 farms in the county contained 339,150 acres of improved land. There were in 1880, 1,604,857 bushels of wheat raised in the county, 1,187,756 bushels of corn, 754,484 bushels of oats, 70,005 tons of hay and 233,245 bushels of potatoes. There were 1,090,549 pounds of wool sheared from 185,194 sheep.

The number of manufacturing establishments reported in the county in 1880 had dropped to 277, but they now employed 1,283 males above 16 years of age, 146 females above 15 and 41

children. They used a capital of \$1,693,614, paid wages amounting to \$456,641, paid \$2,026,095 for raw material and turned out a manufactured product worth \$3,018,568. There were 5 implement manufactories, employing 82 men; 1 boot and shoe factory, employing 20 hands; 8 bakeries, employing 20 hands; 9 carriage and wagon shops, employing 97 hands; 7 tailoring shops, employing 19 hands; 9 cooper shops, employing 44 hands; 21 flouring mills, employing 82 hands; 5 foundries, employing 31 hands; 7 furniture shops, employing 121 hands; 1 house furnishing goods factory, employing 25 hands; 18 sawmills, employing 49 hands; 4 paper mills, employing 124 hands, and 5 woolen goods factories, employing 60 hands.

For the next 10 years the population of the county remained stationary. In fact, for the 20 years, from 1870 to 1890, the county had increased in population only 776, and the population was now placed at 42,210. Ann Arbor city had grown nearly 1,400 in 10 years, and now had a population of 9,431, while Ypsilanti city showed an increase of 1,145 and had a population of 6,129. The population of the villages was: Chelsea, 1,356; Saline, 706; Manchester, 1,191; Dexter, 879, and Milan, 917. Milan showed the best gain in population for the 10 years, its population in 1880 having been 320. The native born population was now 34,471 and the foreign born 7,739, while the colored population was 1,221. There were 6 Chinamen in Washtenaw county, as against 2 in 1880, and there were 4 civilized Indians. There were now 9,192 dwellings in the county and 9,656 families.

In 1890 there were 50 oxen left in the county, and the number of milch cows was 3,570 and other cattle 13,563. There were 3,895 farms valued at \$21,000,000, and producing \$2,802,920 worth of farm products. The production of wheat had dropped to 1,046,374 bushels, while the production of corn was 1,093,628 bushels and of oats 941,826 bushels. There were 665,617 bushels of apples from 309,907 trees, 3,062 bushels of cherries from 8,993 trees, 13,608 bushels of peaches from 62,871 trees, and 7,020 of pears from 12,346 trees.

CHAPTER XIX.

HISTORY OF ANN ARBOR CITY.

Ann Arbor was originally platted in 1824, the plat being acknowledged on May 25, 1824, before Richard Smith, a justice whose residence is unknown as well as the fact from whom he received his commission. The plat and survey was the work of Philo H. Judd and the land included in the plat belonged to John Allen and Elisha W. Rumsey, whom, we have seen, were the first settlers of Ann Arbor. The original plat extended from Allen creek on the west to Davidson street on the east, and from Jefferson street on the south to Lawrence street on the north. It was not long before the limits of the city as thus confined were too small for the growing population and the first addition to the village plat was made by Anson Brown and Edward L. Fuller on June 25, 1832. This addition was north of the river in what is now the fifth ward. Mr. Brown was a merchant who came to Ann Arbor in 1827 and for some time ran a store on Main street near Washington street. He was an extremely energetic man and determined that the future city of Ann Arbor should be north of the Huron river; and if he had lived long enough he might have succeeded in carrying out his desires. The village grew rapidly and the Ann Arbor Land Company's plat was made in July, 1836, by Jonathan Stratton; the Ormsby and Page addition in July, 1838, by Caleb Ormsby and David Page; the Eastern addition in 1839; the Maynard addition in 1839; Bower's addition in 1844; Maynard's second addition in 1846; Traver's addition in 1851; Ransom F. Smith's addition in 1867; Hiscock's addition in 1859; Felch's addition in 1859; Brown's addition in 1860; James B. Gott's addition in 1862; Hill's addition in 1866; besides many other small additions which we have not mentioned, the idea simply being to show the continuous growth of the village and city.

By 1834 the population of Ann Arbor was 830 and it had a number of stores, taverns and other business houses. In 1838, Ann Arbor is described in the Michigan Gazetteer as "A village, postoffice and seat of justice for the county of

Washtenaw, in a township of the same name, situated on the west bank of the Huron river. It has a courthouse, jail, a bank, two banking associations, four churches, one each of Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopal and Universalist, two printing presses which issue two weekly newspapers, a bookstore, two druggists, a flouring mill with six run of stone, a sawmill, woolen factory, carding machine, iron foundry, an extensive plow manufactory, two tanneries, seventeen dry-goods stores, eleven lawyers and nine physicians. Here is a flourishing academy, number of pupils about 70. The legislature has established the location of the University of Michigan at this place. It is passed through by the Detroit & St. Joseph road and by the state railroad between these two places. There is likewise a charter for a railroad connecting it with Monroe. Ann Arbor bears the reputation generally of being one of the most pleasant and flourishing inland towns in the state. It is regularly laid out on an elevated and dry soil. There is considerable hydraulic power in the vicinity. Population estimated at 2,000." From the estimate of the population contained in this Gazetteer it will be seen that Ann Arbor in 1838 contained as many people as Detroit had in 1830, so that the village was one of the most important in the state, being excelled only by Detroit.

As has been seen the conventions which secured the admission of Michigan into the Union were held in Ann Arbor, and for some years Ann Arbor was a popular place for the meetings of the state conventions of the various parties.

In 1829 the population had been estimated at between 300 and 400 so that it will be seen that a growth from 300 to 830 in 1834 to 2,000 in 1838 was a pretty rapid growth for a new town. The village was well described in 1829 by a Canadian traveler whose letter to his friends in Canada was published in the Western Emigrant. Among other things he said: "The population of the village at present is estimated at between three hundred and four hundred, with weekly accessions. There will probably be between fifteen and twenty good buildings of brick and frame erected during the present season. There is some expectation of a press going into operation in a short time. Should this take place it will add

much to its present flattering prospects. I would not have been this particular in my notice of this village had it not been for the unexampled rapidity that has attended its first settlement. It requires the exercise of all the faith of even the most credulous to believe the reports current here with regard to the time of its settlement. Five years last February this flourishing, and I might almost say populous county was a dreary wilderness, and to use a phrase usually applied to the light-footed race of aborigines of America, "the haunt of savages," the home of wild beasts. Then nothing was heard but the shrill yell of the hardy sons of the forest and the blood-chilling howlings of hungry wolves. Now your ears are slit by the neighing of horses, the rattling of carriages, the clinging and grating noise of axes and hammers, the spiriting, stirring bugle announcing the approach of stages, the "Oyez," and the "Once, twice, thrice" of the auctioneer. In short, it is a place of business. A stage arrives here three times a week from Detroit. Roads are open in almost every direction, the marshes and streams bridged, the ridges graduated, and every improvement bearing rather the appearance of magic than the production of man. When Allen and Runsey located the land on which this village is situated, there were no inhabitants in the county except a few families who had the season before followed an Indian trail of the river ten miles below this to the place called Woodruff's Grove. This place takes its name from an enterprising individual by the name of Woodruff who has done much toward the settlement of the county, now residing in or near the thriving village of Ypsilanti, and who is now the high sheriff of the county. The first settlers suffered much on account of the scarcity and the high price of provisions. They were not able to procure them nearer than Detroit, and were destitute of a road until they opened it."

The location of the university at Ann Arbor was looked upon by the early settlers as bound to greatly increase the population of the town. On March 23, 1837, the State Journal announced that the bill to locate the institution had passed both houses of the legislature and that it would probably receive the sanction of the governor, "as he is interested, we are told, to a considerable amount

in the Ann Arbor scrip. A more judicious selection could not be made." The charge of graft occasionally heard in these days, it will be noticed, was made in those days, the governor being of the opposite political party from the State Journal. The State Journal goes on to say: "Since the location of the university at this place, property has changed hands to a considerable extent and speculation bids fair to run high. Our enterprising citizens have already commenced purchasing sites for permanent and elegant residences, and are making calculations for erecting numerous dwelling houses that would prove ornaments to any place. Ann Arbor now appears to be one of the most flourishing country villages in Michigan, and with proper care and taste in the building of its public edifices and private dwellings, will certainly be one of its most beautiful. We are pleased to see the liberality and public spirit that has been manifested in relation to ornamenting and enclosing our public grounds, and we hope that no attention will be wanting on the part of our citizens to fully improve the advantages that Nature has so liberally bestowed upon us." To mark the change in public opinion from time to time, or rather the change in men's ideas of what constitutes beauty, it will be noticed that it was a matter of congratulation on the part of the State Journal that the courtyard square was surrounded with a fence, and this was spoken of as beautifying the city. Later this same fence became the subject of much controversy, and the advocates of improvement were particularly delighted when it came down.

A picture of Ann Arbor and Washtenaw county at about the time Ann Arbor was incorporated as a village is found in the "Travelers' Pocket Directory and Strangers' Guide," published in 1832. It says: "Washtenaw county contains about 4,000 inhabitants who are with few exceptions Americans. Its seat of justice is Ann Arbor, a village of five years' growth, situated on the river Huron, forty miles west of Detroit, containing about ninety dwelling houses. Ypsilanti, the second village in the county as to population, is likewise situated on the Huron, about ten miles below Ann Arbor at the place where the United States turnpike from Detroit to Chicago crosses the same.

This county shows twelve mercantile establishments, three distilleries, one fanning mill factory, one pail factory, one gunsmith, one wagonmaker, five flouring mills, thirteen sawmills, and a machine for carding and dressing wool. It abounds in select and common schools and has many mechanics. Its surface is gently undulating and beautiful, and its soil prolific, consisting of a deep black sandy loam and some clay. It exhibits in succession beautiful prairies, oak openings, and heavy groves of timber, consisting of a white, red and black oak, beech, walnut, white bass, elm, maple and butternut, interspersed with almost all other kinds that usually grow in 42 degrees north latitude, evergreen excepted. The River Huron of Lake Erie meanders through the center of it, north and south, is navigable for boats and rafts to the lake, and with its several branches waters the middle; the headwaters of the Shiawassee of the north, and the Rivers Raisin and Saline, and their branches, the south part of said county. It has numerous and extensive water privileges for facilitating manufacturing."

The village of Ann Arbor was incorporated on April 23, 1833, and within the village limits was included only the original village plat as laid down by Allen and Rumsey. The first election for village officers was held on July 7, 1834, at the inn of Chauncey S. Goodrich, and at this election 55 votes were cast. John Allen, the real founder of the village, was elected its first president, and David Page, Edward Mundy, C. S. Goodrich, Anson Brown, Elisha W. Morgan and Chandler Carter were the first trustees elected. James Kingsley was elected the following day by the council as treasurer, Dwight Kellogg as assessor, and David Carrier as marshal. In August, 1834, the council voted to raise \$300 for village expenses during the coming year, of which \$200 was to be raised on the south side of the Huron river and \$100 on the north. The first ordinance to be passed by the new council was one to prevent swine from running at large, and the early ordinances relating to dogs, shooting within the village limits, running horses, and exhibiting cattle and hogs. The business of the new village government was carried on with considerable care, but in time the inhabitants seemed to lose

interest in village affairs, and in 1841 and 1842 the village election went by default, none being held, and the officers elected in 1840 held over until 1843. Up to 1846 the elections had been held in July, but in that year they were changed to May and a new village charter was adopted. The last meeting of the village board of trustees was held December 5, 1850. During the life of the village of Ann Arbor the following had been village officers:

TRUSTEES.

John Allen, president	1834
David Page	1834
Edward Mundy	1834
Chauncey S. Goodrich	1834
Anson Brown	1834
E. W. Morgan	1834
Chandler Carter	1834
George W. Jewett, president.....	1835
William S. Maynard	1835
Dwight Kellogg	1835
Samuel Doty	1835
William S. Maynard, president	1836
William R. Thompson	1836
Chester Ingalls	1836
Caleb N. Ormsby	1836
William S. Maynard, president	1837
Volney Chapin	1837
Edward Clark	1837-40
Daniel W. Kellogg	1837
Edward R. Everett, president	1838
Horace Moore	1838
James Jones	1838
William S. Maynard, president	1839
Volney Chapin	1839
Cyrus Backus	1839
Volney Chapin, president	1840
Chauncey S. Goodrich	1840
Jonathan H. Lund.....	1840
Randall Schuyler	1840
William R. Thompson, president	1843
Chauncey S. Goodrich	1843
George Sedgwick	1843
Norton R. Ramsdell	1843
Chester Ingalls	1843
Horace Church	1843
J. H. Lund	1843

Olney Hawkins, president	1844
George W. Armstrong	1844
George H. Cavell	1844
George Sedgwick, president	1845
Flavius J. B. Crane	1845
Caleb N. Ormsby	1845
George Sedgwick, president	1847
Hiram Becker	1847
Charles Tripp	1847
Charles Spoor	1847
George Sedgwick, president	1848
John C. Mundy	1848
George Grenville	1848-9
Caleb B. Thompson	1848-50
William Finley, president	1849
Emanuel Mann	1849
William C. Voorhees	1850
William L. Loomis	1850

RECORDERS.

Jonathan E. Field	1834
Charles Thayer	1834
E. W. Morgan	1835-7
Norton R. Ramsdell	1838
David T. McCollum	1839-40
Daniel W. Kellogg	1843
Elijah W. Morgan	1844
Norton R. Ramsdell	1845
David S. Hickox	1847-8
David S. Hickox	1849
William Kinsley	1850

TREASURERS.

James Kingsley	1834-7
Samuel W. Warner	1838-9
David T. McCollum	1840
Volney Chapin	1845
Emanuel Mann	1847
Moses Rogers	1848-50

ASSESSORS.

Dwight Kellogg	1834
William R. Thompson	1835
David T. McCollum	1836
C. N. Ormsby	1837

Chester Ingalls	1838
David T. McCollum	1839
Chester Ingalls	1839
Leander Stillson	1840
Chauncey S. Goodrich	1843
James Gibson	1843
Jonathan K. Wallace	1844
Flavius J. B. Crane	1844
Hiram Becker	1845
Elisha Donmee	1845

COLLECTORS.

Emanuel Mann	1847
Stephen B. McCracken	1847
John R. Wilcoxson	1848-9
Moses Rogers	1850

MARSHALS.

David Carrier	1834
John Horton	1835
Solon Cook	1836
Peter Slingerland	1837-8
Stephen Slingerland	1839
Peter Slingerland	1840
Eli Snyder	1843
Jeremiah Peek	1844
William A. Hatch	1845
H. K. Stanley	1847
Samuel G. Sutherland	1848-9
Nelson B. Nye	1850

STREET COMMISSIONERS.

S. G. Sutherland	1847
James Weeks	1847
Moses Rogers	1847
Ezra Platt	1848
Howell B. Norton	1848
Clements Hathaway	1848
Edward Clark	1849
Charles Cairle	1849
James Weeks	1849
E. G. Wildt	1850
BaiheW	1850
Thomas J. Hoskinson	1850

ATTORNEYS.

Thomas C. Cutler	1847
James M. Walker	1848
Olney Hawkins	1849
Tracy W. Root	1850

The city of Ann Arbor was incorporated by an act of the legislature passed April 4, 1851. It did not at first include what is now the fifth ward, and indeed has grown in all directions. What is now the fifth ward was a thriving village and was known as Lower Ann Arbor. The city when first incorporated was divided into four wards, the division between the wards being made by Main and Huron streets. The occasion of the incorporation of the new city was made a subject for much rejoicing at Ann Arbor.

The city was enlarged and the charter amended in 1861, and the fifth ward taken into the city limits. In 1867 the charter was again amended and the first ward divided, creating the sixth ward. The number of wards remained the same until 1895, when the seventh ward was formed out of portions of the first and sixth wards.

While a city in name, Ann Arbor was really running under a charter midway between the village charter and the city charter, which limited the activities largely to those of a village. This charter answered its purpose well and some wise provisions in it prevented the city from being like most of its sister cities, overloaded with bonded indebtedness. In 1889 a new charter was adopted for the city, the city being reincorporated. This charter wisely retained most of the financial provisions of the old charter which had kept the city from incurring a heavy floating indebtedness, and which made it impossible to incur a bonded indebtedness without taking time to consider the projects and to also obtain the consent of the people at the ballot box. But under the new charter an attempt was made to separate the legislative and executive functions which had been practically united in the city council under the old charter. The mayor, under the charter of 1851 as it remained until 1889, was practically only an alderman at large. He presided over the council, voted on all questions, was supposed to execute

the law, but had no veto power and was directed by the members of the council to execute this provision of the law and not to execute that. In 1889 the mayor was taken from the council and made an executive officer. He was given the veto power and it was required of him by a wise charter provision that all communications from him to the council should be made in writing. To take the place of the mayor on the council a new official was created, novel at that time but since adopted by such cities as New York. A president of the council was elected by the people as an alderman at large, and it was believed, and experience has shown the belief to have been correct, that the president of the council would be usually chosen of the same material as the mayor of the city. In 1889, the city, for the first time, was assessed as a whole and City Assessor O'Hearn elected. Before this time there had been no uniformity of taxation in the various wards of the city, or equality of assessment. Each ward was, for most purposes, a separate entity, and in some wards the taxes were nearly double what they were in others. For the first time the city was molded into a compact whole, the ward divisions being retained simply for purposes of election precincts, and to make sure that the various parts of the city would have representation upon the council. The carrying on of public improvements was made possible by the creation of a board of public works to do the executive work which the council had hitherto done. The line of division between the executive and legislative powers was sought to be strictly drawn. The council was to decide what should be done; the mayor, and the various boards which he appointed, should do that which the council decided. There have been attempts at various times to go back to some of the provisions of the old charter, but none of them have ever possessed much apparent chance of succeeding and the city to-day is running under the charter of 1889, with minor amendments.

The city officers of Ann Arbor from 1851 down to the present time have been as follows:

MAYORS.

George Sedgwick	1851-52
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Edwin B. Tremain	1853-4
James Kingsley	1855
William S. Maynard	1856-57
Philip Bach	1858
Robert J. Barry	1859-60
John F. Miller	1861
Charles Spoor	1862
Ebenezer Wells	1863-64
William S. Maynard	1865
Oliver M. Martin	1866-67
Christian Eberbach	1868
Alfred H. Partridge	1869
William D. Harriman	1870
Silas H. Douglass	1871-72
Hiram J. Beakes	1873-74
Edward D. Kinne	1875-76
Densmore Cramer	1877
Willard B. Smith	1877-79
John Kapp	1880-82
William D. Harriman	1883-4
John Kapp	1885
John J. Robison	1886
Willard B. Smith	1887
Samuel W. Beakes	1888-9
Charles H. Manly	1890
William G. Doty	1891-2
Cyrenus G. Darling	1893
Bradley M. Thompson	1894
Warren E. Walker	1895-6
Charles E. Hiscock	1897-8
Gottlob Luick	1899-00
Royal S. Copeland	1901-03
Arthur Brown	1903-05
Francis M. Hamilton	1905-

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

Frederick H. Belser	1889
Frederick A. Howlett	1890
Mortimer E. Cooley	1891-2
William W. Watts	1893
Levi D. Wines	1894
Charles E. Hiscock	1895-6
Gottlob Luick	1897-9
Walter T. Seabolt	1899-01
John Haarer	1901-03
John Walz	1903-05
Eugene S. Gilmore	1905-

RECORDER.

Henry W. Welles	1851-52
Charles N. Fox	1853
William Lewitt	1854
Nelson B. Nye	1855-57
Robert J. Barry	1858
Norvel E. Welch	1859
Daniel D. Twitchell	1860
Stephen M. Webster	1861
Edward P. Pitkin	1862
Nelson B. Cole	1863
Charles A. Chapin	1864
Densmore Cramer	1865
Claudius B. Grant	1866
Zina P. King	1867-68
Edward D. Kinne	1869
Charles H. Manly	1870
Stephen M. Webster	1871
Leonhard Gruner	1872
Adam D. Seyler	1873
William A. Lovejoy	1874-75
Charles J. Kintner	1876
Adam D. Seyler	1877
William A. Clark	1878-79
William W. Douglas	1880-1
Myron H. French	1882
Charles J. Durheim	1883
George H. Pond	1885-7
James R. Bach	1888-9

CITY CLERK.

James R. Bach	1889-91
William J. Miller	1891-3
Glen V. Mills	1893-9
James L. Harkins	1899-03
Ross Granger	1903-

CITY TREASURER.

Peter Slingerland	1851-52
Alonzo Healy	1853-55
David Henning	1856
Peter Slingerland	1857
Charles Spoor	1858
Lewis C. Risdon	1859
Orange Webster	1860

Horace A. Moore	1861
Dorr Kellogg	1862
Asher A. Terry	1863
Elias J. Johnson	1864
Oscar G. Spafford	1865
Charles H. Manly	1866
John Harris	1867
George H. Ford	1868
Morris S. Gregg	1868-69
John C. Mott	1868
Frederick Sorg	1869
Eli S. Manly	1869
John Schumacher	1870-71
Erastus N. Gilbert	1870
Eli S. Manly	1870
Luke Coyle	1871
Charles S. McOmber	1871
Stephen W. Webster	1872
Joseph C. Watts	1873
Dorr Kellogg	1874
Moses Rogers	1875
Asher A. Terry	1876-7
John Schumacher	1878
Peter D. Woodruff	1879
O. F. Webster	1880
Jacob F. Schuh	1881-83
Benjamin F. Watts	1884-85
Albert Sorg	1886-87
John Moore	1888
William W. Watts	1889-90
Samuel W. Beakes	1891-92
George H. Pond	1893-94
Charles H. Manly	1895-96
Edward L. Seyler	1897-98
Oscar Luick	1899-00
George Vanderwarker	1901
H. Wirt Newkirk	1901-02
Samuel W. Beakes	1903-04
George W. Sample	1895-

Smith Motley	1890-91
George F. Key	1892-99
Edwin W. Groves	1900

CITY MARSHALS.

Joseph Godfrey	1851-52
Roger Mathews	1853-57
Oliver M. Martin	1858
Stephen Webster	1859
Jerome B. Garrison	1860
Oliver M. Martin	1861-63
Richard C. Dillon	1864
Oliver M. Martin	1865
Dudley J. Loomis	1866
Nathan H. Pierce	1867
George W. Efner	1868
Nathan Pierce	1869
Ambrose V. Robison	1870
I. H. Peebles	1871
Erastus Leseur	1872
James J. Parshall	1873
John W. Loveland	1874
Edward Sterling	1875
A. H. Herron	1876
John J. Johnson	1877-80
Thomas Clarken	1881
John S. Nowland	1882-83
Charles S. Fall	1884-85
Fred Sipley	1886-9
William Walsh	1889-90
James R. Murray	1891-2
Paris S. Banfield	1893-4
M. C. Peterson	1895-6
Zenus Sweet	1897-8
William Gerstner	1899-00
Frank H. Warren	1901-2
Orton M. Kelsey	1903-4
Charles B. Masten	1905-

CITY ASSESSORS.

Patrick O'Hearn	1889-98
Edward L. Seyler	1898-06

CITY ENGINEERS.

Joseph B. Davis	1885-89
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CHIEF OF FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fred Sipley	1889-06
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CITY ATTORNEYS.

Edward D. Kinne	1886
Chauncey Joslyn	1887

Zina P. King	1888
Thomas D. Kearney	1889-90
Ezra B. Norris	1891-93
Thomas A. Bogle	1894
John W. Bennett	1894
Charles H. Kline	1895
Thomas D. Kearney	1896-97
O. E. Butterfield	1898
Ezra B. Norris	1899-00
Andrew J. Sawyer	1901-02
Thomas D. Kearney	1903-04
Frank A. Stivers	1905-

STREET COMMISSIONERS.

Nelson Sutherland	1889-94
Charles A. Ward	1895
Leonard Bassett	1895
Daniel J. Ross	1896-04
John Wisner	1905-

SUPERVISORS.

Until 1858 Ann Arbor city had one supervisor. From 1859 to 1867 it had two; from 1868 to 1888, three; from 1889 to 1894, six; and since 1895 seven, as follows:

John C. Mundy	1851
John A. Wells	1852
John C. Mundy	1853
Edwin Lawrence	1854
John C. Mundy	1855
Edwin Lawrence	1856
James McMahon	1857
Charles Tripp	1858
Conrad Krapf	1859-66
James H. Morris	1859
Richard Beahan	1860-61
James H. Morris	1862-63
Richard Beahan	1864
James McMahon	1865
Samuel Grisson	1866-67
Philip Winegar	1867
Sumner Hicks	1867

First District—

Samuel Grisson	1868
Robert P. Leonard	1869-71

Conrad Krapf	1872-83
Charles H. Richmond	1881
Henry D. Bennett	1884-85
Albert Gardner	1886-88

Second District—

Richard Beahan	1868
James McMahon	1869
Patrick O'Hearn	1870-71
Alonzo A. Gregory	1872
Anton Eisele	1873
Patrick O'Hearn	1874
Anton Eisele	1875
Alonzo A. Gregory	1876-81
Patrick O'Hearn	1882-88

Third District—

Sumner Hicks	1868
Marion V. K. Jones	1869
Horace Carpenter	1870
David T. McCollum	1871
J. Austin Scott	1872
George H. Rhodes	1873
Benjamin Brown	1874-75
Randall Schnyler	1876-79
George H. Rhodes	1880-81
Benjamin Brown	1882-83
C. A. Matthewson	1884
Noah G. Butts	1885-88

First Ward—

John R. Miner	1889-94
William K. Childs	1895
John R. Miner	1896
J. Rice Miner	1897
Henry S. Dean	1898
William K. Childs	1899
John R. Miner	1900-05

Second Ward—

Eugene Oesterlin	1889-95
John M. Feiner	1896
Sid W. Millard	1897-98
Emanuel Schneider	1899
Eugene Oesterlin	1900-05

Third Ward—

Chase Dow	1889
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James Kearns	1890-2
Robert Shannon	1893
John J. Fischer	1894-99
John Naylor	1900
Wesley E. Howe	1901
John C. Fischer	1902-03
Walter H. Dancer	1904
Michael C. Ryan	1905

Fourth Ward—

Ambrose Kearney	1889-90
John Baumgardner	1891-92
George H. Pond	1893-94
Joseph Donnelly	1895
Herman Krapf	1896-02
Joseph Donnelly	1903-04
Herman Krapf	1905-

Fifth Ward—

Amos Corey	1889-90
Thomas Speechley	1891-94
James Boyle	1895-98
John Shadford	1899-00
John Boylan	1901-02
George W. Weeks	1903-05

Sixth Ward—

John W. Bennett	1889-92
Evart H. Scott	1893-94
Arthur J. Kitson	1895-98
William Biggs	1899
William D. Harriman	1900
Horace G. Prettyman	1901
William D. Harriman	1902
Arthur J. Kitson	1903-05

Seventh Ward—

Evart H. Scott	1895
E. E. Eberbach	1896
G. Frank Allmendinger	1897-00
C. Homer Cady	1901
Bert F. Schumacher	1902-05

A REMINISCENCE.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis S. Anderson celebrated the sixty-first anniversary of their marriage in Ann Arbor in November, 1893, on which occa-

sion a friend wrote down their reminiscences of Ann Arbor as follows:

"Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, born in New York in 1821 and 1822, respectively, came to Michigan when about ten years of age, and their fathers each owned a farm not far from the old stone schoolhouse on the Ypsilanti electric line. They were married in 1842. They have witnessed the entire growth of Ann Arbor. They knew personally its founders, Henry Rumsey and John Allen, and the two Anns, their wives, who gave its name to the city. Rumsey was a commonplace man, both in ability and appearance, but Allen was a tall, stately Virginian, had a fine presence and considerable ability. He was a lawyer and a favorite of the ladies, and if all the stories told of him are true he would have been a great success as a Mormon elder. Allen gave the schoolhouse square to the city. When Mr. and Mrs. Anderson first knew Ann Arbor most of its present territory was farm land and open commons. The campus was a wheat field, Michigan was a territory, and the University unthought of. Deer and wild turkeys were abundant in the woods about the town, and wild Indians were often seen upon the streets of the village. The Indians of Michigan sided with Great Britain in the war of 1812, and for many years after the war they used to go annually to Malden, across the Detroit river, to receive supplies given them by the British government for assistance rendered during the war. While on their way to and from Malden they often encamped in large numbers on the premises now owned by Mr. Morton, on the left hand side of the Ypsilanti road between Ann Arbor and the old stone schoolhouse in Pittsfield.

"A brick schoolhouse stood on the corner of Fourth avenue and Packard street with a steep outside stairs leading to the second story, a building in which the Methodists held services before building a church. An academy stood on Fourth street in front of the residence of the late Christian Mack. The building was finally removed to Detroit street and still stands there, being now used as a carriage storage house. A schoolhouse was subsequently built on the corner of Huron and Division streets where the Presbyte-

rian church now stands. The church stood in the center of the block below where Heusel's bakery is. The building was later moved to the south side of the block, facing Washington street, where it is now used for a saloon and storehouse. A log hotel stood on the Ann Arbor Savings Bank Block, and the fine residence of Dr. Samuel Denton, painted white, with green blinds, the first painted house in the city, was located, with a fine yard and fence, where the Opera House now stands. Mr. Anderson often drank cider in the famous log cabin, during the 'Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too' campaign of 1840, which stood on the site of the Y. M. C. A. Building. Supporters of Harrison were called 'coons' by the democrats, and a coon skin was nailed on the outside of the log cabin, and a barrel of hard cider kept on the inside which was free to all. During that famous campaign Mr. Anderson, with a crowd of 'coons' went to Detroit to hear Henry Clay speak. The 'coons' were so numerous in Detroit on the day of the meeting that they could not get accommodations at the hotels, and Mr. Anderson and many others took possession of the Free Press office and slept on its floor.

"Mrs. Anderson is a native of Batavia, New York, and remembers the circumstances of the abduction of Morgan from that town, who had made an exposure of Masonry. A stage driver of Batavia, by the name of W. R. Thompson, was suspected of having had a hand in the abduction; but he left that place and afterward came to Ann Arbor and built a house where Judge Kinne now resides. Thompson and John Allen went to California when gold was discovered there in 1849, and both died there.

"The Misses Clark's Ladies' School was quite famous in its day. It was the first female school in this part of the country west of Detroit. It was located near the Hawkins' House, now standing on the corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, then moved to the lot where Michael J. Martin now resides, and afterward to the large brick building, which is now used as a tenement house. One of the studies taught in this school, upon which the Misses Clark took special pride themselves, was 'Heraldry,' a subject which must have been very interesting and profitable for

the young ladies of Ann Arbor of seventy years ago. A private school was located on Mr. Eberbach's place on the electric line, where the pupils paid their tuition, room rent and board by working on a farm belonging to the school. This experiment was the first of its kind started in the county, but turned out a failure after being carried on a few years. Mr. Anderson was county school inspector for sixteen years and was himself a teacher and taught seventeen successive winters. Seven of these were in the old stone schoolhouse in Pittsfield. He taught several terms for \$13 per month and boarded himself. The best female teachers of the time did not receive to exceed \$1.25 per week. Girls for domestic service received from seventy-five cents to a dollar a week, but they were treated as members of the family. In the schools taught by Mr. Anderson the scholars occupied rude plank benches without desks. There was usually a shelf against the wall around three sides of the room, and when the pupils practiced writing they turned around with their faces to the wall and used this shelf. There were no steel pens in those days, and the pens were made from goose quills by the teacher. In the early days the country school in the winter was a place for much fun and happiness on the part of the young people, as well as a place of learning. The scholars, both girls and boys, were often full grown and sometimes older than the teacher. The spelling bees between different districts, and singing schools in the evenings, were occasions of much social enjoyment and love making.

The first Methodist church was built on the corner of Ann and Fourth streets, now the Unity Block. For two years services were held in the basement before the church was completed and dedicated sixty-six years ago. But three families remain on the south Ypsilanti road who occupy the premises owned by their ancestors, the Andersons, the Ticknors and Henry C. Platt."

WASHTENAW MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Washtenaw Mutual Fire Insurance Company was the first company of its kind organized in Michigan. Munnis Kenny, of Webster town-

ship, was the father of the company. In 1858 he organized the company and for two years was its president, secretary, treasurer and board of directors, all in one. He carried the records of the company in his hat. The people at this time were so honest that he allowed each member to insure his property at what he thought it was worth and the amount on which he was willing to be assessed.

In 1860 the company was reorganized and procured a charter for thirty years under the new state insurance laws then passed, providing for the organization of mutual insurance companies within the state. The company did a large business in the whole county for the ensuing thirty years and January 1, 1890, renewed its charter for thirty years more. Some of the men who held office as directors of this company and who are now dead are: Munis Kemmy, Stearns Kimberly, J. D. Williams, W. R. Waldron, of Webster; Allen Crittenden, of Pittsfield; Horace Carpenter, of Pittsfield; John J. Robison and Stephen Fairehilds, of Sharon; Newton Sheldon, of Lodi; M. S. White and B. W. Waite, of Scio; Joshua G. Leland, of Northfield; H. M. Lowry and T. B. Goodspeed, of Superior; C. H. Wines and John Cook, of Sylvan; E. M. Cole, of Superior; Sampson Parker, of Lima; Fred B. Braun, of Ann Arbor; and E. A. Nordman and John H. Wade, of Lima. The ex-directors now living are: J. W. Wing, George A. Peters and A. T. Hughes, of Scio; W. E. Stocking, of Lima; Andrew Campbell and H. D. Platt, of Pittsfield; William Campbell, of Ypsilanti; R. L. Reeve, of Dexter; Robert McCall and Edwin Ball, of Webster; Emory E. Leland, of Northfield, and Peter Cook, of York. The present officers and directors are: A. R. Graves, of Ypsilanti, president; directors, John F. Spafard, of Manchester; O. C. Burkhardt, of Lima; J. B. Laraway, of Webster; G. L. Hoyt, of Lodi; and William K. Childs, of Ann Arbor, who is also secretary-treasurer.

There are now three thousand one hundred and eighty members belonging to the company, insuring property to the amount of \$5,129,640 on a two-thirds valuation which is the limit of insurance that this company will place upon property. In the seventeen years up to September 1,

1903, 807 losses by fire and lightning, amounting to \$155,993.39, had been paid. The smallest loss to be paid was seventy-five cents and the largest \$3,605.74.

MASONIC.

The first Masonic lodge in Ann Arbor was organized in 1826, and the organization was attended by General Cass, Judge Dexter and others. Shortly afterward the disappearance of Morgan from Batavia, New York, aroused a strong anti-Masonic feeling, especially strong in Washtenaw county, owing probably to the influence of Judge Dexter. The first paper started in Ann Arbor, the "Emigrant," was a strong anti-Masonic organ and the friends of Masonry soon deemed it best to surrender their charter to await the dying down of the public enmity against the order.

In the winter of 1845 Oriental lodge No. 15, was organized. This afterward also surrendered its charter, and its place was taken by Ann Arbor lodge, No. 85, which ran until 1871. Golden Rule lodge was chartered in 1864, its first master being Charles H. Richmond. Fraternity lodge No. 62, F. & A. M., was organized in March, 1869, its first master being Zina P. King.

Washtenaw chapter No. 6, R. A. M., was organized October 15, 1849, with Ezra Platt as high priest. Ann Arbor commandery No. 13, Knights Templar, was organized April 3, 1865, with the following charter members: C. H. Richmond, George Taylor, J. M. Webster, James R. Webster, D. S. Twitchell, A. McElcheran, Louis C. Risdon, R. J. Barry and C. M. Hoge. C. H. Richmond was chosen the first eminent commander. At present there are two blue lodges, one chapter and one commandery in the city. Since 188— they have all occupied quarters in the third story of what has been known both as the Masonic block and the Ann Arbor Savings Bank block, on the corner of Main and Huron streets.

OTHER SECRET SOCIETIES.

Washtenaw lodge No. 9, I. O. O. F., was organized May 27, 1845, with James E. Platt, James M. Welch, N. H. Eggleston, M. D. Howard and William J. Wells, charter members. Ot-

seningo lodge No. 295, I. O. O. F., was organized in 1876.

Athens lodge No. 49, A. O. U. W., was organized in 1878, with C. M. Jones as worthy master. Ann Arbor lodge No. 27, A. O. U. W., was organized about the same time and its business has been conducted in the German language.

Ann Arbor lodge No. 325, B. P. O. E., was organized December 4, 1895, with Charles E. Hiscock as the first exalted ruler.

Arbor tent No. 296, Knights of the Maccabees of Michigan, was organized in 1881, and has attained a membership of over five hundred. Johnson tent No. 785, K. O. T. M., was organized in 1893, with E. F. Johnson as commander. Arbor hive No. 113, K. O. T. M., was organized in 1891, with Miss Emma E. Bower as lady commander. The office of great record keeper of the great hive of this order has been in Ann Arbor since 1893, and Miss Emma E. Bower has been the great record keeper. A large number of clerks are employed and the "Lady Maccabee," the organ of the order, has been published during this period in this city.

The Modern Woodmen of America were organized in 1902, and have attained widespread prosperity.

Welch post No. 137, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized in 1880, and has held regular meetings since that date. The Woman's Relief Corps was organized in 1890 and Mrs. H. S. Dean has served as president for thirteen years.

Ann Arbor lodge of the Arbeiter Verein was organized in the '80s.

Ann Arbor Typographical Union No. 154 was reorganized in 1884.

POSTOFFICE.

Ann Arbor has been a postoffice since 1825, when John Allen was appointed the first postmaster. Bethuel Farren, afterward judge of probate, was the first mail carrier, following the Indian trail between Ann Arbor and Detroit. He received one hundred dollars a year for carrying the mail and the trip required three days. There were no bridges in those days, and the streams were often swollen so that Farren continually

risked his life in crossing them. Anson Brown was appointed postmaster in 1832 and removed the postoffice to the lower village. This move was extremely unpopular in the upper village and Mr. Brown used to bring the mail up town in a tin pail made for that purpose by Chauncey S. Goodrich. The pail which thus did duty is now in the possession of the Washtenaw County Pioneer Society. From this pail Mr. Brown distributed mail to the people on the streets. September 30, 1834, Charles Thayer was appointed postmaster and removed the office to the upper village. Shortly before this Mr. Brown had died of cholera. The postmasters of Ann Arbor since Captain Thayer have been Mark Howard, George Danforth, F. J. B. Crane, Caleb Clark, Henry D. Bennett, John I. Thompson, Richard Beahan, C. B. Grant, H. S. Dean, C. G. Clark, J. C. Knowlton, Edward Duffy, Eugene E. Beal, S. W. Beakes and George H. Pond.

In the early '80s a big fight was had over the location of the Ann Arbor postoffice, which up to this time had been located on West Huron street in what is now the Ann Arbor Savings Bank block. The two locations which became the principal ones in the fight were a building built by A. W. Hamilton, now called the Henning block, on the north side of East Huron street, and the building in which the postoffice is at present located, on the corner of Main and Ann streets. The Henning block was built with the expectation that the postoffice had been secured for that building, but Rice A. Beal, who had considerable property on North Main street, took up the fight to aid that end of the town, and with the aid of some contribution made by other property owners in that locality, built the present postoffice building expressly for the postoffice and secured its acceptance by the government. The fight was a particularly bitter one, but the office once located has remained for over twenty years, and the new government site purchased in August, 1903, is located on the same block, so that Mr. Beal's fight has undoubtedly secured the location of the postoffice for this point for a great many years yet to come. The importance, however, of the location of the postoffice to any particular section of the city was greatly

lessened by the establishment of free delivery service on June 1, 1887. At first only a part of the city was covered and it was not until 1894 that the mail for the entire city was delivered. Since that time the free delivery service has been greatly improved and the number of deliveries increased. Up to 1900 the windows of the post-office were open at night for the delivery of mail at the office on all carrier routes. Postoffice rushes at night had been the custom in Ann Arbor each and every night for many years, and the fame of them had extended so far that Washington architects had planned what was called a "rush proof" building for erection at Ann Arbor. These rushes finally ceased in 1896, but the impression they had left on the minds of the government officials undoubtedly aided in the order three or four years later to close the evening delivery of mail at the Ann Arbor postoffice. This order resulted in giving impetus to trade on State street, as since that time large numbers of students who were accustomed to call at the office for their mail, became unacquainted with Main street and went to State street as the most familiar place to trade.

The Ann Arbor postoffice has been rapidly growing in importance and became a first-class postoffice in 1900. Its receipts for the year 1905 were \$55,181.02. It now takes seventeen clerks to deliver mail about the city. There are besides six rural mail clerks carrying mail to the farmers in the vicinity of Ann Arbor.

HOTELS.

Of the Ann Arbor hotels, the oldest to-day is the Cook House. This was established in 1830 by Solon Cook, who for thirty-seven years continued to act as its landlord. This house was originally built of wood with a large veranda in front. The wooden building was finally moved and a brick hotel erected in its place, which has since been greatly enlarged. For many years after 1831 Chauncey S. Goodrich ran a hotel on South Fourth avenue west of the courthouse. This hotel has been torn down. The Washtenaw House, erected in 1832 by William R. Thompson, is still standing but has not been used as a hotel for

many years. For years it was unoccupied, but it has since been fitted up for occupancy as a tenement, its size denoting the importance of the fifth ward at an early date. The Gregory House was once a brilliant rival of the St. James. This building, now known as the Ann Arbor Savings Bank Block, was built in 1864, being opened as a hotel by Edgar M. Gregory. The American House, on West Washington street, corner of Ashley street, was built in 187—. The St. James, on West Huron street, was formerly known as the Leonard House and has had a long and checkered career.

MURDERS.

On May 1, 1843, Patrick Dunn was shot while going to his morning's work and died twenty-nine hours later. He had a quarrel with Charles Choor and had been arrested for assault and battery upon Choor some months previous. Choor was standing in his own door with a rifle when Dunn was shot and was arrested and tried for murder and on November 25, 1843, found guilty and sentenced by Judge Witherell to be hung, but a few days before the execution was to take place *he escaped from jail and was never again heard of.*

On August 11, 1857, Simon L. Holden, who was returning home from a late train, was shot through the abdomen and robbed of \$500. He was held up by two men who succeeded in getting his money, when he made an outcry. One of the men ordered the other one to shoot him and the order was promptly obeyed. Mr. Holden died two days later. Robert Fuller, Esther Fuller and Frank M. Walker were indicted for the murder. The case against Esther Fuller was nolle prossed, but the two men were found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. A new trial was ordered by the supreme court about a year after that and the men were returned from the prison to the Ann Arbor jail, but before they could again be tried they escaped and were never recaptured.

On November 6, 1861, John Innes was found dead on the sidewalk in front of Maynard, Stebbins & Wilson's store with a gash over his forehead which cut to the skull. Innes had been working on a farm and had been on a prolonged

spree. Two theories were evolved, one that he had been murdered with a dull hatchet and the other that he had fallen, striking his head upon some hard substance and dying from loss of blood and exposure. No arrests were ever made nor was the case ever absolutely cleared up.

On December 25, 1866, Mr. Sherman was struck by a stool in his store in the Fifth ward by John Shorey, who had just been released from arrest upon the complaint of Sherman. Mr. Sherman died a few days later and Shorey was convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to state prison for twenty years.

A man named O'Brien was stabbed near the Michigan Central depot in 1869 by George Knisely, with a pocket knife, the blade entering his heart. O'Brien walked to the courthouse square before he fell dead. Knisely was convicted and sentenced to eight years in the state prison. The murder was the result of a quarrel between the two men.

On the night of October 22, 1871, Mrs. Henrietta Wagner and her little son Oscar were murdered in the old building on Washington street, adjoining Rinsey & Kyer's store. The murderer was Henry Wagner, the husband and father, a painter, who was about twenty-five years of age at the time. Mrs. Wagner's head was pounded into a jelly with a hatchet, apparently while she was sleeping; and the little boy had been struck on the head with the hatchet, dying three hours later. After the murder Wagner went to the jail and asked to stay all night and was permitted to do so. He was tried for murder but put in a plea of insanity. He was convicted, however, and sentenced to the Jackson state prison for life. He finally became violently insane and in 1887 was sent to the criminal asylum for the insane.

On October 30, 1874, Richard Flannery was so badly injured in a row in his saloon on the corner of Main and Catherine streets that he died two nights later. The coroner's jury found that he came to his death by a blow from a chair in the hands of Jethro Maybe, and that Hiram Pickard was present and assisted in the assault. The jury in the first trial failed to agree. On the second trial in September, 1875, Maybe was found

guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to state prison for one year.

On November 12, 1890, a student in the University was struck on the head with a musket in the hands of some member of the local militia, or some person accompanying them, on Liberty street near Division. There had been some trouble the night before growing out of a postoffice rush, and threats had been made that the local militia would be called out to disperse the students engaged in rushing. On this night a number of the militia took their arms from the armory, but without authority, for the purpose of a charivari on one of their members on Division street who was to be married that night. The discharge of firearms at once drew out a large crowd of students who supposed that the militia had been ordered out. After some words back and forth trouble arose between the students and the members of the militia, and the militia were pelted with frozen mud. Soon a free for all fight ensued in which muskets were used as clubs, on one side and stones on the other. One of the militiamen was struck on the forehead with a stone, breaking the skull, from which, however, he soon recovered. During the melee Irving James Denison was struck on the head with a musket and killed. He was a freshman in the literary department from Toledo, Ohio, and was considered to have been an inoffensive spectator. A coroner's inquest was held and an attempt was made to discover the perpetrator of the deed. No arrest was ever made and it never became known who struck the young student. Another militia company was formed and a number of the citizens took up the matter and secured the mustering out of the old company on account of its melee and the taking of arms from the armory without authority. The new company was at once mustered in as Company A, First Regiment.

STREET RAILWAYS.

Ann Arbor's first street railway was run by electricity. It was built by J. B. Corliss and A. R. McLaughlin of Detroit, and the first cars were started on September 30, 1890. On January 30, 1891, the road was sold to H. P. Glover

and H. T. Morton for \$84,000. The street car barns at this time were located on Detroit street. During the early morning of January 25, 1894, the barns caught fire and were entirely destroyed together with all the rolling stock of the road which had been placed in the barns for the night. The road had not been an extremely profitable investment up to this date and the owners did not re-equip it with rolling stock, so that for a period of about two years no street cars were run in Ann Arbor. At the end of this time the Ann Arbor contracts and franchises were sold to the Detroit, Ypsilanti & Ann Arbor electric line, which has since operated the road. No extensions have yet been made except that part used by the suburban lines alone and an extension from Hill street to the present street car barns, which are located opposite the Fair Grounds on Wells street. Extensions are now planned to be built in the spring of 1906 to the city parks on the north side and to a point near the University hospitals.

STREET LIGHTING.

The streets of Ann Arbor were originally lighted with oil lamps. They were always heavily shaded and in the early days especially were extremely dark so that no cattle were allowed to run at large, as they had been formerly, it not being infrequent for a belated pedestrian to stumble over a cow. In 1861 the Ann Arbor Gas Company was organized by Dr. Silas H. Douglas and it was not long before the streets of Ann Arbor were lighted with gas so far as the gas mains extended, and the remaining streets were taken care of with excellent lamps. This continued down to 1886, when the council decided to make a contract for lighting the streets with electricity, and on October 22, 1886, a contract was made with the Ann Arbor Van Depoele Light & Power Company, for the Thompson-Houston electric light, sixty-three arc lights of two thousand candle power to burn two hundred and sixty-five nights from twilight to midnight, for six thousand dollars a year. Since this time the streets have continued to be lighted with electricity, the price being gradually reduced as the various contracts with the electric company have expired.

On January 1, 1906, a new contract was made with the Washtenaw Light and Power Company who are located at Geddes midway between Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti for the purpose of furnishing light and power to both cities, for one hundred and fifty arc lights to burn all night, for nine thousand four hundred and fifty dollars a year; and at the same time a contract was made with the Ann Arbor Gas Company for seventy-seven gas lights using the Welsbach burners, for use on the more densely shaded streets, especially between blocks, for one thousand six hundred and ninety-four dollars a year.

The Washtenaw Light and Power Company and an allied company, in addition to their large plant at Geddes, have recently purchased the water rights of the Michigan Milling Company and of the Ann Arbor Agricultural Company, paying for the same over \$160,000. These purchases included the electric light power house located on the ruins of the Argo or Sinclair Mills for the purpose of furnishing power to the various mills of the Michigan Milling Company. These purchases are believed to be a part of the scheme for the power development of the Huron river, referred to in a separate chapter.

The Ann Arbor Gas Company, which, we have seen, was started in 1861, has been practically rebuilt in recent years under the management of Henry W. Douglas, a son of the founder of the company. A new and greatly improved gas works has been built on Beakes street near the Huron river, and new mains have been laid throughout the city. A change has been made in the manufacture of gas and gas is furnished citizens at a dollar a thousand. The consumption of gas in Ann Arbor in the past ten years has enormously increased.

THE ANN ARBOR WATER COMPANY.

Water works were built in Ann Arbor in 1885. They had been under discussion for a number of months and the need of them was felt by all citizens, yet a majority of citizens seemed to be opposed to municipal ownership. A committee appointed in 1884, consisting of Judge Thomas M. Cooley, ex-Governor Alpheus Felch, Dr. V. C.

Vaughan, Charles E. Hiscock and Christian Eberbach, with Professor Charles E. Greene as engineer, to consider and report upon a system of water works for the supply of the city, had approved of plans drafted by Professor Greene, and on March 23, 1885, reported to the Council in favor of accepting the proposition to build the works made by Goodhue & Birnie, of Springfield, Massachusetts. They proposed to lay fourteen miles of pipe and to construct a reservoir two hundred feet above the corner of Main and Huron streets, to be supplied with water from wells; and also to put in one hundred fire hydrants to be rented to the city for four thousand dollars annually, with the option to the city to purchase the whole works at any time within five years. The question was submitted to the voters of the city as to whether the proposition of Goodhue & Birnie should be accepted, on April 6, 1885, and the electors by a vote of 1336 for to 174 against, practically directed the Council to make a contract with this firm, which contract is substantially the same as the contract under which the Ann Arbor Water Company is now running. The proposition to give a private company an exclusive franchise to use the streets for water pipes carried everywhere in the city and in each ward there were at least four times as many people that voted for it as against it. It seems to have been the most popular in the Fourth ward where the vote was 254 for to 14 against. A council meeting was held that evening and a committee appointed consisting of John F. Lawrence, Charles E. Hiscock, John Heinzmann, E. D. Kinne, Philip Bach, Christian Eberbach and Professor Charles E. Greene, to arrange a contract with Goodhue & Birnie. This contract was reported back to the council by the committee and passed April 13, 1885, but as Governor Alger refused to sign a necessary provision to be added to the charter to enable the city to bind itself to the expenditure of four thousand dollars for hydrant rental, until the question should be submitted to the people, the contract was not signed and again came before the council. J. D. Hawks, at that time the chief engineer of the Michigan Central Railroad, was called upon and consulted with reference to the contract and he pointed out

some defects in its provisions. Some alterations were made in the contract and it was reported back to the council on May 6, 1885, and passed. On June 1, 1885, Professor Charles E. Greene was appointed to represent the city in the construction of the water works. The works were completed and the pumps started December 1, 1885, and tested December 5th, by Professor Charles E. Greene. The works were accepted by the council by a vote of nine to one, Alderman Poland alone voting against their acceptance. The first cost of constructing the water works was one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

The use of city water in Ann Arbor became at once popular. Previous to the building of the works many of the inhabitants of the city had been supplied with drinking water from wells, carrying the water some distance, while others were dependent entirely upon filtered rain water from cisterns. The estimated supply, when the works were first built, of five hundred thousand gallons per day, which it was said at that time would be sufficient to supply the city for many years to come, soon became entirely inadequate to meet the demand. An extension of the works was made across the river to the Allen farm and a connection made with the Huron river, and although denied at the time, there is no question but what in the early days of the water works the Huron river was drawn upon to fill out the necessary supply. The first great dispute with the water company grew out of the use of the water from the Allen farm. The inlet to the pipe took in water running from a marsh in which were buried dead horses, and during rainstorms drained a barnyard in which many horses were kept. A. W. Hamilton, the first superintendent of the works, was finally compelled to exclude water from the Allen farm from the water works reservoir. Mr. Hamilton was interested in mining projects and the water company was so managed that it finally went into a receiver's hands in 1893, A. K. Hale being appointed receiver. Dr. Hale was the largest stockholder in the company. For the first time in the history of the company it was now managed on business principles, and unlike most companies which pass into the hands of a receiver, was turned back to the stockholders

in 189— without their having been called upon during the period of receivership for further payments. Stock of the company which had been a drug upon the market at ten and fifteen dollars, once more went to par. It has never been known exactly how much the water company lost through the manipulations of Mr. Hamilton, but the opportunity of the city to purchase the works at a low price at about the time that the company went into the hands of a receiver was not grasped.

For some time after Dr. Hale assumed the management of the company, first as receiver and then as superintendent, the company gave better satisfaction to the people than it did under Mr. Hamilton's management, but it was a private company handling a public monopoly and its interests and the interests of the city often clashed. From time to time committees of the council have investigated the company and their efforts seem to have been directed toward obtaining a better fire protection and lower water rates for private consumers. Occasionally the quality of the water has been attacked. The company has stoutly maintained that it has been carrying out its part of the provisions of its contract. As to the quality of the water it seems to have been generally good since the company was restrained by an injunction, in 1895, by the Argo Mills, from drawing water from the Huron river. The company has frequently had the water analyzed. Under the administration of Dr. Copeland, the council, for the first time, passed an ordinance fixing water rates. The ordinance recommended at this time by the water committee of the council, who had spent some months investigating the affairs of the company and who had unsuccessfully sought to get from the company such terms as would enable the city to buy the plant, was not accepted by the council; but a compromise ordinance was passed fixing the rates at about half way between the rates recommended by the water committee and the rates then in force by the water company.

On January 2, 1905, the question of fire pressure was forcibly brought to the attention of the public by the high school fire. The fact that the high school was entirely destroyed was laid by many to inadequate fire pressure. Reservoir pressure was all that was furnished at this fire. As

a matter of fact the direct pressure called for in the contract had never been used by the company except on two occasions when the reservoir was being cleaned; and the water company denied that the city had any right to direct pressure under the contract except on such occasions. Counsel for the city maintained that the city has a right to direct pressure in case of fire under the contract which provides that the works shall at all times be capable of furnishing by direct pressure streams of a certain height at certain places in the city. A committee was appointed February 20, 1905, by the council, consisting of Colonel Henry S. Dean, Professor Joseph B. Davis, Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Dr. Cyrenus G. Darling, Professor Horace L. Wilgus, B. Frank Ohlinger, Professor Israel C. Russell, Gottlob Luick, John Markey, Richard Kearns, I. L. Sherk, Christian Schlenker, George H. Fischer, Henry W. Douglas and Emmett Coon, to investigate the water supply and the Ann Arbor Water Company thoroughly. This committee was made up of eight citizens and seven councilmen, the councilmen being Messrs. Sherk, Fischer, Markey, Kearns, Coon, Douglas and Schlenker. Nearly a year was spent by the committee in investigating the water problem and the relations existing between the City of Ann Arbor and the Ann Arbor Water Company, and the rights of each. This committee made their final report to the council on February 5, 1906, recommending the forcing of the water company to give the city the protection of direct pressure by mandamus proceedings. They also recommended the passing of an ordinance lowering the existing water rates ten per cent, and put up a strong plea for municipal ownership providing the works could be purchased at what they are worth to the city.

The water works problem in Ann Arbor, it will be seen, is yet unsettled and bids fair to be one of the main problems before the city for some years to come. The works are several times as large in capacity as they were when first built and the demand for more water is increasing year by year at a rapid rate. Instead of five hundred thousand gallons a day, as first estimated, in the neighborhood of 2,000,000 gallons a day are now used. Instead of fourteen miles of mains, there are now

forty-two miles of water pipes. Instead of one pumping station, located on the Huron river about a mile above the city, there are now two stations, a second station being erected in the valley between Washington and Liberty streets west of Allen creek in 1896, which is now the main source of supply. It is fed by a large number of artesian wells in its vicinity. There are many conflicting views among the people of the city as to the proper solution of the water works problem and these conflicting views are really what prevents anything being done towards its settlement.

SEWERS.

Ann Arbor has a fine system of sanitary sewers laid on plans drawn by Professor C. E. Greene. The main sewer was built in 1893 at a cost of thirty thousand dollars. The cost of building this sewer was distributed over a number of years and at present but six thousand dollars of main sewer bonds are outstanding. That is the only debt on the city of Ann Arbor at present that belongs to the city as a whole. The city issued bonds for the building of lateral sewers and for paving, but these are assessed upon the property benefited. Sanitary lateral sewers have been built in all directions and there are at present sixteen lateral sewers in the city and more about to be constructed.

PAVING.

Ann Arbor is located for the most part upon a natural gravel bed a number of feet deep so that for many years the necessity of paving was not felt. Good gravel streets can be maintained at comparatively little expense with proper attention. With the large increase in the number of miles of streets consequent upon the growth of the city much of the attention of the city was put upon the streets at the outskirts of the town, so that Main street with its heavy travel was somewhat neglected. To be in line with other cities, Main street was paved with brick in 1898, from Williams to Catherine street, at a cost of \$31,375. The following year Washington street was paved from Ashley street to Fifth avenue at a cost of \$11,645, and in 1900 Huron street was paved with

asphalt block from State street to Ashley street at a cost of \$27,845. In 1902 State street was paved with asphalt block from Huron to Monroe streets at a cost of \$31,778 and Ann street with brick at a cost of \$2,860; and in 1903 Liberty street was paved with the same material from State street to Ashley street at a cost of \$24,486. Fourth avenue was paved at the same time with asphalt from Liberty street to Huron street at a cost of \$6,490. In 1905 the city returned to the use of brick for paving purposes and North University avenue was paved at a cost of \$10,000. The city is now planning to pave Williams street with brick in the spring of 1906 at an estimated cost of \$20,000.

STORM SEWERS.

With the putting in of pavements on Main street it was deemed necessary to plan some method of caring for the surface water of the city drawn by the open gutters which had previously been in vogue, and storm sewers were constructed by the city emptying into Allen creek, which carry off a great deal of the surface water of the city. The cost of the storm sewers originally put in was in the neighborhood of \$30,000, and they were constructed without any provision being made for their expense by a tax levy by the city. This caused the city to be in debt for current expenses on the first of February of each year, in violation of the charter, and it was not until 1904 that the money was finally raised to pay for the construction of the storm sewer system, and the overdrawn fund for which no money had been appropriated, but which paid for the construction of the storm sewer system, was finally wiped out. Since the original storm sewers were put in about \$5,000 or \$6,000 has been expended in the building of additional storm sewers.

RAILROAD DEPOTS.

The handsome stone depot of the Michigan Central built in 1886 was not obtained without an expenditure of money on the part of the city, but the appropriation of \$5,000 to the Michigan Central was not given for the purpose of building a depot. The depot was, however, a part of the

consideration of the city appropriating \$5,000 towards building the approaches to the bridge which the Michigan Central erected on Beakes street, thus securing separation of grades at this point. The old depot of the Michigan Central was turned into a freight house.

The present Ann Arbor Railroad depot was erected in 1888 and the city appropriated \$2,500 for the purpose of opening Ashley street from Williams to West Jefferson so that a depot might be built at this point.

GRADE SEPARATION.

For many years the two railroads in Ann Arbor were crossed by the streets of the city at grade. The first partial separation of grades, it has been seen, occurred in 1886 on the occasion of the building of the Michigan Central depot. State street which had formerly crossed the track was closed at this point and a grade was started by the building of an overhead bridge on Beakes street. The Michigan Central in 1902, without expense to the city, separated the grade on Fuller street by building an overhead bridge. At the same time they lowered their track through the city and slightly changed the course of the Huron river. There is now no place in the city where the Central is crossed at grade.

The problem of separating the grades of the Ann Arbor Railroad was a much more difficult one. This road runs through the city and was built after the streets were laid out so that a great number of streets cross the track. While the Michigan Central was constructed along the Huron river where it was comparatively easy to end the streets with crossing the track. A separation of the grade of the Ann Arbor Railroad was made in 1903-4 by the railroad itself at many of the streets crossed by the track in the city. With the permission of the city the railroad lifted its track at some expense and caused a separation of grade at Miller, Felch, Huron and Washington streets. There now remain grade crossings on this road at Liberty, Williams, Ashley, West Jefferson, South Main, West Madison, Hill and South State streets.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The files of the early papers in Ann Arbor contain little reference to local fires. They were supposed to be something that the subscribers knew all about because it was the custom in the early days for every one to go to all fires. On June 18, 1845, we find, however, a public meeting was called on account of "the recent destruction of a large amount of property by fire and the alarming danger to which the whole of lower town is exposed calls for some efficient measures of protection." This was not the first time that a public meeting had been called in Ann Arbor for the purpose of securing more efficient fire protection. In 1841 the stove in St. Andrew's Episcopal church burst and a fire started which was extinguished before it consumed the church but not until it had destroyed the organ. Something seems to have been wrong with the workings of the amateur firemen for frequent public meetings were held during the next few weeks to devise some system of more adequate fire protection. The final outcome of these public meetings was the recommendation to the village board of trustees that a purchase be made of 100 feet of hose, a small ladder and several dozen fire helmets. A code of fire rules was also adopted, the principal one of which was that it was the duty of every citizen, under pain of punishment, to, immediately upon hearing the cry of fire, call "Fire!" at the top of his lungs and repair to the scene with a bucket or pail. That these rules did not act as an absolute preventative of fire is shown by the calling of another public meeting in 1845.

Volunteer fire companies were early organized in Ann Arbor and did much effective work. Most of the able-bodied citizens of the town belonged to one or another of these fire companies in their younger days. The records of most of these early companies have been lost. On Jan. 28, 1850, Eagle Fire Company, No. 2, was organized, and on March 2, 1864, Eagle Fire Company No. 1 was reorganized with Charles Tripp chief engineer. The distinction drawn between what was formerly called Upper and Lower Town continually crops out in the records of the meetings of

these volunteer fire companies. For instance the organization of a company in 1850 begins with the words: "At a meeting of the inhabitants of the Upper Village of Ann Arbor on January 28, 1850, at seven o'clock, with thirty-four present." This meeting was held at the American Hotel on the corner of Huron and Ashley streets which was torn down when E. M. Gregory built the Monitor Hotel at that place which is now doing duty as a livery stable. The uniform of this fire company was a "red flannel jacket pleated on the breast and back with collar six inches wide of black alpaca, to turn over on the shoulder, trimmed with two rows of white bobbin, with two black buttons at the neck and two at the waistband. Cuffs black and a leather belt three inches wide with the number of the company on it. A tarpaulin hat with an elevated front face, with an eagle and the number of the company." This company started with sixty-two charter members. This is the company that turned out to escort the Hon. John Sedgwick from the depot when he returned from Lansing with the charter that made Ann Arbor a city on April 4, 1851. For many years hand engines did effective work in Ann Arbor and volunteer companies continued to do good work at fires; but as the city grew larger, and fire alarms more numerous, the fun of being a fireman was somewhat extinguished by the consequent labor, and it became more and more difficult to keep up the companies.

Students at the university who had come from larger towns soon began guying the primitive fire department of Ann Arbor, which made it all the more difficult to keep up the volunteer companies which had actually been doing excellent work. The present Fireman's Hall was erected in 188— at a cost of \$12,000 and was used for storing the volunteer apparatus and the steamer which had been bought in the early eighties, the second story being used as a public hall. About 1888 it became evident that the volunteer companies would have to go and a paid man was employed to be at the engine house at all times. The Ann Arbor Fire Department thus consisted of one paid man and a few volunteers. The first paid fireman in Ann Arbor was Christopher Matthews. The following year a board of fire commissioners

was created and Fred Siple was made chief of the fire department. Moses Seabolt was the first president of this commission and has remained a member of it ever since, having been previously connected with the volunteers for a great many years; and Fred Siple still holds the position of fire chief. He was given a small company of paid men, and a larger number of men who were paid a small sum monthly to sleep at the engine house and to respond for night calls to fires. After a short time the "minute men" were dropped, and only men employed who devoted their entire time to the work of the department.

The fire company at Firemen's Hall, on the corner of Huron and Fifth avenue, continued to respond to fire calls from all parts of the city until 1905 when a second company was placed in the sixth ward on East University avenue in a fire house which had been erected by the city for the use of a volunteer company. This fire company was placed there in response to a demand for better protection from fire in the sixth and seventh wards, which followed the high school fire of January 2, 1905.

CEMETERIES.

The first cemetery in Ann Arbor was at the head of East Huron street, and contained five acres which were donated to Ann Arbor town by Andrew Nowland in 1832. For a great many years all of the early settlers were buried in this cemetery. After the building of the Forest Hill cemetery, the old cemetery went into disuse, the grounds were uncared for and grown up with weeds and the monuments were in a state of decay. The remains of those whose families remained in the city, with their monuments, have been transferred to the Forest Hill cemetery. The city made a number of efforts to vacate the cemetery, but it was found that the title was in Ann Arbor town which caused the aldermen to abandon the project. Finally Charles R. Whitman purchased the title from Ann Arbor town for the purpose of vacating the cemetery, for \$500. The city brought suit to determine its rights in the matter and the suit was finally settled by Mr. Whitman selling the cemetery to the city. The cemetery was then vacated, a lot purchased by the city in Forest Hill

cemetery and to this lot were conveyed the remains and monuments which had been left in the old cemetery. The cemetery thus vacated was turned into a park called Felch park, in honor of ex-Governor Felch. The total cost to the city of buying and removing the remains was under \$2,500.

Anson Brown gave a plot of ground on the hill southwest of the Washtenaw House for a cemetery, and Elizabeth Thompson, the mother of William R. Thompson was buried in it. This plot has been added to from time to time and is now called Fairview cemetery. It belongs to the city and has been greatly improved in recent years, considerable care being taken of the lots. A soldiers' monument was erected in this cemetery in 1874.

Forest Hill cemetery was dedicated in 1859. It comprised forty acres and has been well managed by the Forest Hill Cemetery Association which is composed of the lot owners in the cemetery. The cemetery association now has on hand over \$30,000 invested in interest bearing securities, for the care and maintenance of the cemetery.

THE ANN ARBOR SCHOOLS.

The following article on the schools of Ann Arbor was written by Professor W. S. Perry in 1880:

"The first settlers of Ann Arbor, Messrs. Allen and Rumsey, arrived in 1824. The first school was opened in 1825 by Miss Monroe, in a log house on the present site of Duffy's store. The furniture of the room consisted of a very few rude benches and a chair. All the light enjoyed was received through windows composed of single panes of glass eight by nine inches. The following year Miss Harriet G. Parsons, afterwards Mrs. Leone Mills, taught in the same place. In 1829 Miss Parsons removed her school to a frame house on the site of the present Zion Lutheran church, on Washington street. The same year a one-story brick building was erected by subscription for religious meetings and school purposes, on what is known as the 'Jail square,' on the southwest corner. The land was owned by the county, and about a year thereafter, the board of

supervisors added a story to the building, which was used for some years thereafter as a 'jury-room' (court-room). Who taught the first school in this building cannot probably be ascertained. Down to this point there had been no public schools in this place; indeed, nearly all the educational work of Ann Arbor was done by private enterprise.

"The public schools began their career in 1830. In that year the township of Ann Arbor, which then included all of Pittsfield and a part of Northfield, was divided into eleven districts. District No. 1 included the village of Ann Arbor, and was similar to the present district in size, but different somewhat in shape. The first public school seems to have been taught in 1831, by whom, neither record nor tradition informs us. In 1832 the first school report by the school commissioners was made. The document is unique as it is brief. It contains simply these three items: 'No. of children between 5 and 15 years of age in the district, 161. Average number in school, 35. No public moneys received.' For nearly a whole decade the records of the schools are missing, and memory faileth. In 1842 the township was re-districted, No. 1 becoming No. 11, with boundaries slightly differing from those of the parent district. A few existing school reports of this period furnish us with the following interesting facts:

	1839	1840	1842	1844
No. of children between 5				
and 15	141	143	426	608
No. enrolled in school...	110	139	253	365
Money raised for school				
purposes	\$500	\$174	\$299	\$300

"About this time union schools began to spring up in various parts of the state, and the agitation of the subject struck our little village and soon rose to fever heat. In 1845 a formidable petition, which secured the names of nearly all the solid men of the town north of Huron street, the aristocratic part of the village, was presented to the school inspectors, praying them to divide the districts 'before any expense is incurred in preparing to build a mammoth schoolhouse, as we prefer the system which experience has proved, to the

visionary and costly experiments.' Counter petitions of those living in the south and west portions of the town were made, but nevertheless the division was made, and for eight years the town supported two schools and two sets of officers throughout. The experiment, however, was unsatisfactory.

"It is now proper to return to the private schools by which the educational field was principally occupied. In 1829 a 'select school' was opened by T. W. and Moses Merrill, in the Goodrich block, for teaching 'higher English and Latin and Greek.' It was soon removed to a brick house standing where Eberbach's drug store now is, and there it was continued during 1830 and 1831, by J. W. Merrill, assisted by Miss Charlotte Mosely. Some of our most prominent citizens were pupils in this school. In the fall of 1832 several leading citizens of the town requested Rev. O. C. Thompson, now of Detroit (1881), at that time acting as agent of the Sunday-school union in the territory of Michigan, to open an academy. He acceded, and during the following winter taught a large and popular school in the Presbyterian church on the site of the present church (1881). It was a school of high grade, well sustained in the department of classics, science and higher mathematics, and was patronized by students from all parts of the territory. There are good grounds for believing that at that time there was not another school of equally high character west of the lakes. Infant schools were maintained, at this period, in various parts of the village, by Mrs. O. C. Thompson, Mrs. Merrill and others. In 1835 a high school, with courses of study in the classics and English, was kept by Luke H. Parsons on the corner of Huron and Fourth streets, now occupied by the Cook House. In the same year there was established the Manual Labor School on what is known as the 'Eberbach Place' about two miles east of the courthouse, on the south Ypsilanti road. The academic department aimed to furnish all the literary facilities for a school of high grade. It was in charge of Rev. Samuel Hair. The pupils were expected to pay for their board, in whole or in part, by labor on the farm. Three and a half hours of daily labor, or two

hours of work daily and fifty cents at the end of each week, paid for three meals per day. The experiment was not successful, and after a fitful existence of three years, the school was closed.

"About the same time a female seminary, conducted by the Misses Page, was started in the back part of the present Leonard House, continuing there and in other parts of the village two or three years. This school was deservedly popular. The Misses Page were scholarly women and skillful teachers. It was also in 1835 that the famous 'Old Academy' was erected on the corner of Fourth and Williams streets, where now stands the residence of Mrs. Behr (1881). The school was opened by Mr. and Mrs. Griffin, who had previously organized a school on Duffy's corner. The academy at once offered a wide range of studies in English, Latin, Greek and the sciences, with apparatus for chemistry, philosophy, astronomy and surveying. It speedily established itself with the confidence of the people, and for a number of years was the accepted and only prominent school in the place. Mr. O'Neil, and after him Mr. Mealetta, followed the Griffins in the management of the school. About the year 1845 a ladies' seminary of considerable repute was established and conducted for two or more years by Mrs. Wood, in the eastern part of the village, on the Lawrence addition. In 1844 an academical school, which had some connection with the university as a preparatory department, was instituted by A. S. Welch, now president of Iowa Agricultural College (1881). It continued for three years, doing excellent work, especially in preparing students for the university.

"The schools in Lower Town, fifth ward, until their consolidation with the city schools in 1861, had an interesting history, and deserve some special mention. Like those in the Upper Town, the first schools were private. One of the most eminent of the teachers there was Dr. Thomas Holmes, who taught in the M. E. church, then Baptist, in 1838. He also taught a district school in the same place in the following year. The same year, 1839, the first schoolhouse was built of brick on Traver street, and the following winter Dr. Holmes dedicated it by teaching an excellent school. This building served its purpose, and the people in that

locality, until 1857, when the present (1881) two-story brick building was erected on Wall street. For several years the school there was quite large and flourishing. The first teachers in it were Mr. Holden, his sister and Mrs. Mudge, now Mrs. C. K. Adams.

"The most famous and the most permanent of the private schools of Ann Arbor was the Misses Clark's Seminary for Young Ladies. It was opened in the old Argus Block in 1839, but soon was removed to the corner of Fourth and Liberty streets, where it remained for three years; it then migrated to the corner of Second and Huron streets, where it was burned out. The school then took quarters in the brick building on Division street, where it continued for ten years, until the death of its worthy principal, Mary Clark, making an aggregate period for this school of thirty-seven years. The Misses Clark, both in school proper and in their society relations, have occupied a large place in the educational history of Ann Arbor. Many prominent women, here and elsewhere, owe their high culture to the facilities enjoyed in this seminary. History, literature and the lighter sciences were taught with marked success. In botany, Mary Clark was an authority, and several plants bearing her name attest her patience and ability as an original investigator. In history, especially ecclesiastical history, Miss Clark had no peer in the city, probably not in the state.

"We now go back to the public schools which were conducted in two districts. Upon the division of the districts in 1845, the old academy fell into the hands of the south district, No. 12, and for the following decade was the headquarters of school operations of the districts. Near the same time, 1845 or 1846, the building now known as the St. Thomas school (1881) was erected by the north district, No. 11, for a public schoolhouse. It is a matter of regret that during these years, up to the reunion of the two districts in 1853, the material for a school history of Ann Arbor is so meager that not even the names of the teachers have been preserved. The following statistical items, from the reports of the two districts for 1846 and 1848 will be found of interest.

	1846	1848
Number of children between 4 and 18.....	No. 11 300	499
	No. 12 357	438
Number enrolled in school	No. 11 278	150
	No. 12 180	167
Amount of money received	No. 11 \$450	\$800.00
	No. 12 \$450	\$348.75
Amount paid teachers.....	No. 11 \$224	
	No. 12 \$ 90	

The two districts remained separate for eight years, until 1853. They accomplished but little for the educational growth of the place, and most thoroughly failed to supply its educational necessities. It was clearly seen that proper and ample educational facilities for the city could only be had by uniting the two districts and grading the schools. But a consolidation was not to be secured without a struggle, and, although many who had favored separation, were now eager for reunion, it required all the tact and influence of such men as Erastus O. Haven, David Godfrey, Edwin Lawrence, Donald McIntyre, L. S. Hobart, Philip Bach, J. N. Gott, Abram Sager and Chas. Tripp to bring together the two districts and set the school on the road to wider usefulness and prosperity.

"The present (1881) epoch of the public schools began its history in 1853 by the union, under general laws, of the two districts, Nos. 11 and 12 (of the township), which comprised the limits of the city. Ann Arbor at that time had been a chartered city two years. After much consideration and no little sharp advocacy of different sites, the present (1881) site of the Central building was purchased the same year for \$2,000. The Central building was erected in 1854-5 at a cost of \$30,000, and was opened for school purposes in 1856. A special legislative act for the organization and government of the city schools was procured in 1859. In 1865 this act was amended, or rather re-made, and in the form it then took, except a slight change made in 1879, has remained in force up to the present time

(1881). The fifth ward, not then a part of the city, with its present buildings (1881), was annexed to the district in 1861. About this time several other annexations of contiguous territory were made to the district. The school attendance rapidly increased; the necessity soon came for more school room, and the ward buildings were erected in rapid succession. The second ward house was built in 1860; the first ward house in 1862; the third ward house in 1866; and the fourth ward house in 1869. In 1871 the Central building was enlarged to nearly double its former capacity. During this building period the basement of the Central building and those of some of the city churches were used for school purposes. The 'Old Academy' was sold in 1862. In 1868 the North school building was sold to the society of St. Thomas for school purposes, and the same year the Catholics seceded from the public schools, withdrawing about two hundred pupils and establishing a school of their own.

"While operating under the general law, the district had the following directors: E. Lawrence, elected in 1853 and 1854; Charles Tripp, elected in 1855; E. Lawrence, elected again in 1856; E. B. Pond, elected in 1857 and 1858. Under the special act of 1859 the first board of trustees was as follows: E. W. Morgan, J. M. Wheeler, E. Mann, Philip Bach, W. C. Voorhees, E. B. Pond; J. M. Wheeler was elected president, E. B. Pond, secretary, and Philip Bach, treasurer. The officers of the board down to the present time (1881) have been as follows: Presidents—J. M. Wheeler, 1859-71; Abram Sager, 1872; E. B. Pond, 1873-6; W. D. Harriman, 1878—; Secretaries—E. B. Pond, 1859-64; H. D. Bennett, 1865-6; W. W. Whedon, 1867-9; James B. Gott, 1870-7; J. L. Burleigh, 1878-80; W. W. Whedon, 1880—; Treasurers—Philip Bach, 1857-76; Leonard Gruner, 1877—. The city has been exceedingly fortunate, almost without exception, in the character of its school board. It has uniformly been composed of the best men of the city, men who have appreciated education and its work, and who have cared for the schools in a wise and generous way.

"The first attempt at grading the schools seems to have been made in 1856 upon the opening of

the Central building, when the primary, grammar and high-school departments were established, or rather marked off. At this point the public schools entered upon a new era of prosperity.

"From that time forth the Ann Arbor high school has been one of the most prominent features of the city. It is one of the largest preparatory and academical schools in the country, and its reputation has become well nigh national. Of its four hundred to five hundred pupils, about 60 per cent are non-residents. Its annual tuition receipts go far toward cancelling the cost of its support, while many families become temporary residents of the city in order to secure the advantages of its superior instruction. Since 1861, the date of its first graduating class, the school has graduated 870 of its pupils, a large proportion of whom entered the University of Michigan. It is doubtful if any other enterprise of the city has contributed more, even to its material prosperity, than has the Ann Arbor high school. The high school was organized in 1856 with J. C. Abbott, now president of the Agricultural College (1881), as principal. He was succeeded, two years afterwards, by D. B. Briggs, with C. B. Grant as associate principal. After two years Mr. Briggs resigned; Mr. Grant became principal, and continued two years, giving all the instruction in Latin and Greek.

"The first superintendent of the public schools was N. W. Lawton, elected in 1862. He served five years, and was followed in 1867 by Elisha Jones, who remained three years. The present incumbent, W. S. Perry (1881), was elected in 1870. The principals of the high school after the resignation of Mr. Grant in 1862 have been as follows: Martin L. D'Ooge, appointed in 1862; Arthur Everett, 1864; J. D. H. Cornelius, 1865; A. W. Hamilton, 1867; A. H. Pattengill, 1868; S. R. Winchell, 1869; J. N. Demmon, 1873 and J. G. Pattengill, 1876.

"The development of the high school may be indicated as follows: At the outset of 1856, two courses of study, of three years each, the English and the classical, were established, together with special courses of two years in French and German. In 1868 the Latin and elective courses were added, and the other two courses considerably

strengthened. The elective course proved worthless and was soon dropped. In 1870 a scientific course of two years was adopted and in 1871 it was extended to three years. In 1874 the French and German special courses were discontinued, French and German incorporated in the Latin and scientific courses, and all the regular literary courses extended to four years each. In 1872 a commercial course of one year was organized, which, in 1877, was extended to two years.

"Drawing was a part of the grammar school course from the opening of the Central building in 1856. Since 1875 it has been taught in all the lower grade above the second. Painting was taught in the high school from 1856 to 1875. At first piano music was taught in the Central building, but a few years sufficed to show that the school had higher and worthier functions than teaching instrumental music, and it was dropped. Vocal music was made a special study in all grades below the high school, in 1872. Aiming to be conservative of all the good of the past, the schools of the city are ever on the alert to keep abreast of every forward movement in the educational reform, and to make practical in the school room the wisest conclusions of educational science.

"The following three series of statistics taken at intervals of ten years are a fair illustration of the growth of the material interests of the city schools: School census—1860, 1,472; 1870, 2,268; 1880, 2,483; enrollment—1860, 1,307; 1870, 1,864; 1880, 1,877; tuition—1860, \$1,202; 1870, \$2,025; 1880, \$4,814; salaries—1860, \$5,741; 1870, \$14,823; 1880, \$17,651; appropriations—1860, \$9,555; 1870, \$16,030; 1880, \$18,700."

Since 1880 the following facts need to be noted to continue Professor Perry's article down to the present time. Professor Perry remained as superintendent of the Ann Arbor schools until his death in 1897, when he was succeeded by the present superintendent, Herbert M. Slauson. Judson G. Pattengill, who was appointed principal of the high school in 1876, still fills that position. W. D. Harriman remained president of the school board for some time. Among the more recent presidents have been Miss Emma E. Bower, Mrs.

Anna B. Bach, Eugene F. Mills, Ottmar Eberbach and Martin J. Cavanaugh. In 1901 the secretary ceased to be a member of the school board, and Grove Ray was appointed to that position, which he still holds.

The Tappan school, or sixth ward school, was built in the early eighties and was long regarded as one of the model ward school buildings of the state. An addition was built about 1890. The Perry school, for the first and seventh wards, was built on Packard street in 1902 at a cost of \$35,000, the old ward school building on State street being sold to the University of Michigan. A \$25,000 addition to the high school building was erected in 188—.

On January 2, 1905, fire was discovered in the basement of the high school building at four o'clock in the morning. It had evidently been burning for some time before being discovered. The building was not in use at the time, owing to its being vacation time, and the heating plant was not going. The fire is supposed to have caught from a stove in a room in the basement which was the only place in the building where a fire was kept going, and the starting is supposed to have been purely accidental. When the fire department arrived it was soon evident that the fire was beyond their control. The water pressure was insufficient to cope with the flames, and, as was afterwards discovered, one of the main hydrants depended upon was defective. In a few hours the building was entirely destroyed. The high school library and the physical apparatus were saved. The loss was \$100,000, and the insurance amounted to \$40,000. Immediate arrangements were made to carry on the high school work in the basements of several of the churches, in Harris hall, and in the Hamilton block on North University avenue; and for a year and a half the high school students were scattered among these several buildings. Immediately plans were made for the erection of a new high school building on the site of the burned building. In April, 1905, the people of the district voted to bond the district for \$200,000 for the erection of a new building. Plans were drawn by Malcomson and Higginbotham of Detroit. In the meantime arrangements had been made with Andrew Carnegie for the

erection of a Carnegie library building in connection with the high school. Bids for the erection of the high school and Carnegie library were opened in May, 1905, and the contract was awarded to E. M. Campfield of Ohio, for \$237,000.

CHURCHES.

First Presbyterian Church. This church was the fourth Presbyterian church organized in the territory of Michigan, and was organized on August 21, 1826, Rev. Noah M. Wells, then a Detroit clergyman, officiating at its organization. Its first eighteen members who united with the church on that day were: Israel Branch, Mary Branch, Simeon Mills, Clarissa Mills, Bethuel Farrand, Deborah Farrand, Richard Lord, Roswell Parsons, Agnes Parsons, Harriett Parsons, James Allen, Elizabeth Allen, Mrs. Monroe, Temperance Roberts, Ann Isabella Allen, Phoebe Whitmore and Mrs. Fanny Campbell. Of these members Mrs. Deborah Farrand was the only one living in 1875. At the semi-centennial celebration of the organization of the church in 1876 it was reported that in the first fifty years of the church's life 1,200 members had joined, and its membership at that time was 324. The church was organized in a log schoolhouse on the northwest corner of Main and Ann streets. In the winter of 1826-7 services were held in the parlor of the frame tavern on the southwest corner of Main and Huron streets, and later in the ballroom of the tavern where the Ann Arbor Savings Bank Block now stands. Still later services were held in an unfinished room in an old frame building called Cook's Hotel. The next change was to a frame schoolhouse on the corner of Washington street and Fifth avenue, and it was not until 1829 that a frame church was erected on the site of the present church building. This frame church was originally 25 x 35 feet in size, with a belfry containing a small bell. The church was unpainted inside and out, and had been given only one coat of rough plastering. An addition of about twenty feet was built for the purpose of accommodating the largely increasing congregation. In this old church the first senate of Michigan was organized in 1834. In 1837 a new church was built a

little further west of Huron street, which was also a frame building, and the bell from the old church was transferred to the new belfry, and for a number of years rang twice a day to notify the people of the time of day, by order of the village board of trustees. This building was afterwards transferred to the third ward schoolhouse. In 1862 the present church building was erected to seat over a thousand people, at a cost of \$35,000. Previous to 1832 the church had had no regular pastor, but Rev. William Page, who came here from Warrensville, Wyoming county, New York, in October, 1826, conducted most of the services. He was succeeded by Rev. Ira Pettibone, who preached for about a year. The first regular resident pastor of the church was the Rev. John Beach who came in October, 1831, and remained until 1838. Then succeeded a number of supplies, Rev. E. T. Richards, Rev. E. E. Gregory, Rev. J. P. Cleveland and Rev. Ira M. Wood, until in October, 1834, a second regular pastor was installed in the Rev. William S. Curtiss, D. D., who continued as pastor until April, 1855. In October, 1857, the Rev. Lucius D. Chapin was installed and remained until 1863, from which time the church was supplied for three years by the Rev. W. W. Wetmore and the Rev. David Torrey. Rev. William J. Erdman was pastor from November, 1867, to March, 1870. In October, 1871, the Rev. Samuel W. Duffield was made pastor and remained for three years, when the church was supplied by the Rev. Dr. B. F. Cocker until 1875, when Rev. F. T. Brown was installed. Mr. Brown was succeeded by the Rev. Richard H. Steele, D. D., in October, 1880, and Dr. Steele was succeeded in 1888 by the present pastor, Rev. J. Mills Gelston.

The Methodist Episcopal Church. The first Methodist minister to visit Ann Arbor was the Rev. John A. Baughman, who preached at the house of James Allen in October, 1825. After his visit, in the absence of a minister, reading classes were held until in 1826 Rev. William Simmons visited the village. No class was formed until July 29, 1827, when the Rev. John A. Baughman organized a class consisting of Elbor White, Harvey Kinney, Hannah B. Brown, Rebecca J. Brown and Calvin Smith. For the first half of

the next year Ann Arbor was in the Monroe circuit and was supplied by the Rev. Geo. W. Walker, but in the latter half of the year it was included within the Detroit circuit, Rev. John Janes being the circuit rider. In 1829 a new circuit was organized called the Huron, which included Ann Arbor. In the early circuits preaching was held in Ann Arbor once in two weeks on Sunday. Part of the time after 1833 the church was supplied by two ministers who so arranged the work that one of them would be in the village every Sunday. At the Methodist conference in 1830 the name Ann Arbor appears on the list of appointments for the first time. In 1833 it was made the head of a district and the Rev. Henry Colclazer was placed in charge. Rev. James Gilruth, who died in Davenport, Iowa, in 1873, was one of the first presiding elders in the Ann Arbor district, which then composed almost all of the inhabitable portion of the state. In December, 1837, a series of revival meetings began, which resulted in 118 persons uniting with the church, among which were three who afterwards became ministers. In the spring of 1837 the building of a church was undertaken under the pastorate of the Rev. Peter Sharp and it was occupied in November, 1837, a revival being started in celebration of the building of the new church. The building was not fully completed until 1839, under the pastorate of the Rev. Elijah Crane, and The Michigan M. E. Conference was held in the church on the day of its dedication. Rev. Thomas Wiley, who had been appointed in 1835 the first pastor at Ann Arbor after it had been made a station, died on April 4 of that year. The Rev. Henry Colclazer, one of the earliest pastors, was the first librarian of the university, a position which he held from 1837 to 1845. Among the pastors of the church have been: 1830, Rev. Leonard B. Gurley; 1831, Rev. Henry Colclazer, Rev. E. H. Pilcher; 1832, Rev. E. H. Pilcher, Rev. E. S. Gavitt; 1833, Rev. Wm. M. Sullivan, Rev. L. D. Whitney; 1834, Rev. Henry Colclazer, Rev. A. B. Elliott; 1835, Rev. Henry Colclazer, Rev. H. Gearing, Rev. Thomas Wiley; 1836, Rev. Peter Sharp; 1837, Rev. E. H. Pilcher; 1838, Rev. Elijah Crane; 1839, Rev. Elijah Crane, Rev. Mr. Stoddard; 1840, Rev. Jonathan Hudson; 1841, Rev. John A.

Baughman; 1842, Rev. Andrew M. Fitch; 1843, Rev. Elliott M. Crippen; 1844, Rev. Samuel D. Simonds; 1846, Rev. Edward McClure; 1847, Rev. Rasin Sapp; 1849, Rev. Geo. Smith; 1851, Rev. Johnathan Blanchard, Rev. D. D. Wheedon; 1853, Rev. Thomas C. Gardner; 1855, Rev. S. Reed; 1857, Rev. Elijah H. Pilcher; 1859, Rev. Wm. H. Perrine; 1860, Rev. F. A. Blades; 1862, Rev. B. F. Crocker; 1865, Rev. H. S. White; 1868, Rev. B. F. Crocker; 1869, Rev. L. R. Fisk; 1872, Rev. Wm. H. Shier; 1875, Rev. Isaac N. Elwood; 1876, Rev. R. B. Pope; 1879, Rev. John Alabaster. Among the later pastors have been Rev. Dr. Ramsay, Rev. Camden M. Cobern, Rev. Benj. L. McElroy, Rev. Edward S. Ninde and the present pastor, Rev. A. W. Stalker.

The First Baptist Church. The first Baptist meeting in Ann Arbor was probably that held at the house of the Rev. Moses Clark, the first settler of the Botsford farm, three and a half miles east of Ann Arbor, in February, 1827, when Phoebe Hiscock was received into the Farmington church of which Mr. Clark held the pastorate, and it was voted to hold meetings in Ann Arbor regularly from that time. In May, 1829, the Rev. Moses Clark and his family, and several others, were dismissed from the Farmington church to organize a church at Ann Arbor; and on June 10 this church was formally organized. There were then Baptist churches in Pontiac, Stony Creek, Troy, Farmington and Detroit, and the Ann Arbor church was the sixth organized. The membership consisted of the Rev. Moses Clark, Lucy and Sally Clark, Phoebe Hiscock, Benjamin Slocum, Elizabeth and Nancy Brown and Charles Stewart. The meetings were held in the house, or barn, it is not known which, of the Rev. Moses Clark, and for the first three or four years it was called the Ypsilanti church, until meetings were regularly held in the village of Ann Arbor, when the name was changed to Ann Arbor church. About 1831 the meetings were held in the schoolhouse on the jail lot near the corner of Fifth avenue and Liberty street. Later they were changed to the fifth ward, and in 1835 the First Baptist church was built in the fifth ward. In June, 1849, a new church was dedicated on

Catherine street, which was remodeled in 1856 and a second addition built in 1868. The present church building was erected in 1879-80 and is 100 x 81 feet in size, with a seating capacity of 750, costing about \$25,000. Daniel B. Brown was elected deacon of the church in 1832 and held that position for over fifty years. The pastors of the church from the beginning have been: Rev. Moses Clark, Rev. Thomas W. Merrill, Rev. J. S. Twiss, Rev. Harvey Miller, Rev. W. L. Brown, Rev. A. A. Gurnsey, Rev. O. C. Comstock, Rev. Marvin Allen, Rev. A. Ten Brook, Rev. C. Deland, Rev. Samuel Graves, Rev. G. W. Gunnison, Rev. John M. Gregory, Rev. A. L. Freeman, Rev. Samuel Cornelius, Rev. N. S. Burton, Rev. Samuel Haskell, Rev. Mr. Carman, and Rev. Thomas W. Young. In 1905 the Baptist church society purchased the fine Jaycox residence on Huron street nearly opposite their church, and fitted it up for a guild hall for the students of the university of the Baptist faith. They have also secured an endowment for its maintenance and the support of an assistant pastor, and the Rev. Warren P. Behan is the first assistant pastor who has had charge of the Guild Hall and the work among the students of the University.

St. Thomas' Church. The first resident priest in Ann Arbor was the Rev. Thomas Cullen, who came to the city in 1840, but before that time the scattered Catholic families in the vicinity of Ann Arbor had been ministered to by the Rev. Father Kelly from 1830 to 1835, and then by the Rev. Father Morrissey, both of whom lived in Northfield. After Father Cullen's arrival meetings were held in different private houses until a church was built in 1843. Rev. Father Cullen's district extended from Ypsilanti to Kalamazoo, and he was an exceedingly busy man. In 1848 Rev. James Hennessey came to Ann Arbor to live with him and assist him in his work, and together the two priests built many churches, in Dexter, Northfield, Jackson, Marshall and a number of other places. In 1852 Rev. Father Hennessey moved to Marshall. Rev. Father Cullen continued as pastor of the St. Thomas church until his death, September 7, 1862. Rev. Edward

Van Pammell was in charge of the church until 1863, when the Rev. Father J. Stephen succeeded him. During Mr. Stephen's pastorate a house for the priest was purchased, adjoining the church. He was succeeded by the Rev. Father H. Dalber in 1866, who founded the St. Thomas school which yet continues in a flourishing condition. In 1872 Rev. Father J. Murphy was pastor for four months, and in June, 1872, the Rev. Father Francis Joseph Van Earp took charge of the parish. He was killed by falling from a carriage on his way home from the county house, where he had been holding services, on July 29, 1879, dying three days later. Rev. Father W. J. Fierle was the next priest and served until 1891, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Father Edward Kelly, the present parish priest. During Father Kelly's pastorate the church has made great strides and the church property has developed into one of the finest church properties in the state. A new church was built and dedicated in November, 1899, at a cost of over fifty thousand dollars, and in 1904 a large and handsome priest's house was built on the church grounds, so that at the present time on the church grounds which cover practically a block, there is a handsome church, a parochial residence, a large school building and conservatory of music, and a music hall. During the past year a fine heating plant has been put in for all the buildings.

First Congregational Church. The First Congregational church in Ann Arbor was organized March 23, 1847, with forty-eight members, and almost immediately the erection of a new church began, the church meetings during the building of the church being held in the court house. The first church was on the corner of Fifth and Washington streets, on the site where the Zion church now stands, and was dedicated June 21, 1849, and in this church meetings were held by the Congregationalists until the present building on the corner of State and Williams streets was erected in 1876, the old church being sold to the German Lutheran society and thus becoming the Second German Lutheran church in Ann Arbor. The present church building and furnishings cost about forty thousand dollars. Rev. E. P. Inger-

soll was the first pastor of the church, and served for one year; Rev. L. Smith Hobart served for four years; Rev. William L. Mather for two years; Rev. Joseph Estabrook for a year; Rev. George Candee for a year; Rev. Samuel D. Cochran for three years; Rev. E. A. Baldwin for six years; Rev. William Smith for one year; Rev. H. L. Hubbell for seven years; Rev. William H. Ryder for eleven years; Rev. John W. Bradshaw from 1888 up to 1900; and Rev. Carl S. Patton from that time to the present. Lorin Mills was elected deacon at the organization of the church and held this office for forty-two years.

St. Andrew's Episcopal Church. The parish of St. Andrew's is the second oldest parish in the state of Michigan, the only parish ante-dating it being St. Paul's parish in Detroit. Richard Cadle, who came as a missionary to Michigan territory in 1824 and founded St. Paul's parish, visited Ann Arbor as early as 1825 or 1826, and in 1827 or 1828 organized a mission church here, the first members being Henry Rimsey, Andrew Cornish, Marcus Lane, Samuel Denton, Elisha Belcher and Edward Clark. The meeting for the purpose of organization is supposed to have taken place at the house of Mrs. Hannah Clark, the mother of General Edward Clark, and the silver tankard supposed to have been used in the first eucharistic services of the church is now the property of Mrs. Charles Chapin, a granddaughter of Mrs. Hannah Clark. The exact date of the formation of the new church is unknown, but it is known that by-laws for it were written April 19, 1828. At first lay readers officiated, but in 1830 Rev. Silas W. Freeman was sent as a missionary to Ann Arbor, Dexter and Ypsilanti. He reports having preached in Ann Arbor to a congregation of fifty in a brick building which he calls "The Academy." Rev. William N. Lister is believed to have visited the village occasionally before this time. A frame church was consecrated November 13, 1838. In 1840 it was sold under sheriff's foreclosure for \$494.45, but Volney Chapin and Judge Kingsley came forward and paid up the debt. This frame church was unpainted for a long time, but later was painted white with green blinds. It had been used as a

church for several months before it was consecrated. At first each pewholder furnished his own carpet and cushion for his pew and a candle to light the church for evening service. The church was nearly destroyed by fire in 1841, but the principal damage seemed to have done to the organ. In 1855 a large pipe organ was put in, and continued to be used until 1905, when it was replaced with another organ at a cost of \$4,500. The first parsonage was built about 1850, but shortly afterward it was sold. The cornerstone of the present church building was laid June 15, 1868, and the church was consecrated November 10, 1869. The plans for it were drawn by G. W. Lloyd of Detroit, and Dr. Silas H. Douglas was superintendent of construction. The church cost thirty thousand dollars, and Mr. Chauncey H. Miller was the largest individual contributor. In 1879 a chapel was planned, the cornerstone being laid November 28, 1880. In 1880 and 1881 a stone rectory was built adjoining the church. In 1885 Hobart Guild was founded and Harris Hall erected at a cost of thirty thousand dollars; and an endowment raised for its maintenance sufficient to pay the salary of a curator and janitor and maintain a library, besides an endowment of twenty thousand dollars for lectures. In 1892 the church was greatly improved by the building of a new chancel. In 1903 a handsome tower eighty-two feet high was added to the church at a cost of ten thousand, the bequest of Mrs. Love M. Palmer in memory of her husband, Dr. A. B. Palmer, for many years a faithful vestryman. The rectors of the parish have been as follows: 1830-33, Rev. Silas W. Freeman; 1834-5, Rev. J. P. Dorman; 1836-8, Rev. Mr. Marks; 1838-43, Rev. Francis H. Commins; 1844-50, Rev. Charles Taylor; 1850-54, filled by Prof. George P. Williams and Rev. Charles Taylor; 1854-61, Rev. David F. Lumsden; 1861-75, Rev. George D. Gillespie; 1875-84, Rev. Wyllys Hall; 1885-8, Rev. Samuel Earp; 1889, Rev. Henry Tatlock, who is the present rector.

First Unitarian Church. This church was organized in January, 1867, its first pastor being Rev. Charles H. Brigham, a very able and learned man who served the church until May, 1877. He

died in Brooklyn, New York, in February, 1879, and was regarded as one of the ablest preachers of the church. T. S. Sanford, Randall Schuyler, George D. Hill, Hiram Arnold, Moses Rogers and Henry K. White were the first trustees of the church; and the first clerk was L. D. Burch. In February, 1867, the Unitarian society began holding meetings in what was then known as the Methodist church, on the corner of Fifth avenue and Ann streets, which building it purchased in March, 1867. After Dr. Brigham's death, Rev. Joseph H. Allen, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, supplied the pulpit until 1878, when the Rev. J. T. Sunderland became pastor of the church. During his pastorate a handsome stone church was built on the corner of State and Huron streets in 1881, and a library was established, and also the Ladies' Union and Literary Club, the membership of which is not restricted to ladies of the Unitarian church alone. Rev. Dr. Sunderland continued in charge of the church until 1900 when Joseph H. Crooker became pastor. Dr. Crooker served until 1905, when he resigned. The church is at present without a regular pastor.

Zion Lutheran Church. The Zion Lutheran church was organized July 16, 1875, with Rev. H. F. Belser as pastor, and in a few weeks one hundred and sixty-nine members were upon the church rolls. The Congregational church at the corner of Fifth avenue and Washington streets was purchased at a cost of four thousand three hundred dollars, and two hundred dollars was immediately expended in remodeling the building. The first deacons were William Merkle, Philip Lohr and Christian Mack; and the first trustees were: Adam D. Seyler, Christian Hoffstetter, Frederick Schmid, Louis Schleicher, Conrad Schneider and Frederick Hutzel. Rev. Mr. Belser continued pastor until 1890 and was succeeded by Rev. Max Hein, who remained until 1895. In that year Rev. Alexander Nicklas, the present pastor, succeeded in charge of the church. The present church building was erected on the site of the old church in 1894, at a cost of twenty thousand dollars. The church occupies a lot sixty-five feet on Washington street by ninety-eight feet on Fifth avenue. Its tower is one hundred

and forty-five feet high. An excellent school building has been erected in recent years.

Second Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1850 a second Methodist church was organized in Ann Arbor and was located on the Fifth ward. Preaching continued in this church until 1859, when it was disbanded. During this period the following ministers supplied this church: Rev. Manasseh Hickey, Rev. Robert Bird, Rev. Andrew Bell, Rev. Edmund W. Borden, Rev. W. Benson, Rev. Ira Donaldson and Rev. George Taylor.

German Methodist Episcopal Church. The German Methodist Episcopal church was built in 1846 on the southwest corner of Division and Liberty streets. The church society had been organized for several years previous to this, and the first pastor was the Rev. Mr. Sethelmeyer, and the first trustees were Daniel Allmendinger and John Ungemach. The society continued to occupy their church on the corner of Division and Liberty streets until 1895, when the building was sold to the Seventh Day Adventists, and a new church erected on the corner of West Jefferson and Fourth streets.

African Methodist Episcopal Church. The first pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal church in Ann Arbor was the Rev. J. W. Brooks, and a church was organized in 1871 with sixteen members. A church was built on the corner of Fourth avenue and Beakes street in 1877. The present pastor is the Rev. Cassius Crosby.

Second Baptist Church. The Second Baptist church is located on the southwest corner of Beakes street and Fifth avenue, and has been in existence for a number of years. The present pastor is the Rev. Walter R. Davis.

Bethlehem Church. This church was organized by Rev. F. Schmid, who was its pastor from 1832 to 1871. The first church building was built in 1833 on land donated by Daniel F. Allmendinger, on what is now known as Jackson avenue, west of the city limits where the German cemetery is now located. This first church cost

two hundred and fifty dollars and thirty-two cents. In 1844 a brick church was built on West Washington street at a cost of one thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars. This church was enlarged in 1863. The present church building on South Fourth avenue was erected in 1895 at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars. Richard E. Raseman, of Detroit, was the architect and F. W. Glasford the contractor. The building committee consisted of Rev. J. Neumann, Titus F. Hutzel, John Meyer, John Koch, Theodore Bruegel, Charles Leisner and John Schenk. Rev. Mr. Schmid was succeeded in 1871 by Rev. Mr. Reuter, who remained six years. Rev. John Neumann was the next pastor and he continued in the work until 1902, when he resigned to go to Detroit. Rev. S. John, the present pastor, was installed October 11, 1903. Although the church organization has now (1906) been in existence for seventy-four years, the church has had but four pastors.

Trinity Lutheran Church. This church was organized April 2, 1893, at Newberry Hall, the sermon being preached by Rev. S. B. Barritz, D. D., secretary of the Board of Home Missions. A week later the church bought the Chapin property on the corner of Fifth avenue and Williams street for four thousand dollars, and moved the residence on the Williams street side of the lot to be used as a parsonage. The building of a new church was at once commenced. The church was organized with forty members. The first pastor was the Rev. W. L. Tedrow, who continued to give his efforts to building up the church until 1903. He was succeeded by the Rev. E. E. Neibel, the present pastor. The first elders of the church were E. H. Mensel and F. H. Brown, and the first deacons were C. E. Newcomer and F. H. Belser.

Church of Christ. The Church of Christ, afterward called the Memorial Church, of the Christian denomination, was dedicated October 9, 1891. It is situated on South University avenue and has had a congregation of active workers. Among its pastors have been Rev. Dr. Young, Rev. William M. Forrest, Rev. Thomas W. Grafton, Rev.

James A. Canby and Rev. A. C. Graves, the present pastor.

The Seventh Day Adventist Church. This church has had a congregation in Ann Arbor for some years. About 1895 they purchased the church on the corner of Division and Liberty streets, of the German Methodist Episcopal Society, which they occupied until 1902, when they sold it to Dr. Clingman. The church building was torn down by Dr. Clingman and a residence erected in its place. The society at once erected a new church on Prospect street. They have a small but devout congregation.

SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

The University School of Music is located at Ann Arbor. It is the outgrowth of a school established by Professor Cady who was succeeded in his work by Professor A. A. Stanley, the present head of the School of Music; but it was not until Professor Stanley took charge that the school assumed proportions. The School of Music building was erected in 1893 and dedicated on November 30th of that year at a cost, with fixtures, of about fifteen thousand dollars. The money to build it was raised by subscription through the efforts of Moses Seabolt and Henry S. Dean. The first president was A. L. Noble. The school has grown steadily in the number of pupils and has had on its faculty a number of distinguished musicians.

BANKS.

Ann Arbor at present (1905) has four banks, the First National Bank, the Ann Arbor Savings Bank, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, and the State Savings Bank, with a fifth bank in process of organization, to be known as the German-American Bank.

The First National Bank was organized July 1, 1863, with a capital stock of seventy-five thousand dollars, which was taken by fifty-five citizens of Ann Arbor. This bank was the first national bank to be organized in the state of Michigan, and was the twenty-second national bank to be organized in the United States. At the first

meeting of the stockholders, Volney Chapin was elected president; Dr. Eben Wells, vice president and Charles H. Richmond, cashier. At the end of the first quarter, September 30, 1863, the bank had on deposit \$46,804.12. On July 1, 1865, the capital stock was increased to \$100,000, and on July 1, 1866, to \$125,000. On July 1, 1869, the capital stock was still further increased, this time to \$150,000. In 1882 the bank was reorganized with a capital stock of \$100,000. The bank was run in the Hangsterfer block on the corner of Main and Washington streets, for three years; and the present bank building was erected in 1866 at a cost of \$10,700 on ground that cost \$5,000. Volney Chapin was succeeded as president of the bank in 1865 by Ebenezer Wells, who was succeeded as vice president by Philip Bach. J. W. Knight succeeded Charles H. Richmond as cashier in 1866. Dr. Wells died in 1882 and was succeeded by Charles H. Richmond. Mr. Richmond was succeeded in 1895 by Judge E. D. Kinne, the present president of the bank. Harrison Soule was made vice president in 1895, and still holds that position. J. W. Knight remained as cashier until 1883, when he resigned and was succeeded as cashier by Sidney W. Clarkson, the present cashier.

The Ann Arbor Savings Bank was organized in the spring of 1869 in the office of Judge Thomas M. Cooley in the old law building on the campus. There were present at this meeting: Judge T. M. Cooley, Dr. R. S. Smith, Harvey Cornwell, Christian Eberbach, William Dougal, E. W. Morgan, Daniel Hiscock, W. Wines, Christian Mack and W. D. Harriman. All of these ten men who organized the bank are dead, with the exception of Judge Harriman. There were sixty-nine stockholders originally, of whom eleven survive (1906), and seven of these eleven stockholders surviving still retain their stock in the bank. At the time of the organization of the bank, the banks of Ann Arbor were the First National Bank and the private banks of Miller & Webster and Donald McIntyre. The new bank prospered and flourished from the start and had phenomenal growth; and in the proportion of its capital to its surplus, it ranks as the first bank in Michigan and the nineteenth in the United States.

The first president of the bank was Dr. Ransome S. Smith, who was a retired physician from central New York and had bought what was then known as the Judge Fletcher farm, his residence being the present home of the nurses of the Homeopathic Hospital. Dr. Smith was succeeded by Judge Thomas M. Cooley, who was succeeded by Christian Mack who remained president until his death in 1904. The present president is Charles E. Hiscock, who has been with the bank in various positions since he was a boy. The first cashier of the bank was Schuyler Grant, who was succeeded in 1876 by Charles E. Hiscock who served as cashier until 1904, when he became president. He was succeeded by Michael J. Fritz, the present cashier, who had served for many years as assistant cashier.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank was organized in April, 1883. Reuben Kempf was the first president and still retains that position. W. A. Tolchard was cashier until May, 1888, when he was succeeded by Frederick H. Belser, who is the present cashier. There have been more changes in vice presidents, who have been Harvey Cornwell, Edward Duffy, Charles E. Greene and William C. Stevens. Of the original board of directors Reuben Kempf, D. F. Schairer, William C. Stevens, Ambrose Kearney and Dr. W. F. Breakey are yet on the board. The bank have rebuilt their banking building. Their growth is indicated by the following figures: Deposits: January 1, 1884, \$76,411.70; 1889, \$147,191.56; 1894, \$267,160.33; 1899, \$468,359.38; 1904, \$796,706.43; 1906, \$882,097.80. Surplus, January 1, 1884, \$626.39; 1889, \$6,574.10; 1894, \$25,900.86; 1899, \$33,192.27; 1904, \$56,984.21; 1906, \$67,489.70. Besides accumulating this surplus they have paid the stockholders in dividends \$88,000. The capital stock is \$50,000.

The State Savings Bank was incorporated November 18, 1892, with a capital stock of \$50,000. Its surplus and undivided profits now amount to \$46,131.31. It built in 1903 one of the prettiest bank buildings in the state. A. L. Noble was its first president. J. W. Booth succeeded him. Robert Philips was the first cashier and remained until 1897. President Booth for some time performed part of the duties of cashier, John Walz,

Jr., being assistant cashier. Mr. Walz was made cashier in 1903.

The German-American Bank expect to begin business with Charles W. Gill, president, and Edward L. Seyler, cashier.

There are now (1906) in Ann Arbor, nine bakeries, four banks, eighteen barbers, four billiard halls, thirteen boarding houses, two brewers, nine blacksmiths, seventeen dentists, ten druggists, three florists, thirty-six fraternities, forty-one grocers, eight hotels, three private hospitals, fourteen laundries, eight livery stables, thirty-five manufacturers, seven photographers, five printers, eight restaurants, thirty-seven saloons and fifty-seven stores of various kinds.

FACTORIES.

The business of the Ann Arbor Organ Company was first established in 1872 by Daniel F. Allmendinger. The company was first incorporated January 1, 1889, with a capital of \$12,000 paid in by twelve stockholders. Its capital stock has since been increased to \$100,000. In nine months in 1888 seventy-five organs had been built and twelve men were employed. The business has since grown until it now has an output of three hundred organs and fifty pianos a month. The officers are: Fred Schmid, president; G. Luick, vice president; and J. C. Henderson, secretary-treasurer-manager. They manufacture the Ann Arbor organ and the Henderson piano.

The Michigan Furniture Company was established in 1866 as the Keck Furniture Company, and was incorporated as the Michigan Furniture Company in 1884. Judge William D. Harriman has been president from the beginning of the company. Paul Snauble has for years been its manager. Since its organization as the Michigan Furniture Company it has never missed paying a dividend. Its factory has been enlarged and it gives employment to a large number of men.

The Michigan Milling Company was incorporated in April, 1900, with a capital stock of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Its officers are: H. S. Dean, president; W. C. Stevens, vice president; D. Frank Allmendinger, sec-

retary-treasurer; and Nelson J. Kyer, manager. The company was a merger of all the milling interests in Ann Arbor, including the Central Mill, which had been operated by Allmendinger & Snyder; the City Mills, which had been operated by Swathel, Kyer and Peterson; and the Argo Mills, which were owned by Henry S. Dean, Sedgwick Dean, Major W. C. Stevens and Allmendinger & Snyder. The Argo Mills were burned early in 1904. The milling company then erected an electric power plant on the site of the burned mills, but this they sold together with their water rights, to a company engaged in developing power on the Huron river, for one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars. The Argo Mills were known for many years as the Sinclair Mills. The Michigan Milling Company also owns the Delhi Mills and a number of elevators along the line of the Ann Arbor Railroad.

In the 1900 census it was reported that there were 231 manufacturing establishments in Ann Arbor with a capital stock of \$1,304,694, employing 1,181 workmen, and paying \$462,181 per year for wages.

The assessed valuation of Ann Arbor in 1900 per capita was \$690.40, the largest assessed valuation per capita in any city in the state except Detroit.

CHAPTER XX.

HISTORY OF YPSILANTI CITY.

As has previously been seen Ypsilanti was platted in 1825 after the Detroit & Chicago road had been surveyed past the old French trading post, and Woodruff's Grove had been sidetracked. Early in 1829 the new village of Ypsilanti is thus described in a letter written by a Canadian traveler, which appeared in the *Western Emigrant* that year:

"This is a new and flourishing village situated on the south bank of the Huron river. This place possesses some advantages over its contemporaries. One in particular I will mention. The United States have laid out a road from De-

troit to Chicago which passes immediately through it. This is partly finished by the Government from Detroit twenty miles west of this place."

In 1837 Ypsilanti contained one hundred and twenty-one houses. In 1838 it contained a bank, a banking association, two churches—Presbyterian and Methodist—a flouring mill with two run of stone, two saw-mills, a woolen factory, carding machine, iron foundry, a druggist, eight or ten stores, five lawyers and four physicians. The population was estimated at about one thousand.

The village was incorporated June 29, 1832, and on September 3d of that year an election was held at the shop of John Bryan, which resulted in the election of John Gilbert as the first village president, E. M. Skinner as recorder, Ario Pardee as treasurer, and Abel Millington, Mark Norris, Thomas R. Brown, James Vanderbilt and Walter B. Hewitt as trustees. On March 9, 1841, the village was divided into two wards, the first ward taking in all that part of the village east of the Huron river and the second ward all that part west of the river. On April 1, 1844, one ward set itself off from the village and shortly afterward was organized into a village called East Ypsilanti. This rupture had been caused by a belief on the part of the people of the east side that the west side was getting many more improvements than the taxes paid on the west side warranted, but when the proposition came up to incorporate the City of Ypsilanti the people of the east side were among its most ardent supporters. The city was incorporated on February 4, 1858, and Chauncey Joslyn, afterward Judge Joslyn, was elected the first mayor of Ypsilanti. John McCready was elected city clerk, and Benjamin Clark treasurer. The first council was composed of Aldermen James M. Chidester, Isaac Crane, Dr. Parmenio Davis, Philip Edington, David Edwards, Philo Ferrier, Benjamin Follett, Robert Lambie, Charles Stuck and A. S. Welch. Martello Warner was made city marshal, Thomas Ninde city attorney, Charles H. Tisdale city auditor, and Dr. C. F. Ashley health officer. The first city ordinance passed was to prevent animals running at large. The second ordinance related to the building of sidewalks, and the third was relative to the proper observance of the

first day of the week, and the fourth was for the purpose of taxing dogs. The council quickly resolved that the new city should raise \$1,675 in taxes, besides the amount necessary to pay the city's share of the township indebtedness. The total expenditures for the first year, however, were \$5,760.63. A new city hall was built near the Cross Street bridge, and the land and the council house, as it was called, cost \$1,345.80. The city's share of the indebtedness of Ypsilanti township was \$735.57. The indebtedness of Ypsilanti village which the city paid was \$158.47, and the indebtedness of the village of East Ypsilanti, which the city also paid, was \$347.61. The other expenditures of the city included \$1,376.35 upon the streets, \$302.50 for salaries, \$311.32 for lamp posts and gas, and \$128 for a fire department.

The first meeting of the council is deserving of more than mere passing attention. It was called to order by A. H. Ballard, the last village president of Ypsilanti, who summoned the Hon. Chauncey Joslyn, mayor-elect, to the chair. After a roll call the meeting was opened by prayer by the Rev. Mr. Patterson, followed by a stately inaugural address by Chauncey Joslyn. The council from its first meeting decided that its meetings should be public and agreed to pay the Ypsilanti Sentinel a dollar a column for the publication of its proceedings.

The records of the city can be examined only with difficulty. Many of them have been washed out of existence. In the year 1874 some one entered the office of the city clerk, gathered together the council proceedings together with justice dockets and other important record books, placed them in a bag, and dumped them into the Huron river. Here they remained for several weeks before being discovered. The water had washed the ink from many of the pages and the writing on other pages can be but dimly discerned, while on still other pages where Arnold's ink had been used, the writing was blacker and more distinct than ever. It is believed that this act of vandalism was solely for the purpose of destroying records of convictions in the justice dockets, the party doing it not distinguishing between justice dockets, which he wished to destroy, and the

council proceedings, in which he had no interest.

The city charter was revised in 1859, amended in 1861, revised a second time in 1863, amended in 1867, 1869 and 1879, revised in 1877, and amended in 1879, 1881, 1895, 1897, 1899 and 1901.

The first society organized in Ypsilanti was known as the Temperance Society of Ypsilanti, and it was organized on the 18th day of December, 1829, by Dr. Hayes, Esquire Darling, E. M. Skinner and others. By January 3d thirty-five members had enrolled their names and people were coming from places three or four miles distant to attend the meetings of the society. Since that time Ypsilanti has always contained many earnest temperance workers, and whenever temperance revivals are in progress they seem to flourish in Ypsilanti. In 1838 the Ypsilanti Vigilance Committee was organized, and at the second meeting, held December 15, 1838, at the house of Abel Hawkins, James L. Gillis was made president, James M. Edmunds Secretary, and M. V. Hall treasurer. The directors or central committee were Chauncey Joslyn, Mark Norris, Abraham Sage, Marcus Lane, D. C. McKinstry, Arden H. Ballard and Walter B. Hewitt. The meetings of this society were of the most secret character and their methods of work were carefully guarded. But they showed results, for before the end of the year 1839 one hundred and twelve men had been convicted, \$10,000 worth of stolen property had been recovered, and a number of bad characters had been driven out of the community. Three years previous to this an old and long unused den of counterfeiters had been discovered. The discovery was made by Isaac Kimball and Harry Gilbert, who were carting away clay for the purpose of grading a lot on which Major Gilbert built his fine residence. Their spade struck timber and they soon found a network of timber covering a cave, descending into which they found a room eight feet high and ten feet square, a furnace, a metal shell filled with oil and with partially consumed wick, with an exit one hundred feet in length running into a ravine and opening into some dense shrubbery. This den was located about twenty rods south of Congress street, and the date of its con-

struction and the personnel of the counterfeiters who built it, were never discovered or even guessed at.

In March, 1851, the north side of Congress street was swept by fire from Washington street to the river. The fire destroyed the dwelling house, wagon shop, blacksmith shop and stable of Joseph Stockdale on Huron street; the engine house; the store of R. D. Brower at the corner of Washington and Congress streets; the dwelling house of C. Millington; the dwelling house, shop, warehouse and lumber yard of G. Davis; Bresler's fur store; Worden's tin shop; a building belonging to William R. Post; the stores of W. B. Hewitt, C. Millington, A. Craddock, M. A. Parks, J. W. Van Cleave, A. Vorrheis, C. Millington's new store, and the grocery of E. Yost. The total loss was over twenty-five thousand dollars.

As has been seen Ypsilanti witnessed the first celebration of the Fourth of July within its borders in 1824. There have been many celebrations of this event since. In 1845 it was celebrated on a little island between the Congress street bridge and the lower paper mills; and it was named on that day, by the Rev. H. P. Powers, Independence Isle. J. M. B. Sill delivered the oration on this occasion.

In 1874 a semi-centennial celebration of the Fourth of July was held in Ypsilanti and a very large concourse of people assembled on this occasion, the streets of Ypsilanti being crowded all day and people from all over the county entering into the celebration. The oration of the day was delivered by the Hon. Lyman D. Norris, afterward Chief Justice of Michigan. This oration traced the history of the county. Mr. Norris produced the first genuine map of the surveyed part of the village, published in 1825 by Orange Rison, who, in his eighty-first year, was present at this celebration. "Upon the map," said Mr. Norris, "the average village is indicated by four black dots or fly specks, and Washtenaw is noted for four such villages; for though Dixboro has a name as large and as black as the rest, it appears not to have reached the dignity of one speck. The relative size of these four settlements is given in the order following: Ann Arbor, ten

specks; Woodruff's Grove, eight specks; Ypsilanti, three; and Dexter, two—a fair average for Washtenaw as Detroit could not boast of more than twenty specks. Benjamin Sutton, the pioneer, covers sections 27 and 28 of Northfield. Maps, like other works of fallen humanity, are not always truthful, for upon this you will discern that section 7 of Pittsfield and 12 of Lodi are all iron ore. Then sections 2 and 11 of Saline are salt springs; but well you remember that nearly all of us of this enlightened age had some of that salt stock and have it yet; though lost to sight, to memory dear, gone to rest in the lengthy hole that ran down, so science told us, through the edge of the saucer-like salt basin of Michigan. We were also told by the same learned savant that more money and a longer hole would somewhere in the bowels of the harmless earth reach the great Onondaga salt saucer near the middle, where the brine was. * * * Starting from the surface of the map, is another prominent object that will call to the minds of many of the pioneers, the events of 1839. It is Prospect Hill and the beautiful chain of lakes that, in 1825, as now, girdled its base with laughing water. It was only a few years later, under the fancy touch of Lillibridge, to become the Saratoga of Michigan. A magnificent city was prospected on paper. Parks, fountains and statuary were the least of its attractions. On the summit of the lofty hill, 'like Fame's proud temple, shone afar' the dome of an observatory, while the rural homes at its base were dominated by the hotels of that period, filled with the fashion and beauty, wealth, luxury and folly which fifteen chartered and forty-five wildcat banks, with a nominal capital of \$10,115,000, were warming into life as fast as rags could be pulped into paper and groaning presses convert that paper into steel plate pictures. But Lillibridge's 'soap mine,' as even the folly of that period had the wisdom to dub it, did not lather well, and but few were shaved; his renowned Tontine Coffee House in Detroit faded out, and his magnificent city (lithographed) is a choice relic of a past age of unreason. And Prospect Hill, overshadowing the little hamlet of Hudson, where honest labor in the person of Tom Birkett has built a snug business and a pleasant home, re-

mains, girdled with its emerald gems of beauty, almost as it was fifty years ago." Among other things, Mr. Norris gave a good description of the railroad which reached Ypsilanti in 1838. "The road was built on a continuous wooden stringer of sawed timber. This rail was fitted into sawed ties held fast in a trapezoidal groove by wooden wedges. On top of this continuous stringer was spiked the old iron strap rail, when they had it, and when they did not, an inch and a half by three inch oak ribbon nailed to a tie did duty in its place. The passenger car of that day resembled an omnibus placed at right angles to the track, and moving sideways on four wheels. The conductor walked a platform step in front and along the end of the omnibus, and collected his fare hanging by his arms to the window. 'Snake-heads,' or the old strap iron worn and loosened from the stringer, occasionally varied the monotony by curling up their ugly points through the floor of the car. The equipment of the road during the first six months after it reached Ypsilanti was four locomotives, five passenger and freight cars, or square boxes not half the length of the present freight car and running upon four wheels like any well regulated wagon, in an exceedingly jerky and independent way."

Ypsilanti has always been a manufacturing town. As we have seen the first mill near Ypsilanti was built by Major Woodruff in 1824, the first grist mill in the county. It was built on a water power south of the present city, which had a natural fall of eleven feet and which is claimed to be the third best power on the Huron river. The power of the water at this fall was so great that it did not necessitate the construction of a dam. The mill was completed in 1825 and continued in operation for five years. The first miller was a Mr. Stevens. The first milldam was built by Harding & Reading out of brush, clay and logs. It was located where the woolen mill now is, and the rude barrier was swept away by the flood of 1832. The first saw-mill in what is now Ypsilanti was built by John Stewart in 1826, although some of the pioneers claim that Harding & Reading's saw-mill, built in 1827, was the first. Harding & Reading sold to Mark Norris and Timothy McIntyre, McIntyre shortly afterward

selling to Anthony Case and Chester Perry. These sold to Arden H. Ballard, who erected a flouring mill called the Eagle Flour Mill in 1839 and 1840, which was destroyed by fire in 1856. Ballard sold to a Dr. Clark, of Detroit, in 1843 and then Clark sold to Thomas O. Hill. In 1850 the mill was sold to Mark Norris and Benjamin Follett. In 1853 Norris sold out his interest to his son, Lyman D. Norris, and Follett sold his interest to Chauncey Joslyn. In 1856 Mr. Joslyn became the sole owner of the Eagle Mills. In October, 1856, Mr. Joslyn received \$16,000 worth of wheat at the mills, the delivery of which had long been delayed by the Michigan Central. Seven thousand dollars' worth of this wheat was lifted into the grain room of the mills, and the first night after the delivery the mills burned up consuming all this valuable store of grain. Mr. Joslyn lost over \$10,000. The second flouring mill was built by Harding & Reading in 1828, just below the present woolen mills. The building was torn down in 1851. The third flouring mill was built in 1829 by W. W. Harwood, just south of Congress street on the left bank of the Huron, the dam being erected by Mark Norris and W. W. Harwood. In 1835 the water power passed into the possession of John Gilbert, who, in 1839, gave a half interest to his son-in-law, Abel Goddard. They soon sold to Alfred D. Hunter. The mill then passed into the hands of assignees and was run by lessees until 1854, when it was sold to Nathan Follett and Alexander Ross. In 1859 Follett became sole owner, and continued sole owner until 1861, when he sold to Isaac N. Conklin. In 1862 the mill was purchased by Benjamin Follett, sold to Nathan Follett in 1865, in 1873 to the Deubel brothers, and has since continued in the possession of the Deubel family.

As early as 1832 an iron foundry fifty by eighty feet in size was built by Hurd & Sage. In 1833 this was converted into a plow factory, later into a woolen mill, and still later into an iron casting shop; and in the '40s it was converted by Timothy Showerman into a flouring mill known as the Aetna Mills. They utilized part of the water power belonging to Norris, and a series of suits were commenced, Norris and Joslyn finally securing the building and transforming it

into a sash, door and blind factory. Later three other departments were added, a planing mill, an ax handle factory, and a gypsum mill. In June, 1858, a flood swept over the east end of the dam and carried away the mill and stock, scattering the goods along the Huron river and causing a loss of \$12,000. A new planing mill was built by Follett, Conklin, Joslyn & Norris. It was sold to Quirk, Dow & Bois, and later to Fulman & Scoville, and still later to Scoville. The Ypsilanti flouring mill was built by Mark Norris in 1839 and 1840.

Before 1835 a pail factory had been built upon the west bank of the river by Chester Perry, but this factory was not a long lived one. Near where the Cornwall paper mills were afterward located, a saw-mill was erected by Jacob Lazelere, in 1830, which was in 1840 converted into a woolen-goods factory by John Y. Lazelere employing about twenty hands. A dam was built in 1847. After Lazelere's death, the mill was allowed to decay and was later swept away by a flood. This dam was the occasion of the starting of the first paper mill in Ypsilanti in 1855, known as the Cornwall Paper Mills, and later as the Lower Paper Mills. This pioneer paper mill was destroyed by fire in 1871; the second mill was also destroyed by fire, a short time after its erection; and in their place there was erected a number of brick buildings, one sixty-six by one hundred and thirty feet, occupied as the machine house; another fifty by one hundred and seventy feet as a store and freight house; and a third thirty-six by one hundred and twenty feet occupied as an engine house. This mill manufactured paper. Cornwall, Son & Brothers built the Ypsilanti Paper Company Mills in 1874, having a water power with seventeen feet head. Cornelius Cornwall, the pioneer paper manufacturer of the county, began business when twenty-one years of age at Foster's, four years later put a grist mill there, and shortly afterward his first paper mill. The firm of Cornwall, Son & Brothers, in the course of time, erected paper mills at Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti, Geddes, Jackson, Foster's, etc., and employed over five hundred hands in the manufacture of paper.

The Peninsular Paper Company of Ypsilanti

was incorporated in 1867 with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, its first officers being: L. A. Barnes, president; I. N. Conklin, vice-president; and J. W. Van Cleve, secretary-treasurer. They erected large buildings just outside the old city limits of Ypsilanti and manufactured their first paper in 1868. In 1872 they erected a mill on the opposite side of the river from their first mill, known as Mill No. 2, for the manufacture of super-calendered paper. By 1880 the mills were manufacturing fifteen hundred tons of paper a year. In 1876 the capital stock was increased to one hundred thousand dollars. The mills are still running and are doing a large and profitable business.

A distillery was erected as early as 1826 by Captain Norton, Cephas Hawks, William Jarvis and Arden H. Ballard. This was run until 1849, when James N. and Newton Edmunds retired from business, and it was turned into an ashery.

Crane's tannery was erected in 1861, and was at one time the most important industry of the city, handling in one year twelve hundred calf and five hundred kip skins, and fifteen hundred hides. This tannery was one of the numerous tanneries that were established in Washtenaw about that time, and run with profit, but which have long ceased to exist.

At various times in Ypsilanti there have been established broom factories, pump factories, brick yards, lime kilns, marble works, bucket factories, spoke factories, whip socket factories, gas governor factories, carriage works, sash, door and blind factories, machine works, agricultural implement factories; and, as a rule, the factories in Ypsilanti have been prosperously managed. The Curtis Carriage Factory, which is still in existence, was established in 1868. The Ypsilanti Woolen Mills Company's mill and building below the Mill Street bridge, and its machinery, cost over one hundred thousand dollars. Batchelder & Company's monument and marble works were established as early as 1850. Jacob Grob's brewery was established in 1861. The Grove Brewery was established in 1869 by Taufkirch & Trockenbrod and was run in a small way until purchased by the Foerstes, since which it has done a large business. The Swayne Malt House

was built in 1872, succeeding the small malt house of L. C. Wellington located in a building which had originally been a schoolhouse.

The Ypsilanti Gas Works were built in 1858. In 1902 they were purchased by the Ann Arbor Gas Company, the price of gas being reduced to a dollar a thousand and the service improved.

Probably the oldest store in Ypsilanti is King's Grocery started by George R. King & Son in 1837. George R. King died in 1849, and his son Charles King carried on the business until his death, September 11, 1891, and he was succeeded by his son Charles who still conducts the business.

BANKS.

The Bank of Ypsilanti. This bank was organized March 28, 1836, with Timothy Treadwell as president and David Ballentine as cashier, the capital stock being one hundred thousand dollars, of which ten per cent was paid in cash and the balance when the directors called for it. They issued wildcat currency and their credit was such that their notes were circulated freely long after the majority of the wildcat banks had been driven out of existence. Benjamin Follett was made cashier in May, 1837, and the bank was of great help to the young business men of the village. Later the stock changed hands and the bank was run with less conservatism, and the attorney-general was finally obliged to wind up its business.

The Huron River Bank. This bank was organized under the wildcat banking law in 1838 with Arden H. Ballard as president and Myron V. Hall as cashier, securing its flood of notes of issue by mortgages on real estate supposed to be mortgaged for one half of its value. As a specimen of the operation of the wildcat banking laws it may be stated that the French claim of six hundred and thirty acres was estimated to be worth sixty-five thousand dollars, but the land was afterward sold for ten dollars an acre. The bank failed after operating for eighteen months and the creditors of the bank were unable to realize anything upon its assets as the title to the French claim, No. 681, was not in the person who mortgaged it.

The Bank of Superior. This bank was located at what was then called Lowell, near where the Ypsilanti Paper Mills were afterward built. John Van Fossen was president and James M. Edmunds cashier. It did not succeed in getting much wildcat currency into circulation, the total amount which it put into circulation being believed to have been about \$300, and this amount was stolen.

With these three banks, wildcat banking in Ypsilanti ceased. In 1852 Benjamin Follett, Isaac Conklin and Samuel Y. Denton organized a bank under the name of Follett, Conklin & Company, and opened an office near the Ypsilanti depot. In 1856 they moved to the building afterward occupied by the First National Bank, and continued in business until 1862, when the firm was dissolved. They were succeeded in 1862 by a firm organized by Benjamin Follett and R. W. Hemphill, under the title of Benjamin Follett & Company, which continued to transact a banking business until 1865, when it was succeeded by Cornwall, Hemphill & Company. The banking firm of E. & F. P. Bogardus was organized in 1860 and continued in business until 1867, when it was consolidated with the First National Bank.

The First National Bank. This bank was organized January 4, 1864, by Benjamin Follett, Isaac N. Conklin, Asa Dow, D. L. Quirk and Cornelius Cornwall. It has always been one of the foremost banking institutions of Ypsilanti, and D. L. Quirk has presided as its president for a great many years. Charles E. King is vice president, Daniel L. Quirk, Jr., cashier and Fred L. Gallup, assistant cashier. Its capital stock is seventy-five thousand dollars and surplus seventy-five thousand dollars.

The Ypsilanti Savings Bank. This bank was organized May 15, 1887. Its first directors were Don C. Batchelder, R. W. Hemphill, S. M. Cutch-eon, Henry P. Glover and Stephen Moore. Don C. Batchelder was elected president, S. M. Cutch-eon, vice president, and R. M. Hemphill, cashier. A fine three story bank building, brick with stone trimmings, was erected on the corner of Congress and Huron streets at a cost of about twenty thousand dollars. The present officers of the

bank are Augustus Beyer, president; Henry P. Glover, vice president, and Robert W. Hemphill, cashier. The capital stock is fifty thousand dollars.

HOTELS.

Hotels were numerous in the early history of Ypsilanti and most of them were log houses. The first pretentious hotel was erected by Major Woodruff in 1825 and opened by Mr. McKinstrey in 1826. It was afterward the residence of Judge Whitmore and called the Whitmore House, and was situated on the west bank of the Huron near the Congress Street bridge.

The Perry House was built in 1827 by Chester Perry on the southeast corner of Congress and Huron streets. Mr. Perry had come from New York with the express intention of building a hotel at Ypsilanti and brought with him a large quantity of hotel furniture, window glass and sashes, and also many other articles which it might be difficult to obtain in a new country. He was accompanied by a carpenter named Salmon Champion. The goods were brought to Ypsilanti from Detroit in a flat boat as far as Rawsonville, from which point they were brought to Ypsilanti in wagons. In 1860 this hotel was bought by A. P. Bucklin and run as a first class house until 1867. In 1868 the building was burned.

The Colby House, two miles east of Ypsilanti, was erected by Z. Bowen in 1828 and at one time was the most pretentious tavern between Ypsilanti and Detroit. It was afterward conducted by William Colby, and purchased from him by E. D. Lay, and finally sold to a Mr. Wiard.

The Stackhouse was completed in 1830 by a Mr. Stackhouse on the north side of Congress street, a short distance east of the bridge, and in this house Dr. Andrews, George King, Abraham Sage and Andrew Brown successively presided as landlords.

The Hawkins House is the successor of a hotel known as Tolland's Trading House, built by a Mr. Tolland, a son-in-law of John Stewart, in 1827. It was on the southwest corner of Congress and Washington streets, and in it Tolland conducted a small trading store, selling out to a Mr. Foster, who converted it into a hotel and

soon added a two story frame addition, which from 1830 was the hotel of Ypsilanti. Landlord Coy succeeded Foster, and he sold to Dr. Millington. Abiel Hawkins purchased from Millington in 1834. The next year he built an addition on the west side, and subsequently a large front to the hotel, so that by 1848 he had the ground on which Union Block is located covered with the hotel. In 1846 he deeded this property to his son, Walter H. Hawkins, who continued in the hotel business until 1879, when he sold the land and moved the main structure of the hotel further west as the rear of a new building which he erected and opened as a hotel September 24, 1879, at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars. Since this time the hotel has passed through the hands of several proprietors, but still retains the name of Hawkins House.

The Western Hotel was built in 1838 by Mark Norris and opened in 1839 by Abiel Hawkins and Abraham Sage. The building was of brick with stone facings. It was finally torn down to make way for an extension of the Michigan Central Railroad.

The Follett House was built in 1859 by a stock company, Benjamin Follett being the principal stockholder. He afterward purchased the entire interest in the building. It was opened as a hotel by John Davis on July 4, 1859. In a few months Abiel Hawkins became landlord, and he was succeeded by John M. Cutler, Aaron H. Goodrich, A. N. Tisdale, M. Cutler and James L. Stone.

The Occidental Hotel has had a varied career. It is a large hotel and under some managements has been a high class hotel.

The Ypsilanti Opera House was built in 1879, and formally opened in January, 1880, by a stock company, Messrs. Bogardus, Curtis and Quirk taking the lead in the movement for an opera house.

CEMETERIES.

The Indians had a great burial ground on the west bank of the Huron, extending from Catherine street to a line drawn east from Pearl street. A series of conical hills here covered the surface and innumerable relics of the Indian age have been dug up, including stone hatchets, iron

brooches, arrows, knives, skulls and skeletons. This burial ground was afterward covered with business blocks. It was supposed to have been the burial ground of the Wyandottes.

The first cemetery was deeded to the village in 1830 by Judge Lazelere, and about two hundred and fifty people were buried in it. It was unfenced until 1847.

The second cemetery was at the eastern end of Ellis street, and with additions covered nine acres, and over a thousand people were interred in it.

Highland Cemetery was laid out by Colonel Glenn, of Niles, who was employed as architect, and was dedicated July 14, 1854, the oration being delivered by Professor A. S. Welch. The first burial was the body of Elias Norton, which was buried a day before the dedication. The grounds included forty acres and a handsome large gate was erected in 1880 at a cost of twenty-five hundred dollars.

SCHOOLS.

The first school near Ypsilanti was opened by Miss Hope Johnson in 1826 at Woodruff's Grove. The same year the first school in Ypsilanti was opened by Miss Olive Gordon, and was situated on the bank of the river where the sanitarium afterwards stood. Miss Gordon was married that same year to Lyman Groves, and moved with her husband to his farm three miles south of Ypsilanti, where she lived until her death, October 29, 1886, at the age of eighty-three. She was the daughter of Job and Sarah E. Gordon, and with her father's family crossed Lake Erie in 1825 in the "Red Jacket," being transferred to a barge which was poled up the Huron river as far as Woodruff's Grove. She had been teaching school in New York from the time that she was fifteen years old, and shortly after her arrival opened the first school in Ypsilanti. In the summer of 1828 Miss Miriam Brooks, who afterward married the Rev. Mr. Frazer, opened a school and in the winter of 1828-9 Mrs. Mark Norris opened a select school in her house. In the summer of 1829 C. Hovey started a school which he ran for a year. In 1830 Miss Ruby Cannon, afterward Mrs. Freeman, opened a girls' school in Mr. Howard's house. In 1830 a brick

schoolhouse was built by W. W. Harwood on the east side of the river, back of the present Woodruff school, which was first used for school purposes in 1831, Miss Laura Vail, afterward Mrs. Blackman, being the first teacher. In the summer of 1831 Grove Spencer taught an evening school in the office of E. M. Skinner and the next year moved into the old red schoolhouse which had been built on the south side of the west public square by Mr. Champion in 1832. In 1833 Miss Emily Wead, afterward Mrs. Salmon Champion, taught on the east side. In September, 1834, Miss Ruth Parker, who afterward married Mr. Worthington, opened a young ladies' select school in a room over Mr. Vanderbilt's cabinet shop. She was succeeded as teacher the next year by Miss Granger, who married Dr. Smith, of Toledo. She, in turn, was succeeded by Miss Clark, who married Mr. Murdock and died in New Orleans in 1842. Miss Amanda G. Nichols, afterward Mrs. Buck, taught on the east side in 1834, and in 1836 and for several years thereafter Dennis Hammond taught on the east side, Chauncey Joslyn taught in the White schoolhouse on the west side in 1837. This was the first district schoolhouse.

From 1836 until 1840 a number of private schools were started up and after a brief period died away, but in 1840 a school started which gave more promise of success than the previous ones. Its proprietor and principal was Francis Griffin from New England, who opened his school at first in the Presbyterian church and afterward moved into what was called "The Nunnery." The starting of this school made it easy for Mr. Landreth to organize a classical school, and Charles Woodruff, the veteran teacher, became an assistant in the school, teaching the higher classical branches. In 1844 Mr. Landreth moved to Detroit and Charles Woodruff opened an academical school. The history of this school, which became incorporated as the Ypsilanti Seminary, is well told by the Rev. G. L. Foster in a pamphlet issued in 1857, who, after describing the opening of the academical school by Mr. Woodruff, adds:

"At this time there stood far out of the village, north, a large brick edifice, which in the days of speculation was intended for a hotel, to be at the

junction of the Tecumseh and Michigan Central Railroads. It was termed one of the 'three follies of the town'—the 'Nunnery' being another, and the frame of which Mr. Ross's house is but the kitchen, being another. This brick would-be hotel was thought to be of doubtful ownership for a time, as many things in Michigan were after the crash of 1836. At length it fell into the hands of the Detroit Land Company, and was then cared for by Charles W. Lane. But what to do with it seemed to be an unsettled question. Mr. Woodruff had often urged upon the friends of education here, the importance of securing that building for educational purposes; but as his suggestions were not readily seconded, he determined to carry out his cherished purpose alone. So he rented it for several terms, making it one special object of his school to improve district school teachers, as is evident from his advertisement—and perhaps I ought to say that then Ypsilanti began to be known as the Normal School town of Michigan; at any rate, as the place to which to look for the best of teachers. This 'Academical School' was so prosperous, that some looking on had thoughts of making it greater, and more distinguished than it now was.

"So, much to the surprise of Mr. Woodruff, from whom the matter had been kept a secret, Rev. H. L. Moore purchased the building, issued his hand-bills, and opened a school which became incorporated in 1845 as the 'Ypsilanti Seminary.' This seminary continued to be under Mr. Moore's supervision until 1848, when the building was purchased by School District No. 4. Among the teachers employed by Mr. Moore, the following will be well remembered: Prof. W. L. Eaton, Nathaniel West, Jr., L. F. Covel, Edward Fennedy, James Duncan, Miss Gray, Miss M. B. F. Brown, Miss Louisa Brown, Miss Delia Brown, George P. Tindle and Mr. Howell.

"Soon after the Seminary came into the hands of the district board, Rev. M. S. Hawley was invited to become principal. He was assisted more or less for a number of years by Miss Rogers, Mr. E. J. Mills, Miss Clapp, Miss Comstock, Miss Powers, Prof. O. A. Jackson, Miss Norris, Miss Clayton, Miss Loomis, Miss Morton, Miss Rice, etc. Of the success of the school after it

was taken by the district, I can give you a good idea by quoting a part of a letter sent to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, bearing date April 30, 1852:

"This school was organized in October, 1849, under a special act of legislation, authorizing the directors to adopt any system which would not conflict with the General School Law. It was a bold and in many respects an unprecedented experiment, undertaken by our district alone, and involving an amount of pecuniary responsibility which nothing but zeal in the cause of education could have induced its projectors to assume, and which nothing but great faith in the feasibility of their enterprise could have justified them in assuming.

"In October, 1851, two years from the time the school was organized, a second district united with the first, and since then it has been sustained by the united efforts of the two districts; still leaving two others in our village which have not seen fit to unite with us. (These united in 1857.) While under the control of a single district, it was known as a model school; but soon after the union of the two, there then being no school in this part of the country which afforded advantages superior to the common school, it was deemed advisable to extend the course of instruction, not only that our own children might receive a thorough and practical education at home under the parents' immediate attention, but also as an inducement for pupils from abroad to become connected with the institution. In this respect, it is believed, we have gone beyond most institutions in this and other states.

"In a large majority of the union schools in the State of New York, the course of instruction is limited to that of the common district school, while but few give the advantages of a classic, or even an extended English course. Owing to this deficiency, they are in many instances compelled to support, as separate schools, both an Academy and a Union school. We have aimed to unite both of these in one; and how far we have succeeded, the present condition of the school will show. From its character, the privileges it afforded, and the large and comprehensive course of study then adopted, it insensibly, and by a kind of common consent, became known as "Union

Seminary," which name it has since borne, without, it is believed, giving offense to other seminaries, or bringing discredit upon the name. If it is the first institution of the kind that has assumed this well-merited distinction, it is to be hoped that it will not be the last; for surely such schools, taking the rank and doing the labor of seminaries in our populous and enterprising villages, are the hope of the state, not only as seats of academical learning, but as preparatory schools for our University. There are now in the University at Ann Arbor a number of students from this school, several of whom entered one year in advance.

"Our school year is divided into two terms, of twenty-two weeks each; and each term into two quarters, of eleven weeks. At the close of each term, there is a thorough examination; and at the close of the third quarter there is an exhibition also. What public spirit has done in Ypsilanti, it will do elsewhere; and if others see anything commendable in our example, we trust it will be speedily followed in other places, and the advantages of a liberal and thorough English and classical education be placed within the reach of numbers by whom it cannot now be obtained.' (C. Joslyn, Secretary District Board.)

"Since the date of this extract, the Seminary has continued its work even more prosperously than before. The teachers have been adapted to give it efficiency and notoriety, so that it never has been so prosperous as during the past year.

"In April, 1853, the Board secured the services of Rev. Joseph Estabrook as principal, and associated Miss H. N. Cutcheon with him in the control of the school. These, with their helpers, have been successful in securing good order and progress in study. The names of under-teachers have been: Charles Bowen, James Gilluli, W. W. Foster, Datus Brooks, S. M. Cutcheon, Eliza Shier, Mrs. Mary Halbert, Miss Emma Fairchild, Miss Lucy A. Post, Miss E. H. Green, Eliza Hammond, Laura L. Murray, Sabra Murray, Harriet Culver, Frances Stocking, Sarah E. Warner, A. C. Timpson, Louisa Waldron, Betsey Fisher, Clarissa Fairchild, Malvina Jenney, A. J. Kishlar, Emma Champion, Fidelia Phillips and Miss Carpenter.

"On Sunday morning, March 29th, the Semi-

nary building was found to be on fire. In spite of the vigorous efforts of the citizens, it soon lay in ruins. Hundreds of sad hearts were there; but the enterprise of this people was equal to the emergency. Places were soon found for the continuance of the school. The entire village became consolidated into one district, which said: 'Let us now build such a house as we need.' So there is now raising, 'Phoenix-like,' an edifice which is to be second to none in the state for the purpose for which it is erected. This edifice consists of a main building, forty-five feet and four inches, by ninety-four feet and four inches deep, with a wing at each end, thirty-seven feet and four inches, recessed back thirteen feet from the front. The entire frontage is one hundred and twenty feet and eight inches. There is a basement nine feet deep. The first story is twenty feet in height, and the second and third stories are fifteen feet each. The style of the building is Roman, with Italian bracketed cornice. The outside elevations are all of one height, and have a bold projection, supported from the frieze by heavy carved brackets. The doors and windows have large molded caps, and the roof is mounted with three large cupolas. Jordan and Anderson were the architects; Mitchell and McDuff were the contractors."

The new building was formally dedicated August 17, 1858, and continued in use until December 9, 1877, when it was destroyed by fire. Immediately the citizens determined to raise an even better building than the one burned, and a new central school building was opened in 1879 with Professor R. W. Putnam superintendent of schools. This building, in turn, was burned May 3, 1894, shortly after one o'clock in the afternoon, the fire starting after the school children were all in the building. Happily the teachers managed to get them all from the building without injury. The Ypsilanti fire department, finding that they would be unable to cope with the flames, telephoned to Ann Arbor for assistance, and the Ann Arbor company made a record run to Ypsilanti with their engine in thirty-eight minutes, each of the fire horses losing about thirty pounds in weight during the trip, but the fire was then beyond control. The loss was forty-five thousand

dollars and the insurance twenty-six thousand. Nothing daunted with having lost three high schools by fire, a new and still better building was immediately erected by the school district. There are three handsome school buildings in Ypsilanti for the grades, the Woodruff school, the Prospect School and the Adams school.

CHURCHES.

The Baptist Church. The Baptist church did not commence its existence as many other churches of that denomination in Washtenaw county. It was about the fiftieth in the territory, and the twentieth in the "River Raisin Association," with which it was at first connected. It was organized in October, 1836, by Elder J. S. Twiss, then residing at Ann Arbor, a man well remembered for his eccentric faithfulness. Previous to this time, there had been Baptist preaching occasionally by such pioneers as Boothe, Powell and Loomis. At its organization the church consisted of the following members: Abraham Clawson, Eleanor Clawson, Matthias Lyon, W. E. Stille, Talmon Brown, George Guthrie, Mrs. Guthrie, Phoebe Guthrie, Melinda Lay, Sily Lay, Hannah Crossitt, Phoebe Hiscocks, Mary Sabin, John Conant and Charlotte Stewart. W. E. Stille was chosen clerk, and Abraham Clawson and Matthias Lyon were elected deacons. Elder John Goff was chosen their first pastor, and he remained with the church for two years. After Mr. Goff, Samuel Jones became the minister in 1838, and remained but little more than a year. About this time there arose a division in the church because of doctrinal differences in opinion. However, a revival of religion, in which the pastor was assisted by elders Weaver and Simmons, helped to bring the members of the church together again. After Mr. Jones came Elder J. Keyes, who remained but a year. During his residence there occurred a revival which is described as follows by Elder Robert Powell:

"On the 12th of July, 1839, as I was riding on an agency for the State Convention, I was persuaded by the unanimous request of the Baptist, the Methodist and several efficient members of the Presbyterian church, to suspend my agency

and conduct a series of meetings on union principles. I continued with them fourteen or fifteen days, until my health failed. A good work was enjoyed. Our meetings were held in a small brick meeting house on the east side of the river; everything proceeded with the utmost harmony. Ten were added, by baptism, to the little Baptist church, and a much larger number to both the Methodist and Presbyterian churches. Many said in my hearing, that Ypsilanti had never enjoyed such a time before."

After this the church was for a time without preaching, except occasionally. A want of agreement as to what kind of ministerial characteristics they desired to employ, and their pecuniary inability, led many to be well-nigh discouraged. But in the spring of 1843 there came to be a good degree of unity in calling Elder L. H. Moore to become their pastor. The result showed that this choice was well ordered. The society, which had previously worshiped in the schoolhouse on the east side of the river, now purchased the old brick church of the Methodists, and so repaired it as to worship there three or four years. In June, 1846, an attempt was made to raise funds for the erection of a new church. The effort was successful: and a contract for building was taken by Deacon I. N. Field. During the early part of 1847, the congregation worshiped in the chapel of the Seminary, which was then owned by Elder Moore. On the 17th of June, in that year, a new church was dedicated. Sermons were preached by Elders Piper and Ten Brook, and an interest was added to the occasion by the presence of some returned missionaries. In October of that year, the "State Association" met with the church. Elder Moore left in the summer of 1849 and on the night of the 23d of December the church edifice was consumed by fire. The work of rebuilding soon commenced and on September 4, 1850, a new church building was dedicated. A few weeks previous to the burning of the church building, Elder S. A. Taft had commenced to preach to the congregation, coming over from the University at Ann Arbor to do so, and continued these services for about two years. In October, 1851, Elder E. Curtiss became pastor. During his pastorate a revival was held at which Elder Edwards,

evangelist, assisted. After Mr. Curtiss, Elder Taft came for a second time, and remained another two years. Then came Elder W. P. Pattison in October, 1855. Rev. Charles E. Hewitt succeeded him in 1863, to be succeeded by Rev. N. B. Randall in 1869, who was succeeded by Rev. J. S. Boyden in 1872. Rev. J. H. Scott came in 1880, Rev. J. Sunderland in 1882, Rev. L. M. Woodruff, D. D., in 1885 and Rev. J. L. Cheney in 1886. Rev. R. W. Van Kirk and Rev. James A. Brown followed Rev. Mr. Cheney. The present pastor is Rev. Almon J. Hutchins.

The number of communicants in 1857 was one hundred and fifty-two. The church built in 1850 was enlarged in 1865. In 1874 a new church was erected at a cost of thirty thousand dollars.

The Methodist Church. As early as the year 1825, Woodruff's Grove was one of the preaching places of Rev. Elias Pattee. Here he is said to have formed a class of five members—which was the first religious society in Washtenaw county. The region about Ypsilanti at that time was under the jurisdiction of the Ohio Conference and Woodruff's Grove was upon what was termed "Huron Circuit," which extended from Detroit west to Jacksonburg (Jackson now) and beyond. This circuit was narrowed down and named Ann Arbor Circuit in 1830; and then again narrowed and named Ypsilanti Circuit in 1832. In 1837 Ypsilanti became a station on the circuit. Soon after Mr. Pattee came the Rev. John A. Baughman in the autumn of 1826, whose thundering voice so echoed through the forests that he was termed "John the Methodist crying in the wilderness." He formed a class of which Asa Rice and others were members. Eleazer Smith was its first leader. Mr. Baughman generally preached at the house of Isaac Powers, Ypsilanti's first postmaster, who, though not a Christian, was a man of public spirit and some generous impulses. After Mr. Baughman came Cooper, Gurley, Sayer, Elliott and others; and after Ypsilanti became a station the ministers were Wesley J. Wells, J. H. Pitsell, Oscar North, Elijah Crane, Mr. Champion, Elliott Crippen, George Taylor, W. F. Cowles, T. H. Jacokes, Seth Reed, W. G. Stonix, F. A. Blades, J. S. Smart, R. R. Richards, Benjamin F. Crocker,

Seth Reed, M. Hickey, Thomas C. Gardner, Thomas Stalker, James M. Fuller, O. J. Perrine, and W. W. Washburn. This completes the list down to 1860, since which date many able clergymen have filled this pulpit. The present pastor is Rev. Eugene C. Allen.

The first regular place of worship for the Methodist congregation was the brick school-house on the east side of the river which was built in 1829, and used to stand in the midst of a beautiful grove, which was much enjoyed by the congregations in summer when they were too large for the occupancy of the house. In 1831 the foundations were laid for a brick church. The walls were put up and the roof on, but from financial inability the work was so delayed that the house was not occupied until 1835. In 1832 this congregation had a society regularly organized according to statute. About this time that edifice was entered, many who had previously worshiped with the society withdrew, because other societies were springing up for which they had a preference. For this reason the congregation did not flourish for a number of years. In March, 1848, in a season of revival when the church was densely packed, the floor gave way, but only a few were injured and none fatally. Rev. W. P. Judd was preaching at the time and meetings were continued for some days and evenings in succession, at first in the Presbyterian church and afterward in the loft of a storehouse owned by Mark Norris. The society for most of the summer following worshiped in the chapel of the Seminary. Dr. T. M. Town proposed to build such a house as would meet the needs of the congregation provided the society would pay for it, as they might be able, out of pew rents and purchases. A new building was then commenced in March, 1843, and completed in September of the same year. A fine parsonage was purchased in 1853. The number of communicants in 1857 was three hundred and sixteen.

In 1859 the church building was enlarged and in 1871 a brick parsonage was built at a cost of \$5,000. In May, 1875, a celebration lasting two days in honor of the semi-centennial anniversary of the founding of the church, and was attended by a large number of clergymen. Since then the

present very large and handsome church structure has been erected.

St. Luke's Episcopal Church. As early as 1828 a Mr. Cornish assembled a few on Sundays and read the service of the Episcopal church, sometimes delivering a sermon. In the same year Rev. Mr. Corey, of Detroit, came out and preached occasionally and after him Rev. Richard Berry came a few times. In 1830 while the territory was yet under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Bishop McIlvane, of Ohio, the Rev. Silas C. Freeman came here as a missionary. He organized a church of about ten members and named it St. James. Then came Rev. Charles Reighly, under whose ministry an Episcopal Society was formed and the name of the church changed from St. James to St. Luke. A new church edifice was built, and consecrated July 3, 1838, though the spire and the pews were not finished until 1842. After serving the society about two years Mr. Reighly resigned and went south where he subsequently became president of Columbia College in Mississippi. Next came Rev. H. P. Powers in June, 1840. The church was still very small, having but fifteen communicants and the society was weak and embarrassed. The duties of a rector were arduous, involving, as was not uncommon in those days, the responsibilities also of sexton, collector and warden. After a pastorate of more than six years, Mr. Powers resigned in 1846. After being supplied occasionally by neighboring ministers the society succeeded in securing the services of Rev. John A. Wilson. Mr. Wilson commenced his labors in July, 1847, coming down from Ann Arbor and returning generally on foot, for the first season. At a meeting of the vestry in March, 1856, it was resolved to enlarge and improve the then existing church edifice, but this proposition ended up in the erection of a new building on the location of the old church; and this new building was consecrated June 28, 1857. The architects were Jordan and Anderson, of Detroit, and the contractors were Pattee, Griffin, Curtiss, Boyd and Foster. The size of this church, which is the present structure, is ninety-three by forty-five feet, and the spire is one hundred and twenty-eight feet high. Its cost, furnished, was fifteen thousand

dollars. The number of communicants in 1857 was 80. The officers of the church at the time the new building was being erected were: Rev. John A. Wilson, rector; Benjamin Follett and George Hill, wardens; Benjamin Follett, H. G. Sheldon, C. King, F. N. Clark, J. M. B. Sill, C. Joslyn, Geo. Hill, M. A. Parks, M. Cook and J. W. Van Cleve, vestrymen. In 1872 Rev. John Wilson celebrated the 25th anniversary of his pastorate, during which period he had delivered 2,600 sermons, 900 lectures and confirmed 256 people; and the total amount of money raised during that period, for all purposes, had been \$53,345.57, of which \$10, 245.57 was for missions and churches. Dr. Wilson remained rector until the '80s, when Rev. Thomas McLean became rector. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Woodruff, Rev. Montgomery M. Goodwin and Rev. William Gardam, who became rector in 1895 and still has charge of the parish.

The Presbyterian Church. Rev. Geo. L. Foster gave the history of the Presbyterian church in the last sermon delivered in the old Presbyterian church edifice on September 20, 1857, as follows:

"In searching out the history of the Presbyterian church, we find that Rev. Noah M. Wells, of Detroit, came out and preached here a few times in 1827-8. By this time a few had come into this vicinity who had previously been attached to Presbyterian and Congregational churches. These sometimes met for prayer and the reading of sermons, E. M. Skinner being the reader. In July, 1829, Rev. William Page, of Ann Arbor, organized a church consisting of the following persons: Clement Loveder, Ruth Loveder, George McDougal, Mary McDougal, Daniel Russell, Cornelia Russell, James Fleming, Martha Fleming, Mrs. Mary McNath, Miss Roxanna McNath, Mrs. Sarah Whitmore and Joseph Brown—twelve in all. Previous to the next communion, Mrs. Polly Carr, Miss Hannah Carr, Miss Nancy Carr and Orin Derby were added. The latter was chosen clerk though I have been unable to find anything of his recording. This organization took place in the front room of the Grant building on the corner of Congress and Washington streets. They seem to have been definitely Pres-

byterian; at its beginning it was called Presbyter-ian but had no elders until about three years after its organization. Its business and discipline were conducted congregationally and from this fact, probably, the society connected with it came to be called the First Congregational Society of Ypsilanti. Mr. Page came and preached to this little band a number of times—chiefly in a school-room about where Mr. Sampson's store now stands.

"In October, 1829, Rev. William Jones came as a missionary and commenced to labor zealously in promoting a temperance reformation as well as in preaching the gospel. A room was fitted up, belonging to John Bryan, and now occupied by Mrs. Davis, where he preached during the following winter. He also preached statedly at Dixboro, Mullett's Creek and Stony Creek, traveling on foot. In the spring of 1830 he held a protracted meeting at Mullett's Creek in the log house of Deacon Ezra Carpenter, a man eminent for faith and good works. Some yet living here walked to 'Carpenter's Corners,' evening after evening, to attend those meetings, and some were not as much benefited as they ought to have been; but about thirty persons were hopefully converted, most of whom united with the Presbyterian church on the last Sabbath of May, the day which closed Mr. Jones' labors here. By the solicitation of the Home Missionary Society he went further into the territory, organizing churches at White Pigeon, Niles, Prairie Round, Kalamazoo, Otsego, Allegan, Battle Creek and Paw Paw. At that time there were but six Presbyterian ministers in Michigan. The Presbytery of Detroit covered the whole territory and the indefinite northwest beyond. Mr. Jones' first sermon here is said to have been from the text: 'Fear not, little flock, it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom.' And his last one, as expressive of his opinion of providential teachings, was from the words: 'Up, get ye out of this place, for the Lord will destroy it.' Soon after Mr. Jones left, Rev. Ira M. Wead, then a young man in the bloom of health, having just finished his theological studies, came to employ the strength of his best days in helping to fulfill here the promise, that 'the wilderness and the soli-

tary place shall be glad, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose.' He commenced his labors the first Sabbath of July, 1830, taking for the text of his sermon: 'Behold, I have graven thee upon the palms of my hands. Thy walls are continually before me.' At this time, the congregation commenced to worship in the 'red schoolhouse,' which stood west of Mrs. McKinstry's and about opposite to the present old Presbyterian church. With that house are associated many precious recollections. Many were greatly blessed there; some have gone to heaven, and some such are yet lingering among us. The congregation, at first, was made up almost entirely of persons coming from the country—some coming in with oxen, and some on foot, for six or seven miles. When Mr. Wead came only three of the members of this church resided in the village. These were Orin Derby and his wife, and Mrs. Whitmore, the wife of Judge Whitmore, who kept a public house on the bluff where the Tooker block now is. Those were days of 'small things,' but the Lord's face was turned towards his people for good. The young minister and his church felt their dependence. They had a work before them in which they could hope to accomplish nothing alone. They were willing to be used, but they sought the Divine help as their chief reliance. They did not seek in vain. In the autumn of 1831 occurred what some of you will remember as 'the first revival in the red house.' This commenced while the Presbytery was holding its first session here. Rev. Mr. Wariner preached from the text: 'The redemption of the soul is precious.' The impression was deep. A work of grace commenced and went on, the pastor being assisted by Rev. Messrs. Wariner, Hornell and Clark. People came from Wayne, Monroe and Lenawee counties to attend the meetings, and many carried the sacred fire home with them. There were added to the church so that it soon numbered seventy-five members.

"Up to August 6, 1832, the church had been governed congregationally, though Deacon Carpenter, who had been an elder in a church east, had sometimes represented this church in the Presbytery many had come to think that it was really a Congregational church. So, at this date,

upon the church records I naturally find the following minute: 'On the question, What form of government shall this church adopt? it was moved and seconded that it adopt the Presbyterian form, and assume the name of The First Presbyterian Church of Ypsilanti.' After discussion, this motion prevailed; and after prayer for divine direction, Ezra Carpenter, Mason Hatfield, Jacob Bacon and James Loomis were elected elders. From that time to the present, there has been kept a regular record of the doings of the session.

"On the fifth of October, 1833, the following persons, members of this church, requested letters for the purpose of forming the Presbyterian church at Stony Creek: Elder Mason Hatfield, Azubah Hatfield, Cyrenius J. Dewey, Luna Dewey, Lucinda Rowley, Allen Crittenden, Emily Crittenden, Daniel W. Russell, Cornelia Russell, Henry Albright, Catherine Albright, Elisha Pratt, Lucy Pratt, George McDougal, Mary McDougal and Mary Wickham, seventeen in all. The request was granted; and thus commenced a church between which and this one there has existed such a sympathy as the relation of each to the other would indicate as proper. In the autumn of 1834 Mr. Wead was formally installed, thus becoming the first pastor of this church. The Rev. J. P. Cleaveland, then of Detroit, preached the sermon; and Rev. A. S. Wells, then of Tecumseh, gave the charge to the pastor. Rev. C. G. Clark, then and now of Webster, gave the charge to the people. The installation was followed by a series of religious and temperance meetings. Upon the latter subject Mr. Cleaveland appears to have been both amusing and powerful. He will be thus remembered in many towns through the state. In order that we may see what progress this cause had made here by this time, I will extract from a letter written December 21, 1834: 'Mr. Wead has recently been installed over this congregation, at which time the church held a protracted meeting of four days—temperance meetings on three evenings. Mr. Cleaveland, of Detroit, was the principal speaker—a host in this cause. He addressed the people as to their temporal interests, and kept the house in bursts of laughter, or anon in tears, at his eccen-

tric stories. Eight became members during the three meetings, so that we have now nearly five hundred names.' About this time, a territorial temperance society was formed, having Austin E. Wing for its president, and Mark Norris one of its vice presidents.

"The winter of 1825-6 was distinguished for a revival of religion, adding about fifty to the church. In the November previous there had been observed a number of days of fasting and prayer, in reference to the low state of religion, and in respect to the appointment of more elders. After Monson Clark, Percival W. Sage, William R. Post and John Geddes had been elected and ordained to that office, there was a faithful visitation of the church; which, with the use of other divinely appointed means, were productive of the commencement and continuance of such a work of grace as any of you will remember. Now the congregation had become so large that they very much desired the completion of the church edifice which had already been commenced. As early as the fourth of October, 1830, the First Congregational Society of Ypsilanti had been organized according to territorial statute. Ezra Carpenter, Timothy Darling, Elias M. Skinner, Jacob Bacon, Salmon Champion, Jr., and Arden H. Ballard were its first trustees. This society has had the control of the financial affairs of the congregation worshipping with the Presbyterian church from that day to this. It had little to do at first, except to attend to the support of its ministers, in which it was helped by 'The American Home Missionary Society' for four years, amounting to the sum of \$650 in all, which has long since been refunded in contributions. In 1832 a committee was appointed to see what could be done towards building a place of worship, and where it could be located. This committee reported so favorably that it was resolved to build a house 46 x 64 feet upon lots purchased of John Phillips, and here the matter rested for two years, when it was again resolved to push the matter forward. The society seemed to lack an efficient leader, a difficulty it has been slow in getting over. Abraham Voorheis, Charles Stuck and Monson Clark were appointed a 'building committee.' For some reason this committee soon resigned and P. W. Sage

was appointed in their stead, to superintend erecting and finishing the house, which was attended with many difficulties incident to a new settlement. When the frame was ready it was difficult to find men enough to raise it without the help of intoxicating drinks. It is said that when two bents were up a wind blew them down and that the wicked 'down town' sent up a shout of triumph in sympathy with 'the prince of the power of the air.' The raising of the timbers for the spire was very difficult because but three or four men could be found who dare work so high. However, the building was at last finished; and on November 23, 1836, the house which we are now leaving, as an old one, was dedicated to the service of God. Rev. William Page preached the sermon. A printed program was passed through the congregation, containing hymns, etc. From this I learn that in the evening of that day a temperance meeting was held and addresses were made by Dr. Gibson, the State agent, and others. A curious parody was sung upon that occasion from which I will extract the first verse:

'From Sorrow's icy mountains,
From Misery's burning strand,
Where Rum's delusive fountains
Roll down our happy land;
From many a flowing river,
From many a dreary plain,
They call us to deliver
Their friends from ruin's chain.'

"Such a mutilation is a flagrant outrage upon sacred associations, however good the cause it was intended to promote. It is very much like punning with Scripture phrases. That appears to have been 'an high day' unto this church; but, as it often has been with a people entering upon the enjoyment of new privileges, spiritual prosperity did not keep pace with temporal. Even until now, the old 'red building' may be remembered by some of you as the place where you have received the best blessings of all your Christian pilgrimage. That old building, which was often 'persecuted for righteousness' sake,' by stones and brickbats, will be thought of much in the day of final judgment. When it ceased to be occupied

by this congregation it was moved down town and afterwards destroyed by fire, but a great many things connected with its existence are imperishable. Of the prosperity of the church after entering the new house Mr. Wead says: 'The first year, 1837, was a season of great stupidity, only two uniting with us by profession. In 1828 a refreshing season was enjoyed, resulting in the addition of fourteen. In 1830, there was an addition of twenty-five. During 1840, the year of the great political campaign, spiritual death reigned, and even through most of 1841. In the very last of that year there was evidence of the spiritual presence of the spirit. During the winter a revival of considerable interest was enjoyed. Fourteen, as fruits, united with the church. Another revival was enjoyed in the winter of 1843 resulting in the addition of twenty-six on the profession of their faith.' In February, 1844, the following persons took letters from this church, and organized the Presbyterian church at Canton: Jared Stevens, Charlotte Stevens, Amos Stevens, Mary Stevens, Joseph Stevens, Frances E. Stevens, Martha Stevens, Perry Stevens, Orrin Stevens, Louisa Stevens, Amos Stevens 2nd, Thomas W. McKee and Adelia McKee. Thus went out a second colony. From this time, for two or three years, the church passed through some unpleasant cases of discipline. For most of the year 1846 the pulpit was supplied by Rev. H. H. Sanderson, while the pastor was absent on account of ill health. Before and after the pastor's return the question of dissolving the relation between him and the people was agitated. As would be expected, or rather as is too commonly the case, much occurred which ought never to have been; and when the pastoral relation was finally dissolved by the Presbytery, in July, 1847, it need not be wondered if the congregation and the community were deeply moved. To tear up a tree by the roots which has been growing for seventeen years would, of course, disturb the soil in which it stood. Much will cling to it; and very likely some of the elements of the soil where it stood will become so displaced as never to find their native place again. We do not say, however, but such a removal may sometimes be desirable; but it needs to be undertaken with great gentleness

and care. May all who in respect to that matter did, said, or thought anything wrong, be graciously forgiven of God, and have grace to forgive one another! Mr. Wead's last sermon was tender and affectionate, from the words: 'Wherefore I take you to record this day that I am pure from the blood of all men; for I have not shunned to declare unto you all the counsel of God.' We are glad in having him with us today.

"In the autumn of 1847 Rev. Edward Marsh was engaged as a stated supply. He served the church and society with faithfulness and acceptance two years. His memory will ever be sacredly cherished by many whom he led, or sought to lead, to Christ. He is now a successful pastor in Illinois. As several vacancies by this time had occurred in the Session, it was moved on the third of December, 1849, to fill them, and also that hereafter Elders be elected for a limited time. These motions prevailed and the existing elders tendered their resignations, that there might be an entirely new election. After due consideration and prayer the following were chosen: John Geddes, James Loomis, John Howland, Thomas S. Hill and Calvin P. Frost. Two of these were to serve for one year, two for two years, and two for three years—making it necessary to elect every two years. Thus commenced among us what is termed the 'rotary eldership.'

"At the beginning of 1850 the church and society extended a call to the Rev. Ebenezer Cheever, then of Tecumseh, to become their pastor. This was accepted and the installation services took place, Rev. J. H. Agnew, D. D., preaching the sermon, Rev. W. S. Curtis, D. D., delivering the charge to the pastor, and Rev. A. Scofield, charging the people. Mr. Cheever continued his labors until the early part of 1854 when his pastoral relations were dissolved. His dispensation as a minister to the people seems to have been distinguished for quietude and such a steady progress as would be likely to characterize one of his age and experience. In April, 1851, E. A. Pitkin was elected an elder for the first time. In April, 1852, D. B. Green, and in April, 1853, Charles Thompson, were elected elders for the first time. After Mr. Cheever's dismissal the pulpit was supplied for six months by Rev. J. D. Pierce,

who will long be remembered for his able expositions of the Prophecies. In the summer of 1854 negotiations were had with the present pastor to come and labor among this people, in view of a permanent settlement, whenever it should seem desirable. He commenced his labors on the first Sabbath in October. A formal 'call' was presented in June, 1855, which was accepted; but for reasons given the pastor preferred that the public services of installation be delayed—and so they have been, even unto the present. It is expected that these services will occur during the present week if Presbytery think favorably. These services occurred September 23d, 1857. After the dedication services of the new church in the evening the installation occurred as follows: Invocation and reading of Scripture, by Rev. Robert McBride, of Howell; first prayer, by Rev. Seth Hardy, of Stony Creek; sermon by Rev. George Curtiss, of Adrian; installing prayer by Rev. Hiram Elmer, of Chelsea; charge to the pastor, by Rev. H. D. Kitchell, of Detroit; charge to the people, by Rev. Ira M. Wead; benediction, by the pastor. These exercises were interspersed by singing under the leadership of Mr. Town and very much enjoyed by a large congregation.

"Previous to the coming of the present pastor, much was said of the desirableness of building a new church. It became, however, more and more evident that such a work was demanded, by the size of the congregation and the rapid growth of the town, and by the fact, too, that the old house had lost its original centrality of position. So, at a society meeting, June 26, 1855, after discussing the question of erecting a new church edifice, it was resolved: 'That the trustees be requested to make, or procure to be made, a plan of a house suitable for this congregation, and also to issue a subscription for the building of said house, and report at a future meeting.' Messrs. Charles Shire, D. B. Rorison, D. Showerman, L. D. Norris, E. Morton and Rev. J. D. Pierce was appointed to associate with the Trustees in the above project. On the twelfth of June, 1856, those thus appointed reported so favorably, both in respect to plan and means, that the Trustees were instructed to proceed forthwith in the work

of erection. Deloss Showerman, Mark Norris, Walter B. Hewitt and Isaac N. Conklin were appointed to associate with the Trustees in this work. Accordingly, on the morning of the next day, the cornerstake was set for that church edifice which we now hope soon to dedicate to the service of Almighty God. In respect to construction, the plan drawn by George S. Greene has been carried out. The dimensions of the house are 55x96 feet, with a lecture-room in the rear 23x50 feet. The height of the spire is 162 feet. The entire cost, including the lots upon which it stands, has been about \$16,000. The contract for building was first taken by John Ferrier, but the work had not proceeded far when he was removed by death. His brother, Philo Ferrier, carried out the agreement. The under-contractors have been Eber Pattee, Joseph Griffin, J. B. Dow, M. Jones, Nicol Mitchel, Andrew McDuff, James Boyd, J. W. Flowers, Moses Lespronce and P. Haskell—all of whom have done their work honorably and satisfactorily to us. The last named was painter upon the old church, twenty-one years ago. We have reason to bless that providence who first inclined to build, and who has prospered the work to completion without serious accident. The Building Committee have been faithful in their trust, as to deserve the commendation of the congregation. Few are aware of the time spent by some of the members of this Committee, and for no other reward than the approbation of conscience in 'setting forward the work of the Lord.' This is the richest compensation in kind that any can have, this side eternal rewards. Christ yet sends men into his vineyard; and he promises and pays them wages.

"The whole number of communicants added from 1830 to 1857 is 745. Many of these have gone to other places, and many have gone to give an account of their stewardship. I can not name all these, nor can I write such a memorial of them as is written upon many of your hearts. Of your pastors and stated supplies, none have yet been called from time. Of such as have been elders, only three have died—Hatfield, Carpenter and Sage. Of the first two, Mr. Wead says: 'It seems to me no other church ever embraced two such men. In their temperaments and natural

characteristics they were exceedingly unlike; and yet grace had made them in many respects very much alike. Humility, meekness, faith and love were exhibited by each of them in an unusual degree. Both were active, consistent, faithful—"chief helpers in the Gospel." The usefulness which characterized Deacon Sage, particularly in the earlier years of his residence here, will be well remembered. The sun of the afternoon of his day, however, seemed shrouded in sadness; and it is saddening to think that he was cut down and removed by a frightful disease, which shut him out from those manifestations of sympathy which otherwise would have comforted his dying hours and clustered around his grave. But we will hope that he is done with clouds and pestilence and death. Two of those first elected elders survive. The night of their day is near. May they improve the passing hour. More than half of those who first constituted this church are yet living. But how soon it will be said: "They all have gone!" How diligent they should be "redeeming the time!"

"The present officers of the church are: Rev. Augustus L. Foster, pastor; Jacob Bacon, John Howland, John Geddes, C. P. Frost, E. A. Pitkin, D. B. Greene, Thos. S. Hill, and Charles Thompson, elders; William Cross, F. K. Rexford, D. B. Greene, E. D. Lay, L. D. Norris and Philander Stevens, trustees of the society. The present number of members is 266."

Rev. Mr. Foster severed his connection with the church in September, 1862, to go to Coldwater. He had served as university regent in 1850. He died at Lapcer, September 9, 1876, leaving a family of ten children. Rev. Joseph Estabrook acted as supply until the Rev. George P. Tyndall was called as pastor in October, 1863. Mr. Tyndall remained until January 1, 1876. Rev. John M. Richmond became pastor in October, 1876. Rev. Curtis McIntire has lately become pastor of this church, succeeding Rev. Robert K. Wharton, who was pastor for a number of years.

The Catholic Church.—Jesuit priests had undoubtedly visited Godfroy's trading post from 1809 to 1818 but a list of these early priests can not be given. After the village of Ypsilanti was established it was visited at intervals by Fathers

Montard, Cullen and Montcoq. In 1845 a lot was purchased by the Rev. Father Cullen, and a frame church built on it, only 24x16 feet in size. Here services were held once a month for thirteen years. In 1856 the church purchased a new lot and by 1856 a large church building had been erected under the direction of the Rev. Father Lamejje, who was the first resident priest. He remained fourteen months when Rev. Father Van Jenniss, of Dexter, visited Ypsilanti once a month. In 1862 Rev. Edward Van Pammell became the resident priest, and a parochial house was erected. In 1865 cemetery grounds were purchased, in 1867 a schoolhouse was built, and in 1870 the church was enlarged to its present size. Rev. Father Willigan was priest in 1871-2, and Rev. Father Murray was given charge for the following three years, being succeeded by the Rev. William De Beaver, under whose pastorate a church building was completed and decorated. In 1880 a residence was purchased for the priest and a large brick schoolhouse built.

The African M. E. Church.—This church was organized in 1855 with a membership of 12 and a small church built at a cost of \$200. A new church was erected in 1860 at a cost of \$1,100, and the present church was built in 1882. Rev. James E. Lyons is the present pastor.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Phoenix Lodge No. 12 F. & A. M. was organized March 4, 1846, with the following members: Anthony Case, James Collins, Wilkinson Dean, J. Goodel, S. W. Osgood, J. Hornbeck, M. Curtiss, John Van Fossen, Philip Sines, Eurotas Morton, Luther Bennett, W. B. Hewitt, E. J. Hewitt, W. A. Haynes, W. R. Waldron and Madison Cook. The first officers were: W. M., John Van Fossen; L. W., Edmund J. Hewitt; J. W., Madison Cook; Secretary, W. B. Hewitt; Treasurer, Abel Parkhurst; S. D., Elijah Grant; J. D., Winthrop A. Haynes; Tyler, Wilkinson Dean.

Excelsior Chapter No. 25 R. A. M. has been doing a good work here, as has a second blue lodge known as Ypsilanti Lodge No. 125 F. & A. M.

The first Odd Fellows Lodge in Ypsilanti was

organized September 17, 1845, and called Wyandotte Lodge, No. 10, with Benjamin Follett, N. G.; Alfred A. Hunt, V. G.; Chauncey Joslyn, Secretary; and Thomas O. Hill, Treasurer. It was prosperous for a number of years but discord entered the lodge room in the '50s and in 1857 but 32 members remained. In 1860 it was finally dissolved. Ypsilanti was without an Odd Fellows Lodge until 1878, when Wyandotte Lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F., was organized.

Ypsilanti Lodge, No. 15, A. O. U. W., was organized October 19, 1877, with Hiram Batchelder as Master Workman. Among the charter members were Peter W. Carpenter, William Patison, Henry P. Glover and Frank Joslyn.

MURDERS.

Ypsilanti has been the scene of but a few murders. However, the city has been stirred by several such tragedies. On May 22nd, 1860, Mrs. Lucy Washburn was found dead at the foot of her cellar stairs. Her husband, G. W. Washburn, was arrested, tried and found guilty of the murder, but was recommended to the mercy of the court by the jury. She had evidently been murdered in her bedroom, as there was blood found in the room, an indication of the struggle that had taken place there.

On March 3rd, 1862, Henry Feldman was killed by Chester O. Arnold at Ypsilanti in a quarrel which arose over a woman, Arnold committing the murder with an ax. He was found guilty and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

On the night of March 10th, 1894, J. Pulver, a night watchman in the Hay & Todd mill, was foully murdered. He had last been seen alive at six o'clock that Saturday night, and at seven o'clock Sunday morning he was found with his head crushed in, the murder having been done with a pair of pipe tongs. The motive for the murder was not apparent as no robbery had been committed. Mr. Pulver was 45 years of age and was not known to have enemies. Clifford Hans, an employe of the mill, was arrested and tried for the murder, the theory being that he had been discovered by the night watchman in an effort to damage the mill. Clothes with what was believed

to be blood were found in his room. The trial was a hotly contested one and Hans was convicted and sentenced to the Jackson prison for life. He was pardoned out, however, by Governor Pingree in 1900.

DROWNINGS.

A great many people have been drowned in the Huron at Ypsilanti. Herman Parshols was drowned while bathing, July 6, 1874. He was with a picnic party at the time. Among others was a young boy named Tom Shaw, who broke through thin ice on December 22, 1892, while skating above the Forest avenue bridge. Dr. J. P. Frey and his little son, Terrice, were drowned near the first bridge above the Peninsular Paper Mills, August 25, 1898. They were returning from a bicycle trip with a second son, when the boys went in swimming. Terrice was seized with a cramp and was drowned, the Doctor being drowned in an effort to save his boy.

George W. Hayes, Jr., was run over by a runaway team attached to a sprinkling wagon on June 5, 1896, and died three days later. This wagon was being operated by the Ypsilanti Business Men's Association, and the members of the association were sued by the father of the boy for the act of the runaway horses, and it cost them considerable to settle the case.

CYCLONE.

Ypsilanti was visited by a full fledged cyclone on Wednesday evening, April 12, 1893, a description of which is taken from the Ann Arbor Argus of the following Friday:

"Ypsilanti was devastated by a cyclone Wednesday evening. The majority of the people of Washtenaw had never seen a cyclone and dreamed that we are free from this kind of elemental danger. Consequently the cyclone found Ypsilanti without a cent of cyclone insurance and the heavy loss inflicted falls entirely upon local capital.

"It is hard to describe just what happened or how it happened. At about half past seven o'clock in the evening, without previous warning, there was a heavy rush of wind, a minute of

flying timber, bricks, trees, and roofs, and then total darkness. The cyclone had bounded away and the damage was done. It was all over in about a minute, but to some of the terrified people that moment was a long one.

"Before reaching Ypsilanti city the cyclone tore down a barn belonging to Supervisor John L. Hunter, on the Saline road, killing two horses, three cows and some sheep. Mr. Hunter's loss was about \$2,000, the barn being a total wreck.

"The cyclone came from the direction of Saline, traveling from southwest to southeast in a somewhat zigzag course. The greatest damage was done in the heart of the city.

"Draper's Opera House is a complete ruin. The front wall is standing but badly damaged and all the rest of the building is completely demolished. The roof was carried some distance and part of the brick walls were carried against the other buildings. The Opera House, one of the prettiest for its size in the state, was built at a cost of \$20,000. The loss is practically total and it is very doubtful if it will be rebuilt. Happily the Opera House was closed Wednesday evening or there would have been great loss of life, as it was the most completely demolished building in the city. Before striking the Opera House the wind had played great havoc with Cleary's Business College. The tower and the roof were carried away, a hole made in the center of the building, and the back part of the building demolished. The remaining walls of the building are somewhat injured. The loss on this building is estimated at from \$12,000 to \$15,000. Men were at work carting away the debris yesterday. After wreaking its fury on the Opera House, the cyclone turned its attention to the Hawkins House which was damaged about \$6,000. The entire back part of the house is a wreck, the brick part and office being uninjured. The dining room is filled with debris and the wooden part of the building which fell in with the weight of the bricks falling upon it is also filled with debris. Before reaching the business portion of the town the cyclone had destroyed many residences.

"Among these is the residence of C. P. McKinstry on West Congress street, the west side

of which is gone. Adjoining Cleary's Business College is, or rather was, the handsome double brick residence owned by Mrs. S. A. De Nyke. The loss of this house will reach about \$5,000. It will have to be built anew. The family narrowly escaped, having just left the adjoining room which was at once filled with heavy timber. A bedridden son in an upper story had a miraculous escape from injury. East of the river, among the losers are Milo Gage, Jonathan C. Voorheis, George A. Cook, John Ross and William A. Moore. But before crossing the river the cyclone had damaged many of the business blocks other than those we have mentioned. Next in total amount of loss to the Opera House and Cleary's Business College, is the loss sustained by H. M. Curtis' carriage shop opposite the Hawkins House. The shop and brick building is badly wrecked, the entire top being blown off and the side walls on both sides completely demolished. A finished stock of carts were damaged outside the building. A fine hack standing in the building was unscratched and undisturbed while all around were broken wagons and masses of debris. The loss here is about \$7,000.

"Yost's livery stable was unroofed, some of the timbers being carried through the plate glass in front of the Dobson building. The Wortley and Post blocks are badly damaged, and the roofs were tossed as if they were feather weights. The building across the street, occupied in part by a Chinese laundry is a total wreck. Cook and Brown's, Holbrook's and Mrs. Daniel's suffered heavily, as did also Fairchild's meat market. The Occidental Hotel is damaged about \$1,500. Among the residences damaged in addition to those previously named are the Knisly house, Mrs. Leach's on River street, and the Gilbert house on Park street.

"The box factory, owned by Mr. Glover, was considerably damaged. The chimney was totally destroyed. An eye witness to the catastrophe says that the tall chimney was lifted up entire and carried up about two hundred feet when the wind twisted the top off, dropping the lower part, the top disappearing with the wind.

"The poles of the telephone company were down in all directions and the wires twisted and

torn in an indescribable fashion. The telephone manager sets the loss at fully \$10,000. The city also finds electric lights and poles down, and electric light wires badly torn. No one yesterday had attempted to make any estimate of the city's loss, but it can not be light.

"Following the cyclone came total darkness. The breaking down of the electric light poles and the twisting off of gas lamps put an end to artificial light. The gas had to be shut off from the mains. Then came a heavy rain, which follows and does not precede a cyclone. The frightened people began to creep out of their homes, lanterns in hand, only to run up against the debris which the wind had strewn in their path. It is remarkable how many lanterns were found by the people and in all directions could be seen the little lights twinkling out in the darkness and rain while everyone was looking for his friends to see if they were injured.

"Strange as it may seem no lives were lost and no one was fatally injured, in fact, so far as discovered, no bones were broken. The revival meeting at the Methodist church had called out a crowded house and so taken many out of the track of the storm. The stores were closed and many people had just gotten out of dangerous places. The most narrow escape was at the Hawkins House. A porter in the upper story of the destroyed part of the building fell with it and was pinned down so that he had to be released, but was found whole and only slightly bruised. One of the girls in the adjoining room at the time the walls fell in, Josie Coghill by name, was imprisoned in the room and although thus buried in the debris was not much injured. In rescuing her Frank Kirk had his eye injured by a brick striking him. A traveling man asleep in his room waked to find himself in the room below him, but he was unhurt. The office of the Hawkins House was filled with guests. A wild time ensued. Men rushed around trying to get hold of something to cling to. One traveling man was blown up against W. H. Lewis, both falling down cellar, Lewis being the under man. He was somewhat injured but not seriously. The wind played many freaks. One barn on Congress street was turned completely upside down. The horse which was

tied in its stall was found grazing in an adjoining grass plot in the morning. Another horse was found uninjured in its stall although the roof and walls of the barn had been carried away.

"The total loss can not be less than \$100,000. There are hundreds of small losses that will never be known to the public. Many barns are gone from their foundations, and a few horses were killed. Yesterday Ypsilanti was filled with curious sightseers. The debris is rapidly being cleared up and every one is anxious that no more cyclones shall visit Washtenaw county."

THE MOTOR LINE.

Ypsilanti was connected with Ann Arbor in 1891 by what was termed a "dummy road," owing to the fact that a small engine called a dummy, burning soft coal and boxed in to look like a car, was used in drawing a passenger car. Henry P. Glover was the principal Ypsilanti capitalist in the building of the line, which was constructed by a promoter named Haines who was afterwards elected to Congress from the Rochester, New York, district. This line carried a large number of passengers; but was converted into an electric line in 1898, when a line between Detroit and Ypsilanti was also built, the road now being called the Detroit, Ypsilanti & Ann Arbor, and the latter, when it was extended west to Jackson, the Detroit, Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor & Jackson. In 1901, through the efforts of Henry P. Glover and Robert Hemphill, the Saline branch of this road was constructed, running to Saline and opening a new territory for trade with Ypsilanti merchants. There is talk at this writing of extending the Saline branch to Adrian. The power house for the entire line is located at Ypsilanti and the motormen, conductors and other employes of the road form quite a colony in the city.

Ypsilanti enjoys municipal ownership of water works and an electric street lighting plant, and has long borne the reputation of being lighted at less expense than any other city in the United States. The water works system was erected in 1889, bonds being issued for \$100,000 for this purpose. The system has been economically managed and has proven extremely satisfactory to the citizens.

In 1900 according to the census Ypsilanti had 110 manufacturing plants with a capital of \$898,161, employing 681 workmen, paying out a yearly wage of \$233,013, using in the year \$725,907 worth of raw material, and producing manufactured products worth \$1,318,793.

Among the largest business failures in Ypsilanti was that of Nicholas Cordery, who failed July 20, 1888, with liabilities amounting to \$50,000, after having conducted his store for a great many years.

Ypsilanti possesses one of the best business colleges in the country which occupies a fine building built especially for it and known as the Cleary Business College. It is in charge of P. Roger Cleary and was incorporated in 1891. It draws a large number of students from all parts of the United States and its graduates are very successful in securing positions.

Some of Ypsilanti's numerous factories have been mentioned but there are certain others that must be mentioned to have this article at all complete. The Ypsilanti Dress Stay Manufacturing Co., incorporated in 1889 with a capital of \$50,000, has been one of the most successful factories ever started in Michigan. For many years Mr. Henry P. Glover, its principal owner, drew very large profits from it and its wares were sold in all parts of the country over every dry-goods counter. Mr. Glover has been one of the most public-spirited citizens of Ypsilanti. He was a factor in building both its electric lines. In 1891 he with others started the Sharf Tag, Label and Box Co., with a capital stock of \$40,000, which continues to do good business. The Ypsilanti Underwear factory, originally incorporated as the Hay & Todd Manufacturing Co., in 1885, has made the name of Ypsilanti underwear a household word throughout the country. They now have large factories in Ypsilanti, where the parent factory is located, and in Detroit and Ann Arbor, where branches have been established.

The city officers of Ypsilanti have been:

MAYORS.

Chauncey Joslyn	1858
Arden H. Ballard	1859

Benjamin Follett	1860
Dr. Parmenio Davis	1861-63
David Edwards	1864
Edward Bogardus	1865-66
David Edwards	1867
Dr. Parmenio Davis	1868-70
Frank P. Bogardus	1871-72
Watson Snyder	1873-74
Lambert A. Barnes	1875-77
Thomas Ninde	1878
Lambert A. Barnes	1879
Edward P. Allen	1880
Henry R. Scovill	1881-83
Chester L. Yost	1884-85
Clark Cornwall	1886-87
Francis P. Bogardus	1888
Daniel Putnam	1889-90
Henry P. Glover	1891-92
Henry B. Scovill	1893
William B. Seymore	1894
Harlow D. Wells	1895-96
Nolan B. Harding	1897
D. L. Davis	1898
Edward P. Allen	1899
Henry R. Scovill	1900
Martin Dawson	1902
Clifford Huston	1903
George M. Gaudy	1904-05

CITY CLERKS.

John McCready	1858
R. W. Van Fossen	1859
John McCready	1860-66
Sylvester C. Noble	1867
J. Willard Babbitt	1868-69
N. K. Towner	1870
C. N. Ganson	1871-72
C. M. Woodruff	1873-74
Frank Joslyn	1875-81
Peter W. Carpenter	1882-83
Frank Joslyn	1884-89
Frank C. Moriarty	1890-91
George A. Cook	1892-93
Carlyle P. McKinstrey	1894-95
Peter W. Carpenter	1896-97
James E. McGregor	1898-00
William E. McLeod	1901-02

Lee Stumpenhuisen1903
 Sumner Damon1904-05

Northfield, Pittsfield, Salem, Saline, Scio, Sharon,
 Superior, Sylvan, Webster, York and Ypsilanti.

SUPERVISORS.

ANN ARBOR TOWN.

First District—

John W. Van Cleve1858
 Enoch Yost1859-60
 H. Compton1861
 Enoch Yost1862
 Hiram Bachelder1863-66
 Charles Holmes, Jr.,1867
 Lee Yost1868-72
 Hiram Bachelder1873
 Morris N. Littlefield1874
 Hiram Bachelder1875-76
 Lee Yost1877-78
 Hiram Bachelder1879-80
 Lee Yost1881-87
 Philander Stevens1888
 David Edwards1889-94
 Sumner Damon1895-03
 John L. Hunter1904

Second District—

Parmenio Davis1858-59
 W. Millard1860
 C. H. Tisdale1861
 John Gilbert1862-68
 John P. Drake1869-70
 W. Millard1871
 Luther P. Forbes1872-73
 Andrew J. Leetch1874-75
 Martinus L. Shutts1876-84
 Charles McCormick1885-87
 Stephen Hutchinson1888-89
 James M. Forsyth1890-96
 Daniel Ostrander1897
 Elmer McCullough1898

The history of Ann Arbor town is so intertwined with that of Ann Arbor city that it is told there. The township surrounds the city, which has so increased its limits that Ann Arbor town is now the smallest in area of any town in the county. The supervisors of the township from the beginning have been:

Henry Rumsey1827
 Orrin White1828
 Robert Geddes1829-30
 Harvey Chubb1831-32
 Moses McCollum1833
 Henry Rumsey1834
 Daniel B. Brown1835
 William R. Thompson1836
 Dwight Kellogg1837
 Caleb N. Ormsby1838
 John Geddes1839-40
 David T. McCollum1841
 Edwin Lawrence1842-43
 John Geddes1844
 Hiram Becker1845
 John Geddes1846
 Hiram Becker1847
 Edwin Lawrence1848
 Israel Mowry1849
 Sumner Hicks1850
 Hethcott M. Mowry1851
 A. H. Markham1852-54
 Collins B. Cook1855-57
 A. H. Markham1858-59
 Orrin White1860-61
 H. M. Morey1862
 John Geddes1863-64
 Edward Treadwell1865
 Samuel Crosman1866-68
 S. W. Shurtleff1869-77
 Isaac N. S. Foster1878-82
 Frederick B. Braun1883-88
 Thomas G. Burlingame1889-91
 Charles Brown1892-94
 Cornelius L. Tuomey1895-96
 Charles Brown1897

CHAPTER XXI.

HISTORY OF THE TOWNSHIPS

Ann Arbor, Augusta, Bridgewater, Dexter,
 Freedom, Lima, Lodi, Lyndon, Manchester,

Cornelius L. Tuomey	1898
Charles Brown	1892-02
Walter S. Bilbie	1903

AUGUSTA.

The township of Augusta was originally a vast timber marsh. The original pioneers in clearing the land of the heavy timber, which was upon it, did much toward draining it by decreasing the quantity of water. Paint creek, Stony creek and Sugar creek aided the early pioneers in the work of drainage, and with the building of numerous drains throughout the township Augusta so became known as one of the most fertile townships in the county. As has been seen, Augusta was not settled until 1829, and it was not until after the building of the Wabash railroad through the township, in 1880, that villages sprang up within its limits. The building of this railroad meant the building up of Whittaker and Willis.

The township was organized in April, 1837, and the first town meeting was held at the house of Aaron Childs and resulted in the election of Stephen Mead as supervisor and Aaron Childs as township clerk. Previous to 1836 the town had been a part of Ypsilanti township. The year after it was organized as a township the first state census was taken and it was found that the new township had a population of 559. It had not, however, attained the fertility which was at a later date to mark the township. Its inhabitants at that time possessed 49 horses, 66 sheep, 524 hogs and 480 head of meat stock, and during the previous year had raised 2,845 bushels of wheat, 5,307 bushels of corn, 2,352 bushels of oats, 409 bushels of buckwheat and 345 pounds of flax. The first frame house in the town was built by Prince Bennett in 1836. This was quickly followed by a frame house built by Josiah Childs, and by other frame houses built by Markham and Lawrence. In 1833 a log schoolhouse was erected on Section 3 and was called District school No. 1. Richard Gordon presided as the first school teacher, but the first actual district school was not organized until 1839. The first church to be organized in the township was the Presbyterian, which formed a congregation as

early as October, 1833, but the congregation did not complete their church until 1835. Previous to 1833 religious meetings had been held in schoolhouses and private dwellings and usually without a minister. Mrs. George McDougall often read sermons. The Presbyterian church of Stony Creek, which was organized in 1833, really held its formal exercises for the purpose of organization in the schoolhouse in what was afterwards known as the Crittenden district, in Pittsfield, and the organization was completed by the Rev. Ira M. Weed and the Rev. John Beech, delegates to the Detroit Presbytery. The original members consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Mason Hatfield, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrenius I. Dewey, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel W. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Albright, Mr. and Mrs. George McDougall, Coon Redner, Alva Pratt, Mrs. Kitty Miller, and the Misses Luna Dewey, Lucinda Rowley and Mary Wickham. Mason Hatfield was made deacon and he and Cyrenius I. Dewey the first elders. The church society proper was organized February 10, 1835, with Coon Redner, Roderick Rowley and Alva Pratt as trustees, and a log structure was built by Ebenezer Giles at Stony Creek for \$75. A brick church was erected in 1845, and the Rev. Justin Marsh preached the dedication sermon. A parsonage was built in 1849, and in 1871 the church building was overhauled, repaired and rededicated. The first clergyman was the Rev. Mr. Boughton, and he was succeeded by Rev. E. B. Emerson, Rev. Oliver Hill, Rev. Justin Marsh, Rev. Alanson Scofield, Rev. Seth Hardy, Rev. Norman Kellogg, Rev. William H. Platt, Rev. E. P. Goodrich, Rev. Mills Gelston, Rev. W. H. Blair and the more recent pastors.

Andrew Miller is considered to have been the first white child born in the township. His father, James Miller, was the founder of the village of Stony Creek. The first postoffice was established at Paint Creek and the first postmaster was David Hardy.

The first Congregational church of Augusta was organized March 9, 1854, with the following charter members: David Hardy, Christopher Howard, J. Webster Childs, A. Jackson Stitt, Josiah Childs, Stephen D. Hardy, Peter Tyler, John W. Flower, Calvin M. Lowe, Samuel J.

Viall, John Russ, Jr., Spencer Russ and Osmer A. Lawrence. The first trustees were J. Webster Childs, Christopher Howard, John W. Flower, Stephen T. Hardy, Calvin M. Lowe and Josiah Childs, and a frame church was erected in 1855 on a lot donated by William Jarvis, of Ypsilanti, at a cost of \$1,300. The deacons of the church were Josiah Childs and C. M. Lowe, and for a great many years the Hon. J. Webster Childs was superintendent of the Sunday-school. Rev. William Kent was succeeded as pastor by Rev. Michael Porter, Rev. William Hall, Rev. Samuel D. Breed, Rev. William H. Osborne, Rev. Nathaniel D. Lamphear, Rev. William H. Blair.

In 1834 the Hon. Aaron Childs located upon the banks of Paint creek and continued to reside in Augusta until his death, March 26, 1882. He was descended from the Pilgrim Fathers and inherited many of their traits. He was supervisor of the township for a great many years, having been first elected in 1854, and was a representative in the state legislature in 1871 and 1872. His younger brother, the Hon. J. Webster Childs, who came into the county in 1848, was first elected supervisor of Augusta in 1852, represented his district in the state legislature in 1859, 1861 and 1862, and was state senator in 1865, 1867, 1873, 1874 and 1879, being president pro tem of the senate in the years 1873 and 1874. He was a wheelhorse of the republican party, with which he and his brother early identified themselves. He served on the state board of agriculture, was president of the fair association at Ypsilanti for many years, a member of the executive committee of the State Agricultural Society, and was a chairman of the executive committee of the state grange. The Childs and their descendants have exerted a great influence upon Augusta and its development. For many years, in fact from 1847 down to 1879, the election of supervisor of Augusta alternated between Christopher Howard, J. Webster, Aaron Childs and J. D. Alcott. In 1879 William Dansingburg was elected supervisor and continued to represent his township until he was elected county clerk in 1894.

Mrs. Celina Wells was murdered on August 25, 1886, by her husband, Charles Swayne Wells,

who cut her throat with a razor, after a quarrel over a mortgage of \$1,300 on their farm held by the wife's mother, which she wanted settled for \$1,000. Wells was tried in November, 1886, and put in a defense of insanity. He was convicted and sentenced to state's prison for life.

A hen flying out of a barn door caused the death of the 11-year-old daughter of Martin Breining on January 6, 1890. She was leading a horse to water with the halter strap around her waist. The hen frightened the horse, which wheeled and ran, trampling on the girl at every step. Life was extinct when her father, who rushed out of the barn, reached her.

The corner stone of St. Joseph's Catholic church, at Whittaker, was laid August 7, 1890.

With the building of the Wabash Railroad, which passes diagonally through to Augusta, entering at the northeast corner and passing out near the southwest corner of the town, two thriving little villages, Whittaker and Willis, have sprung up in Augusta. Whittaker is located near the center of the township and Willis is two and a half miles distant on Sections 1 and 12.

The supervisors of the township have been:

Stephen Mead	1836
Aaron Aber	1837
W. B. Bradford	1838
Stephen Mead	1839
Prince Bennett, Jr.	1840
Lee L. Forsyth	1842
W. B. Bradford	1843
Lee L. Forsyth	1845-46
Christopher Howard	1847-51
J. Webster Childs	1852
Christopher Howard	1853
Aaron Childs	1854-56
Christopher Howard	1857
Aaron Childs	1858
Christopher Howard	1859
Aaron Childs	1860-63
J. Webster Childs	1864
Aaron Childs	1865-70
J. D. Olcott	1871-73
Aaron Childs	1874
J. D. Olcott	1875-78
William Dansingburg	1879-85
Jerry D. O'Brien	1886

William Dansingburg	1887-89
Walter L. Rogers	1890
William Dansingburg	1891-93
Samuel Bibbins	1893
William Dansingburg	1894
Elias B. Stone	1894
Samuel S. Bibbins	1895-00
Walter R. Mason	1901
John Lawson	1902-04
Walter R. Mason	1905

BRIDGEWATER.

As has been stated, Bridgewater was originally part of the township of Dexter. In 1832 the two towns of Bridgewater and Dexter were organized into a township, by the name of Hixon, and on April 7, 1833, the first township meeting in Hixon was held at the house of Daniel Brooks, owned 50 years later by Mrs. C. T. Crane. Grove Parker presided over this election, with Howell B. Norton as justice of the peace and Lyman Downs as clerk, these men constituting the first board of election. This election resulted in the choice of George Howe as supervisor, Robert Heggie as clerk, Harvey Gilbert as collector and constable, Shove Minor, Levi D. Pratt and Jacob Gilbert as commissioners of highways, Thomas Gilbert as overseer of the poor, Oramel D. Skinner, James Stephens and William B. Pier as assessors and Eli R. Sales and John Lockerby as commissioners of schools. In 1836 the township of Hixon was separated into the two townships of Bridgewater and Manchester. George Howe gave the name of Bridgewater to the new township and was elected its first supervisor. R. H. Heggie was elected the first town clerk, Norman L. Conklin treasurer, and H. B. Norton justice of the peace. In 1837, a year after the organization of Bridgewater, the township had a population of 923. Its inhabitants were in possession of 129 horses, 342 sheep, 1,273 hogs and 860 head of neat stock, and raised the preceding year 10,209 bushels of wheat, 42 bushels of rye, 9,997 bushels of buckwheat and 912 pounds of flax. To-day there are a number of inhabitants in Bridgewater whose flocks of sheep are in excess of the entire number of sheep in the township

in 1837. The Pottawatomies and the Sacs had trails along the River Raisin, and in 1832 a band of Indians appeared within the township. A number of settlers captured them and took them to Clinton, but nothing was done with them. In 1843 another band of Indians appeared within the township, returning from Malden. These two visits seem to be about all that the early settlers of Bridgewater saw of the Indians, but wolves proved troublesome and as early as 1834 a bounty of \$4 per scalp of a full-grown wolf was voted. It was also determined that hogs weighing upwards of 40 pounds should be free commoners, but under that weight were obliged to wear a yoke. Horses and cattle were branded by their owners and the brand was duly registered in the township records, which bore entries of this nature: "By request of Levi D. Pratt, of Bridgewater, a mark for his horses, cattle, sheep and hogs is to be a square crop on the end of two slits on the underside of the left ear of said animals." These marks were recognized in giving notice of estrays, of which the following example may be quoted: "Mr. R. Heggie, Sir: I have one stray steer that came in with my cattle about the first of July last. He is red and white, mostly white, with a half crop on the underside of the left ear and to all appearances a small three year old, may be four, long slim horns, one a little topped. Nathan Martin, Bridgewater, Nov. 27, 1833." "Mr. Conklin, Sir: I have one stray bull which came to my house about the middle of November, two years old, small size, a white spot on his forehead, about two-thirds of his tail white and both hind feet, with a slit in his right ear. William Baldwin, Dec. 18, 1834."

The Bridgewater town hall was erected in 1856. The first building committee, appointed in 1855, was composed of Daniel Le Baron, D. W. Palmer, Norman Calhoun and W. H. Aulls, and a second committee, appointed in 1856, consisted of Norman Calhoun, Lewis Potts, Junius Short and Ransome Nradley, and with \$550 this committee succeeded in building a hall and opening it in September, 1856. The town board entered the following record upon their minutes: "Voted that the town hall be opened for commercial and scientific lectures and for funerals." The

first district schoolhouse was built on section 28, in 1834, and was built by Norman L. Conklin. The first sawmill was erected by Jacob Gilbert on the River Raisin in 1834, but the first grist mill was not built until 1857, when William W. Atuin built and operated a mill. At one time a shoddy mill existed within the township. The German Lutherans erected the first church within the township, in 1855, with Rev. William Foltz as pastor.

Martha Miner, a domestic employed by Charles Gadd, and her lover, Niles N. James, were the parties in a tragedy in Bridgewater, July 27, 1879. At 5 o'clock in the morning, in Miss Miner's room in the Gadd house, two shots rang out and James was found dead and Miss Miner fatally injured. It was believed that James shot the girl first and then shot himself through the head, killing himself instantly. She died two or three days later. Another theory was that the girl shot her lover and then herself.

On November 10, 1898, Louis Bischoff, aged 21, was drowned in Joslyn lake. He was in a boat, with three companions, which was tipped over. All started to swim ashore and reached there safely, except Bischoff. The lake was dragged for his body and as his companions did not see him drowned it was though he might have disappeared. His body was found June 1, 1899.

The supervisors of Bridgewater have been:

N. L. Conklin	1835-38
Jacob Hovey	1839
Roswell Randall	1840
Thomas Havens	1841
George Lazelle	1842-46
N. L. Conklin	1847
George Lazelle	1848-49
N. L. Conklin	1850
Isaac Magoon	1851-52
George Lazelle	1853
Dan Le Baron	1854-55
N. L. Conklin	1856
Dan Le Baron	1857
Isaac Magoon	1858
Dan Le Baron	1859-66
N. L. Conklin	1867-68
Dan Le Baron	1869-70
George Lazelle	1871

Dan Le Baron	1872
James M. Kress	1873-74
Dan Le Baron	1875-79
James M. Kress	1880
George Calhoun	1881
Erastus Walter	1882
Henry R. Palmer	1883
James M. Kress	1884-88
George Walter	1889-93
Archie G. Crane	1904

DEXTER.

The original township of Dexter comprised 10 towns within the present county of Washtenaw, four townships in Ingham county and eight in Jackson, and was as large as the whole county of Washtenaw is to-day. The first town meeting in this original township was held at the house of Judge Samuel W. Dexter on May 28, 1827, and the following township officers were elected: Supervisors, Rufus Crossman; clerk, Nathaniel Noble; assessors, Samuel Clements, Luther Boyden, Jerome Loomis and George W. Peters; collector and constable, Alexander Laverty; commissioners of highways, Israel Arms, Henry Warner and Richard C. Dillon; fence viewers, Cornelius Osterhaut, Silas Kingsley, Russell Parker, Samuel W. Dexter, Israel Arms, Samuel Clements, Richard C. Dillon and George W. Peters; pound masters, Palmer Force, Luther Boyden and James Popkins. In 1836 the township was confined to its present limits with the election of Thomas Lee as supervisor and Amos Gray as clerk. As early as 1827, Cornelius Osterhaut and a Mr. Hull had built a sawmill on the site of the present Hudson mills, and Judge Dexter and Isaac Pomeroy built a sawmill on the site of the Dover mills in 1832. This latter gave place in 1846 to the Dover mills built by Daniel B. Sloan & Co., and purchased in 1861 by Thomas Burkett, who continued to own it for many years. The Hudson mills were built in 1844 by Adams & Peters and for a number of years passed into the hands of Thomas Burkett.

In 1834 a postoffice was established at North Lake and shortly afterwards another postoffice at Stirling, but both offices were soon abolished.

Some years later a postoffice was established called Base Lake postoffice, which was part of the time at Dover and part at Hudson, but which has since been discontinued. In 1837 the township contained a population of 596, and had produced during the year 8,854 bushels of wheat, 4,470 bushels of corn, 13,672 bushels of oats and 1,393 bushels of buckwheat. Its inhabitants owned 188 head of neat stock and 228 hogs. A Methodist church was organized in 1836 at North Lake, with the Rev. Charles Glenn as class leader, and with the following members: Mary A. Glenn, John Glenn, Jane Glenn, Isaac Glenn, Benjamin H. Glenn, John Doan, Ann Doan, Aaron Vedder, Catherine Vedder, Elijah Brown, Clarissah Brown, John Moore, Sarah Searls, James E. Crane, James H. Brown, Ann Johnson and Joseph Whitecomb. The society met at the house of John Glenn until 1846, when Charles and John Glenn built a small building, which was used for school and church purposes until 1866, when a new church edifice was erected. About 1834 or 1835 the Episcopalians had organized a congregation in the log schoolhouse, at what was then known as North Lake Corners, but an effort to erect a church building in the township failed. Previous to this Rev. C. G. Clark, a Presbyterian minister, preached every alternate Sunday at the house of Joseph Arnold for two or three years, from 1828. A Catholic church was completed about 1846, on Section 21, the first priest being the Rev. Father Cullen, and at that time was the only Catholic church between Ann Arbor and Jackson. Among its leading members were John McGuerrin, John Harrington, Michael McCabe, Timothy Sullivan, John Doody, John Patrick, Michael Rabbitt, Patrick, Michael and James Lavey, and James McMahon. The Ebenezer Evangelical church held services from 1866 and organized a church in 1871, their new church building being dedicated November 19, 1871.

There are 20 lakes in the township, or partially within it, including Portage, Silver, Half Moon North lake, West lake and Four Mile lake. On the south end of Portage lake a great city was once platted, called the Saratoga of Michigan, and lithographs were issued advertising it by G. R. Lillibridge. A steamboat was launched on paper

to make a round trip of Portage, Base and Strawberry lakes, a distance of 30 or 40 miles, an observatory was built on Prospect hill, mineral springs with wonderful curing properties were advertised and extensive hotels were to be crowded to their utmost capacities. Edwin Forrest, the great tragedian, was supposed to have invested \$30,000 in the new town. Saratoga city never contained but one house. The following advertisement of the Saratoga of Michigan ran in the Ann Arbor papers: "One hundred and twenty-five of the even numbered lots in the new village of Saratoga are now offered for sale at schedule prices at the office of the subscriber in the city of Detroit, having disposed of all the odd numbered lots in the village to Edwin Forrest, Esq., for the consideration of \$15,000, to be expended by him in building a splendid hotel to cost not less than \$10,000, and other improvements to the amount of \$5,000. The hotel will go into operation under the management and direction of the undersigned in the summer of 1838, by which time the railroads now being made will be completed even from the cities of Albany and Boston, affording a direct line of communication from these cities to Saratoga of Michigan.

"The mineral springs will be in complete order and every exertion will be made by both proprietors to render this village equal in appearance to any of its size in the United States.

"The situation in point of scenic or picturesque beauty is unsurpassed by any other in the United States. Prospect hill is situated in the rear of the village, the plat of which is laid out from the foot of the hill down to the shores of Portage lake, which abounds in the greatest variety of fish, among which are pickerel, bass, rock bass, perch, sun fish, mulle muskalonge, etc. From the top of Prospect hill the view of the surrounding country is sublime, the eye surveying several beautiful navigable lakes, through some of which the River Huron winds its course.

"The neighborhood of Saratoga has been settled for a number of years by experienced and industrious farmers, and not less than \$75,000 of goods and wares for the use and consumption of the farmer and mechanic must have been disposed of to this neighborhood the last or present

year, there not being a trading house short of Dexter and Ann Arbor villages, whither the inhabitants have hitherto had to purchase their necessities.

"The improvements about to be made are guarantees that nothing short of success can attend the man of business who locates himself in the new Saratoga, whether he be merchant or mechanic. Among the improvements of this section there are three sawmills in the immediate neighborhood of the village, one a half a mile, another a mile and a half, and the other nearly two miles, from each of which the lumber can be rafted or boated to the village. There are also brick yards and lime kilns in successful operation. There are likewise large quantities of suitable foundation stone for building purposes found in the neighborhood.

"Two state roads, the Wayne county and Kalamazoo and the Monroe and Saginaw cross each other at the village of Saratoga.

"No better opportunity can be afforded the citizens of Detroit for providing themselves with a handsome and healthful site for a cottage to retire to with their families in the summer season, than does this village several lots having been already disposed of for that purpose; and it is the determination of the proprietors to sell to none but those who will build and whose object must be to cultivate a creditable society.

"For further particulars, price of lots, plats of village and other interesting matter, purchasers may apply at the office of the advertiser in the city of Detroit, agreeable to further notice, after the 20th of November instant.

"G. R. LILLIBRIDGE."

"References: Matthew Carey, James Ronaldson and John Binns, Esq., Philadelphia, and Stevens T. Mason, Andrew Mack and John Norvill, Esq., Detroit."

While there never has been a platted village within the township that was really settled, hamlets early grew up known as Dover and Hudson. The surveyors in laying out the township blundered and the northern tier of sections contain only about three-fourths of their prescribed quota of land, while the western tier falls short from 50 to 65 acres a section.

The Huron has claimed its victims in Dexter. Emil Staebler's 7-year-old son, Ralph, was drowned in the Huron at Birkett's. Lewis Schoettle, while bathing at the Birkett bridge with three companions after dark Sunday evening, August 9, 1896, was drowned in nine feet of water.

As noted above, Thomas M. Lee was the first supervisor. Among the other supervisors previous to 1880 were: William A. Jones, who was first elected in 1844 and served in all 13 years, and Patrick Fleming, who served from 1869 to 1875. Since 1880 the supervisors have been:

James H. Lyman	1880-82
Richard McQuillan	1883-84
Charles Dwyer	1885-88
Jacob Jedele	1889-92
Thomas McQuillan	1893-95
John D. Clark	1896-99
Michael E. McGuire	1900-03
John P. Walsh	1904

FREEDOM.

Freedom township was organized by an act of the territorial legislature approved March 7, 1834. In the December preceding, 22 inhabitants, who were seeking to constitute a township, met at the house of Henry M. Griffin and on this occasion Alexander Peekins proposed that the name of the new township should be Freedom. Considerable interest was taken in the matter and a lively discussion followed, and finally a ballot was taken when it was found that the name Freedom had a large majority. The first township election was held April 7, 1834, at the house of Henry M. Griffin and Mr. Griffin was duly elected supervisor with David C. Raymond as township clerk. Settlers came in rapidly and were much annoyed by wolves, which frequented the township and did much damage. For instance, one night in 1834 the wolves destroyed 20 sheep belonging to James Raymond. Of the earlier settlers in Freedom James W. Hill, Levi Rogers and Dr. Morgan were at various times elected to the state legislature. The first religious services were held in the township by an exhorter named B. F. Burnett, at the home of James W. Wills. Rev.

Arniah Bennett was the first ordained preacher to hold services in the township, in June, 1834. Rev. Frederick Schmid preached at the house of William Schultz in 1835, and a Lutheran church was organized in 1843 with the Rev. Mr. Schmid as pastor. He was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Wertbraht, the Rev. Mr. Klernigees, the Rev. Mr. Hildner, the Rev. Mr. G. J. Hildner, the Rev. John Neuman, the Rev. Mr. Kunzler and others. A fine church was erected in 1850. Two other Lutheran churches were also organized within the township. The members of the first Lutheran church were Jacob Raab, George Scherds, Matthew Alber, Adam Spathelf, Ernst Haarer, George Fuegel and George Schmirring. A Catholic church was built in 1839, two miles north of the present location of that church, and the first missionary priests were Rev. Mr. Kreutel and Rev. Mr. Bernick.

In 1837 the inhabitants of Freedom, who numbered at that time 795, possessed 70 horses, 1,030 hogs and 798 head of neat stock, and harvested 5,622 bushels of wheat, 5,137 bushels of corn and 7,485 bushels of oats.

William O'Neil, 60 years old, was struck by lightning in an open field in the afternoon of August 29, 1877 and instantly killed.

William Schniering, in shooting an old horse for a neighbor, shot himself November 9, 1897. His first shot took little effect on the horse. His second shot at the horse struck Schniering himself below the eye killing him instantly. It was thought that the horse had thrown the pistol up at the moment Schniering was pulling the trigger.

From the organization of the township to 1880, the supervisors were: Henry M. Griffin, Reuben Williams, Mr. Stunburg, William Osius, Elias Haire, Jacob Breining and John G. Feldkamp. Before 1880 Mr. Feldkamp had served 10 years as supervisor. Since 1880 the supervisors have been:

John G. Feldkamp	1880-84
Jacob Breining	1885-92
Michael P. Alber	1893-96
Frank Dettling	1897-98
John Dresselhouse	1891-01
Frank Dettling	1902-04
Frank Koebbe	1905

LIMA.

The first township meeting in Lima was held in April, 1834, and was called to order by Russell Parker, John K. Bingham being chosen clerk, and Oliver L. Cooper judge of election. The following were elected as the first township officers: Supervisor, Russell Parker; clerk, John K. Bingham; assessors, Elijah Cooper, Darius Pierce and Lemuel S. Scott; constable and collector, Elias Easton; commissioner of highways, Rodney Ackley, Samuel Cooper and John Davis; commissioners of common schools, Frederick S. Sheldon, Solomon Sutherland and Oliver S. Cooper; directors of the poor, Samuel Clements and John Davis; inspectors of common schools, Samuel Bradley, Oliver L. Cooper, Darius Pierce, Elkanah Downer and Deacon G. Willits; pound-master, John Harford; fence viewers, Curtiss Hurd, Joseph P. Riggs and John K. Bingham. This meeting was held at the house of John Harford and the first act of the electors of the township was to pass a resolution that the town would pay a bounty on wolf scalps.

A postoffice was established in Lima, in 1832, and was first called Mill Creek, the name being afterwards changed to Lima. Asa Williams was the first postmaster, and a village was platted here in 1838 by W. A. Shaw, J. E. Freer and Abram Arnold. Previous to this quite a little settlement had grown up about Lima Center, which was thus described in the Michigan Gazetteer of 1837: "Lima Center, village and postoffice, Washtenaw county and township of Lima, pleasantly situated on a branch of Mill creek. Here are a number of mechanics, a physician, two stores. The territorial road from Ann Arbor to the mouth of the St. Joseph passes through it. This place is quite thriving and there are large quantities of hydraulic power that might be used to advantage in the vicinity. The distance to Ann Arbor is set at 14 miles, and 52 miles to Detroit." The first store in Lima Center was opened by Rufus and William A. Crossman, and the second store by John Bacon. It was the completion of the Michigan Central through Dexter to Jackson that side-tracked Lima Center and led to the decline of that hamlet and the building up of the thriv-

ing village of Chelsea on the west side of the railroad, and it was this fact that made it certain that Lima would never become an incorporated village.

The second village was platted in Lima by John K. Bingham and called New Jerusalem. The "New" has been dropped from the name and the hamlet Jerusalem still exists. Bingham built a sawmill here in 1832, and in 1860 Palmer Westfall erected a grist mill. The second school in the township was organized at Jerusalem. The first school had been held in the house of Samuel Clements in the winter of 1831, and was taught by Abram Yoeman and had between 15 and 20 scholars. The school at Lima Center was the third organization, but the first schoolhouse erected in the township was built at Lima Center in 1835.

The first inhabitant in Lima known to have suffered on account of his temperance proclivities was William C. Lemon, who attempted to erect his house in June, 1830, without supplying the neighbors who assisted him with the customary whisky. After the walls of the house had been set up to the first floor the neighbors asked for some whisky. Lemon offered them water and the first strike in the township of Lima was on. The strike lasted about a week, when General Asa Williams urged Lemon's neighbors to assist him in completing the house on the ground that they should not let his family suffer because of his temperance fanaticism.

The first religious services in Lima are believed to have been held by Elder Carpenter, a Baptist minister, who held services and religious meetings at the house of Samuel Clements once every four weeks from 1831 to 1834. In the spring of 1832 Rev. E. H. Pilcher and Rev. E. C. Gavit, who was traveling the Methodist Episcopal Ann Arbor circuit, preached every two weeks at the house of Rev. Arannah Bennett. In that fall Rev. William M. Sullivan and Luther D. Whitney continued these meetings. About this time a Baptist congregation met at New Jerusalem under the care of Rev. Mr. Danielson, who lived in Sharon. About 1835 a Congregational church was started at Lima Center in charge of the Rev. H. H. Northrup, who was

then supplying at Dexter. The Presbyterians erected the first church on land donated by John Harford and Asa Williams. This church was never able to lift a mortgage upon it and the building was finally sold under the mortgage and passed into the hands of the township and was used as a town hall. A Methodist church was built at Lima Center in 1849. The first Christian minister who lived in the township was Rev. Arannah Bennett, a local elder of the M. E. church. He cultivated a large farm during the week and preached somewhere nearly every Sunday. In the absence of a regular minister he held religious services among his neighbors and he was often called upon to travel many miles to hold funeral services. Dr. Hiram Downer, Dr. William H. Bassac and Dr. Samuel B. Bradley ministered to the sick in the early history of the township.

Lafayette Grange was organized in the township in October, 1873, and has proven of great aid to the farmers who have cultivated at its meetings and at the meetings of the Lima Farmers' Club the faculty of expressing themselves in public. Lima, in 1837, had a population of 895. It boasted of one sawmill, two stores, 145 horses, 978 sheep, 1,182 hogs and 1,233 head of neat stock and there had been raised in the township during the preceding year 14,070 bushels of wheat, 6,402 bushels of corn, 21,293 bushels of oats, 1,231 bushels of buckwheat and 220 pounds of flax.

August Nottwang and John Vigand, two farm hands, were drowned in Four Mile lake Monday afternoon, August 19, 1901. They left their horse in the barn of Henry Heininger near the lake and rented a boat. As they did not return that evening search was made for them next morning. Their clothing was found on the banks of the lake and their boat bottom side up. The bodies were recovered Tuesday evening. It was thought that they went in swimming and were unable to get in their boat.

Miss Lizzie Dancer, aged fifteen, who was returning from Ann Arbor where she was attending school, was killed at Mill Creek, December 15, 1903. Her line broke and the horse ran away, throwing Miss Dancer out of her cutter on the

Mill Creek bridge. Her skull was fractured and death came quickly.

The supervisors of Lima have been:

Russell Parker	1834-6
Rodney Ackley	1837-40
Russell Whipple	1841
Darius Pierce	1842-3
John L. Clements	1844
William Warner	1845-7
Darius Pierce	1848
William Warner	1849
Darius Pierce	1850
Philip Staring	1851-3
Morris Thompson	1854
William Warner	1855
Darius Pierce	1856
Morris Thompson	1857-8
Darius Pierce	1859
Russell Whipple	1860
Morris Thompson	1861-5
Russell Whipple	1866-7
George S. Freer.....	1868-70
Chauncey B. Steidman.....	1870
Ebenezer Smith	1871
Nathan Pierce	1872-3
Byron C. Whitaker.....	1874
Nathan Pierce	1875-6
Charles Whitaker	1877-9
Finley B. Whitaker.....	1879
Walter H. Dancer.....	1880-1
Marcus S. Cook.....	1882-3
John V. N. Gregory.....	1884-90
Walter H. Dancer	1890
Fred Wedemeyer	1891-2
Walter H. Dancer.....	1893-5
David E. Beach	1896-01
Fred C. Haise	1902

LODI.

Lodi township was organized by an act of the legislature March 7, 1834, and the first authorized township meeting was held at the house of Orrin Howe. As early as 1831, however, an attempt had been made to organize a township government, and at an election in that year Orrin Howe and Smith Lapham were chosen justices of the peace and Jonathan Hatch town clerk. Some of the

early happenings in the township were tragic, indeed. A. M. Gilbert, who settled in the township in 1826, died two years later, leaving a wife and ten children. Shortly after this the eldest son, Orrin Gilbert, was lost while hunting and when his body was found it was seen that he had perished from starvation. In his fight for existence he had even eaten the fingers of both his hands. Among the first ministers to preach in Lodi were Elder Twist, a Baptist, Rev. Ira Weed, a Presbyterian and Rev. E. W. Pilcher, a Methodist. Services were at first held in private houses but in 1829 a log schoolhouse built at Lodi Plains was used for the double purpose of a school and a church. In February, 1836, the Presbyterian church of Lodi was organized by the Rev. Ira M. Weed. Timothy Hunt, a Baptist in belief, generously donated five acres of land for the church and parsonage and upon this a frame church was erected in the winter of 1837, the Rev. J. B. Kanouse being the first pastor. Later this church was reorganized in 1854 as the Independent Church of Lodi, and in 1854 the church building was sold to the Baptist church of North Adams, to which place it was moved. The pastors of the church from the time of its organization have been Rev. J. B. Kanouse, Rev. A. B. Corning, Rev. H. B. McMath, Rev. L. M. Glover, Rev. C. G. Clark and Rev. Justin Marsh. There is not today in Lodi either a church, a grist mill, a saloon, or a village. In 1847 Professor Nutting established an academy on Lodi Plains and a building for it was erected in that year. This academy was carried on for ten years and was quite famous, many who became prominent in later years having graduated from it. It drew scholars from a long distance and contributed largely to the social and intellectual advancement of the township. The academy was carried on by Professor Nutting until his advanced age forced him to give up the enterprise.

In 1837 the township of Lodi contained a population of 1,063 and it boasted of 161 horses, 987 sheep, 1,859 hogs and 955 head of neat stock. During this year it had produced 17,236 bushels of wheat, 9,252 bushels of corn, 17,130 bushels of oats, 519 bushels of buckwheat and 385 pounds of flax.

On June 14, 1882, the 15-year-old daughter of Frank Finger was killed while riding on a wagon on some loose boards which slipped in going down hill. She was thrown on one of the wheels and her neck broken, dying instantly.

The supervisors since 1880 have been:

Michael Staebler	1880-1
Egnert P. Harper	1882-3
Michael Staebler	1884
Leopold Blaess	1885
James Sage	1886-7
George J. Mann	1888-9
Lester J. Sweetland	1890-1
Michael Sage	1892-3
Michael Grosshans	1894-5
Ira E. Wood	1896-7
Daniel Seyler	1898-9
Ira E. Wood	1900-01
Michael F. Grosshans	1902

LYNDON.

The township of Lyndon was organized in 1836 and the first election held on April 1, 1837, with forty-two voters participating, resulted in the selection of Horace Leek as supervisor and Jesse Rose as town clerk. Every voter in the township was thought to have been present at this election. When the census was taken in that year it was found that the township had a population of 361, who rode thirty-two horses, sheared seventeen sheep and had 417 hogs which they hoped to put in their pork barrels. In that year the inhabitants raised 6,002 bushels of wheat, 1,879 bushels of corn, 3,665 bushels of oats, 988 bushels of buckwheat and 150 pounds of flax. The township never became thickly populated. A large portion of the township is under water and the lakes are very numerous, some of them being very beautiful. Among the lakes are South lake, Collin's lake, Gruen lake, Island lake, Gorman's lake, Clark's lake, Watson's lake, Cassidy's lake, Sugar Loaf lake, Mud lake, Boyce lake, Spruce lake, Sullivan lake, Wild Goose lake, Half Moon lake, Blind lake, Eagle lake, Daniel's lake, Wessell's lake, Moran lake, Rook lake, Moore lake, and many others. There are no churches, villages or postoffices within the township, which is purely

an agricultural one. There has not been a hotel in the township for over sixty years. In the early days houses of entertainment were kept by Wade, Snyder, Buck, Mosier and Healy. Mr. Wade's tavern has been described as a log house covered with bark, with a log shelf resting on pins driven into the sidewall on which was a bottle of whisky, a drinking glass and a broken pitcher. The first private school in the township was conducted by Miss Angel Green and the first district school by John K. Yocum, who held school in a log building erected in the fall of 1837. Lyndon has furnished one member of Congress in the Hon. James S. Gorman, now of Chelsea, who, when elected to congress in 1890, was a Lyndon farmer.

The supervisors of Lyndon from its organization in 1837 down to 1880 were: Horace Leek, Selah B. Collins, Wm. Wilcox, E. L. Day, John K. Yocum, Thomas Clark, Washington Beeman, Geo. Rowe, Wm. Wessell, Thomas Young and Benj. C. Boyce. From 1880 the supervisors of the township have been:

Benjamin C. Boyce.....	1880
John Clark	1881-2
Fred A. Howlett.....	1883-6
Thomas Young, Jr.....	1887-94
James Howlett	1895-8
William B. Collins.....	1899
George Runciman	1900-02
Edward Gorman	1903
George Runciman	1904

MANCHESTER.

The first township meeting in the newly organized township of Manchester was held at the schoolhouse in the village of Manchester on Monday, April 3, 1837, less than a month after the legislature had passed a law separating Manchester from Bridgewater, the two townships having previously constituted the township of Hixon. James H. Fargo was the moderator of this meeting, Joshua L. Smith, William S. Carr and Levi B. Pratt, the inspectors of election, and William D. Clark, secretary. James H. Fargo was elected supervisor, having received seventy-eight votes to one from George J. Parker and one for John

B. Crane. The other township officers elected at this time were: Clerk—William D. Clark; Justices—Samuel Palmer, Joseph S. Clark and Fordyce Foster; Assessors—Joshua L. Smith, James Stevens and Thomas Morgan; Commissioners of Highways—Erastus Palmer, Levi B. Pratt and Henry Hall; School Inspectors—John B. Case, Thomas Stockwell and John B. Crane; Overseers of the Poor—Morris Frost, Levi B. Pratt; Constables—George Roberts and Samuel W. Foster; and Collector—George Roberts. There was somewhat of a contest for one of the justices, for which office Fordyce Foster received forty-four votes and Morris Foster thirty-five. The path masters, elected by viva voce vote at this meeting, were Thomas Green, Daniel Cross, Zenas Root, James H. Fargo, George Roberts, Joseph Noyes and Fred Valentine. These men were also made fence viewers and pound masters. A bounty of \$10 was offered for each wolf killed and \$25 was voted for the support of the poor of the township. Mr. Roberts resigning the office of collector and constable in October, William Carter was elected by the town board in his place. Many of the older settlers of Manchester had come from Manchester, New York. The Indians had a high sounding name for the township: "Mashawesid Senibawegin." Manchester village, one of the best villages of the county, stands on land taken up from the government by John Gilbert, who chose the land for the express purpose of starting a village. Mr. Gilbert built a grist mill on his land and let the contract for its construction to Emanuel Case. Emanuel Case also built a sawmill for Major Gilbert in 1832, which was the first sawmill in the township. Case also built the first hotel, which was located where the Freeman house now is, in the same year. In 1833 the territorial government appointed Mr. Case a justice and he acted in that capacity until the township of Manchester was reorganized. The inhabitants of Manchester village in 1834 were William S. and Elijah G. Carr, Benjamin and Emanuel Case, and Mrs. Annabel and J. Soule. William S. Carr ran a store and Soule ran a sawmill. In this same year the first schoolhouse in the village of Manchester was built by Lewis Allen. At this time a bridge built of poles spanned the River

Raisin, and in November, 1834, Dr. Bennett F. Root, the first physician in the township of Manchester, then a man of seventy-one years of age, fell through this bridge into the river, but fortunately escaped with his life. Dr. Root came to Manchester with his two brothers in 1834 and was kept very busy owing to the needs of the early settlers, nearly all of whom came down with the ague or intermittent fever shortly after they began plowing their land. Some days he was obliged to prescribe for forty or fifty people within twenty-four hours; yet, notwithstanding the many cases of sickness there were few deaths in the township in 1838. A distillery was started by Barnabus Case and Benjamin Davis, and shortly afterwards Elias Fountain, John Faulkner, Benjamin French and F. Freeman purchased an interest in it. The same year a wildcat bank was started with George Howe as president and James Erwin as cashier. At this time it was supposed that Manchester would become a city and a number of young men from the east, hoping to locate in business in a growing town, chose Manchester in preference to Ann Arbor as a location. For some years an agitation was on foot to separate the western tier of townships of Washtenaw county and the eastern tier of townships of Jackson county and form a new county of which Manchester should be the county seat, but this plan never materialized, and so, although Manchester has continued to have a steady growth for many years, it still remains a village, but one of the best of the villages of Washtenaw county. The pioneers were called out during the Black Hawk war under the expectation that it would reach Washtenaw, and were placed under arms under Colonel Fellows; but the war scare died down as the Sac warriors were never allowed to get within several hundred miles of Washtenaw. Manchester furnished her quota of troops in the Toledo war and they also were placed under the command of Colonel James H. Fellows, and occupied the disputed strip of land as an army of occupation for the period of three months.

By 1837 Manchester had a grist mill, three sawmills and six merchants. It was, however, not incorporated as a village until 1867, when a charter was obtained. The first officers elected

were: President, Newman Granger; recorder, Alvinza S. Dowdy; treasurer, Philetus Coon; trustees, Munson Goodyear, Marcus D. Case, Conrad Lehn, Joseph Ottmar, and James S. Reynolds. Through the efforts of the Hon. J. D. Corey, then a member of the Michigan house of representatives, the necessary bill of incorporation had been passed. Mr. Corey was also a state senator in 1875. He was a pioneer who had come into Washtenaw from New York in 1833, locating at Lodi, moving to Sharon, and afterwards to Manchester. He was a very successful business man and gave \$4,000 towards the construction of the Detroit and Hillsdale road, now the Ypsilanti and Hillsdale branch of the Lake Shore. He was one of the first directors of that road. The building of this Detroit and Hillsdale road occasioned much excitement at Manchester, the citizens of the town believing that the building of this road would be of great advantage to them. A special meeting was held on May 13, 1869, at which a township meeting was called in regular form for June 7, 1869, to vote upon the question of bonding the township for \$50,000 to aid in the building of this road. The vote resulted 342 in favor and 109 against the proposition. The bonds were duly issued but subsequently, upon the outcome of a contest against the legality of such bonds made by the township of Salem, the Manchester bonds were surrendered to the township and burned. The citizens of the township, however, who wanted the road, voluntarily subscribed \$30,000 towards its completion. The road was built and the first train passed through Manchester on September 23, 1870.

The Manchester Union Guards were organized under the militia laws of the state in 1857. When the Civil war broke out in 1861 they were one of the companies which constituted the First Michigan regiment, the advance guards of the western regiments in Washington, and the first Union regiment to cross the Potomac over onto Virginia soil.

As has been stated, the first plat of Manchester village was made by Dr. John Gilbert. It comprised twenty-two blocks and included the streets called Exchange Place, Grove, Jackson, Boyne, Union, Macomb, Washington, Clinton and Rail-

road. In 1837 a second plat was made of twenty-nine blocks, twenty-one of which were east of the river and eight west of the river and north of the original plat. Granger and Morgan shortly added six more blocks, Collin's first addition added seven more and his second five, Torrey's addition increased the number by seven and in 1868 the Corey addition was platted north of the Detroit and Hillsdale road. Subsequently Barnabas Case platted forty acres known as Case's addition.

The first of the large number of brick buildings now in Manchester was erected in 1837 by William S. Carr, and used as a store; and John Keyes built the second brick store in 1838. J. D. Corey erected the first brick store on the east side of the river in 1858. Manchester was visited by a big fire on May 1, 1853, which broke out in the Manchester Flouring Mills and before the fire could be stopped it had destroyed the mills, fourteen business houses and one dwelling. The total loss was placed at \$50,000, of which \$20,000 was on the mills. With characteristic energy the inhabitants of the village set about to rebuild.

The first paper in Manchester was established in October, 1867, by George A. Spafford, who published it until October, 1868, when it was purchased by Matt D. Blosser, who still continues to run it after the lapse of thirty-seven years, and no one who looks at Mr. Blosser would for a moment suspect that he is old enough to have been in the newspaper business for that length of time. For thirty-eight years Manchester has had one of the best local papers in the county. For occasional periods it has had a second paper but the Manchester Enterprise is the old standby of the western part of the county and has done much towards the aiding and building up of Manchester.

The union school building in Manchester was built in 1867, the year which also saw the incorporation of the village and the starting of its first newspaper. This building cost \$25,000 and the last of the bonds issued to pay for its erection was paid in 1880.

A Presbyterian church society was organized at the house of William Root, December 27, 1835, and was originally called the First Presbyterian

church of Bridgewater and Sharon. Its original members were William J. Durand, Abijah Marvin, William and Phoebe Ruckman, Micah and Charlotte Porter, John McMahon, Anne Annabil, Betsey Dorr, Lucinda Root, Bennett F. Root, Mr. and Mrs. William Root, Rhoda Root, William F. and Lucinda Crafts and John Ruckman. Rev. A. B. Corning was the first pastor for three years, commencing April 3, 1836. The first elders were Abijah Marvin, William Root and William F. Crafts. In January, 1838, the name of the church was changed to the First Presbyterian church of Manchester. Rev. Mr. Corning was succeeded by Rev. Silas Woodbury in 1839 and the subsequent pastors were: Henry Tucker, 1845-1846; W. S. Taylor, 1846-1849; Samuel Fleming, 1849-1852; W. Wastell, 1852-1854; J. W. Baynes, 1854-1857; W. S. Clark, 1857-1858; Benjamin Russell, 1858-1864; R. S. McCarthy, 1864-1866; T. L. Waldo, 1871-1873; D. R. Shrop, 1875-1876; W. F. Matthews, 1879. Rev. Mr. Wallace was the last pastor. The society disbanded and their church was sold to the Methodists.

The Baptist church was organized February 17, 1836, at the house of James Stevens. Services, however, had previously been held. The original members were Mrs. James Stevens, James Nowland, Sophia and Josephine Fellows, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Palmer, William Palmer, and Mr. and Mrs. David Fitzgerald. Rev. E. H. Hamlin was the first resident pastor. Previous to 1838 it was called the First Baptist Church of the North Bank of the Raisin, but in that year the name was changed to the First Baptist Church of Manchester. The pastors succeeding Mr. Hamlin were the Revs. J. T. Fulton, Thomas H. Facer, W. G. Wisner, E. Royce, E. Tenney, J. Smith, J. Bloomer, William Tilley, A. McLean, J. M. Titterington, J. P. Tompkins, F. S. Lyon, William S. Palmer, C. M. Fellows.

The Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1839 and Rev. George Bradley was the first pastor. Samuel Doty was class leader and the first nine members were Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Doty, Mr. and Mrs. LeMore, Miss LeMore, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ingraham and Mr. and Mrs. Prosper Wheeler. The first church was built in 1854 and cost \$1,600 and an addition was built ten years

later which also cost \$1,600. In the '80s the Presbyterian church building was purchased and has since been thoroughly overhauled and repaired.

The Universalist church was organized March 15, 1846. Thomas L. Spafford, Chandler Carter and Alanson Case were elected the first trustees and William S. Stowell the first clerk. The voters at this first election were Thomas L. Spafford, Joseph S. Clark, William Andrews, Tolman Case, Franklin Freeman, William S. Stowell, Chandler Carter, Barnabas Case, Alanson Case, Russell Bodine, Thomas Morgan and Morgan Carpenter. Rev. T. C. Adams was the first pastor and was succeeded by the Rev. G. B. Gilman, who was pastor for over twenty-five years.

In 1866 Rev. J. J. Hildner organized the German Lutheran church and among the first members were John Moehn, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kurfess, Mrs. Heimendinger and John Schlecht. The early pastors of this church, besides Mr. Hildner, have been Rev. John Neuman, Rev. Mr. Edelstein, and Rev. Philip Wehrheim.

The Catholic church was first established as a mission by Rev. Mr. Vanliew in 1870 and among the original congregation were William Kirchgessner, George and Peter Cash, M. Daly, James Kelly, M. Kirk, William Kirk, John Kirk, M. Egan, P. McMahon, L. Kirk, R. Green, Conrad Lehn, John Haag, Charles Singer and the Cavanaugh brothers.

Manchester has two banks, the People's Bank, and for many years the only bank in the village, the principal owner of which has been Mr. L. D. Watkins, and the Union Savings Bank.

In 1837 Manchester had a population of 805 that possessed 82 horses, 74 sheep, 678 head of neat stock, and 966 hogs, and raised during the preceding year 8,797 bushels of wheat, 5,258 bushels of corn and 4,740 bushels of oats.

Flora Adams, a young girl, while standing in a chair hanging clothes on a line on the back porch of William Lehr's home, was killed May 23, 1890, by the line breaking, carrying her over the railing. She fell head foremost a distance of fifteen feet, fractured her skull and broke her neck.

The Southern Washtenaw Farmers' Club, the pioneer farmers' club in Michigan, was organized

in the People's Bank office in Manchester, March 8, 1877, with David G. Rose, of Sharon, president; James Shorts, Bridgewater, John G. English, Manchester, and Samuel Cushman, Sharon, vice-presidents; W. W. Hess, Bridgewater, secretary, and Frank Spafford, of Manchester, treasurer.

The supervisors of the township have been:

James H. Fargo.....	1838-9
Luther Field	1840
John Howland	1841
Barnabas Case	1842
William S. Carr.....	1843
Alanson Case	1844
Jeremiah D. Corey.....	1845
Alanson Case	1846
Newman Granger	1847-8
Barnabas Case	1849
Newman Granger	1850-1
Oliver Nichols	1852
Newman Granger	1853
Jeremiah D. Corey	1854
William S. Carr	1855
Newman Granger	1856
Abraham Brumfield	1857
Volney Chapman	1858-60
Philetus Coon	1861-4
Arthur Case	1865-6
Newman Granger	1867-9
Isaac Magoon	1870
Newman Granger	1871
Horatio Burch	1872-88
William Burtless	1889-92
Willis L. Watkins	1893-4
William Burtless	1895
Willis L. Watkins	1896
William Burtless	1897-9
William Amspoker	1900
Henry J. Landwehr	1901

NORTHFIELD.

In the fall of 1832 the people of what is now Northfield desired to become a township by themselves and held a meeting at the house of Benjamin Sutton to take measures of secession. They decided to petition the legislative council, and in the winter of 1832 they were authorized to form a township government of their own and to elect

officers on the first Monday in April, 1833. A caucus to nominate township officers was held at the house of Harry Seymour at Whitmore Lake, and Stephen Lee presided. The first man to be nominated for the office of supervisor was Rufus Matthews, the nomination of whose name caused Chairman Lee to jump upon a large stump standing in the yard and call upon all the anti-Masons present to withdraw and make out a ticket of their own to be supported at the coming election. A number accompanied Mr. Lee and an anti-Masonic ticket was made out, so that at the first township meeting two tickets were in the field. The election was held at the house of Benjamin Sutton and Rufus Matthews acted as moderator, with George Sutton as clerk. The board was made up of J. G. Leland, justice, A. F. Schoff and James Barr, clerks. The following township ticket was elected: Supervisor—John Renwick; Township Clerk—George Sutton; Assessors—Frederick Smith, Gilbert A. Gardner and Abijah Schoff; Overseers of the Poor—Nicholas Groves and Joseph Lora; Commissioners of Highways—Philander Murray, Asahel Hubbard and Joseph Lora; Committee on Schools—Joshua G. Leland, Abijah F. Schoff and Asahel Hubbard; School Inspectors—Gilbert A. Gardner, Frederick Smith and Thomas J. Tettis; Constables—Thomas J. Tettis and Marvel Secord.

Northfield contains a number of lakes, the most important of which is Whitmore lake, a summer resort for Ann Arbor and Toledo citizens, and around which a thriving village has been growing up in later years. The other lakes include Horse-shoe lake, Dead lake, Mud lake and Jack lake. Hon. Geo. Sutton in one of his numerous pioneer articles tells of hunting elk, deer, etc., in Northfield as follows:

"At the first settlement of Washtenaw county, it was thought that some portions of its northern divisions would not admit of settlement on account of the numerous lakes and marshes. Northfield was particularly well supplied with marshes as well as lakes and here it was that the sportsman could find his ideal pleasure. Deer was very abundant and on one occasion at least the noble elk was shot in the town. This was in the year 1828 and the hunt may thus be detailed.

"There was a large marsh at the head of Horseshoe lake on section 16, known as the "school marsh." Here grew a fine quality of wild grass, called "blue joint." The few settlers for many miles distant repaired to this marsh late in the summer to cut hay for winter use. The grass was cut and cured in the sun, and put in stacks to be hauled home in the winter with ox team and sledge. On one occasion when Mr. William Allen with his ox team and son to help load the hay, was on his way back from the marsh to the hay stack, and in sight of the stack, he saw an elk going on a trot directly toward the hay stack, which had been partly hauled away. The elk jumped on the stack and commenced to eat hay. Allen left his ox team in care of his son and returned home to get Mr. Noyes and his rifle to shoot the elk. When he got back, the elk had left. Noyes and two Indians followed on the trail for two days and returned with the carcass of the only elk ever seen in Northfield. A few years afterwards Mr. Allen had a frame barn erected, and the elk's horns were fastened on the cone of the roof. Those enormous horns did not remain on the barn long. A gentleman from New York, by the name of Williams, who was "looking land," took a special liking to them, and bought them of Mr. Allen. It is a pity that such a fine set of antlers as those were could not have been saved as a memento for our own historical museum.

"But although we have no other account of any elk having set foot in Northfield, many sportsmen found deer which were very abundant. The swails and willow swamps afforded good hiding places during the day. It was the habit of the deer to remain hidden until about one hour before sunset, when hunger would drive them out from their beds to feed. Then was the time for the wily huntsman to make ready for the sports of the evening. He proceeded to the hunting ground with the clear opening on one side and a thicket on the other, and either sat down to wait for the approach of deer, or walked cautiously over the ground without making the least noise, that he might approach the animal near enough for a shot before his approach was suspected. The morning practice of hunting was like the evening, but generally attended with better success. The

sportsman walked against the wind, as the deer was very sensitive to hearing and smelling, and many a fine carcass of venison he secured.

"Prairie chickens, partridges, quail, ducks and wild turkeys were abundant.

"It seemed as though the woods were full of wild honey. The first settler had plenty of honey the year round. A bee tree was cut one fall which contained more than one hundred pounds of honey. This tree was on the farm now owned by Anthony Burk.

"The lakes abounded with choice varieties of fish. There were no angle worms to be had in those days, the fisherman used for bait minnows cut in long strips and put on the fish hook. For pickerel, pike and black bass different bait was required, such as red flannel and deer's hair attached on the hook and tied to a trolling line. The sportsman when ready for a voyage around the lake had to look up a boat which was usually a dugout or a birch bark canoe which required a great deal of care in rowing.

"In the times of the early settlement, it was necessary for the settlers to start early so as to reach home before dark, as there were no roads excepting Indian trails and marked trees for their guide.

"Among the thousand of marshes seen spread over the country, not one could be found where the beavers had not at some remote time made a dam at the outlet. This fact, that dams are so numerous, shows that great numbers of them once lived there. The last otter that was seen in Northfield was found on the banks of Horseshoe lake near the cove, in a hollow tree with a brood of little ones. Martens were scarce but minks were plenty, and there are a few left yet. Formerly musk rats were in great abundance, but the drainage of the marshes has broken up their harboring places. The last resort of the sportsman was rabbits and woodcocks, but these, too, have disappeared."

The first drove of cattle brought into the township was purchased by Benjamin Sutton in Ohio in 1831, and the following year he brought in the second drove from Illinois. In June, 1830, Nathan Sutton arrived, accompanied by his wife, his sons George, Isaac, Isaac's wife, his daughter

Mrs. Nixon, her husband Mr. Nixon, and two grandchildren, the children of his daughters. The Suttons have always occupied a prominent place in the history of Northfield township. George W. Sutton was supervisor as early as 1838, and for a number of years afterwards. He was a member of the Michigan legislature in 1875. His son, Nathan E. Sutton, was also supervisor for a number of years and he was a member of the legislature in 1885. George Sutton died in 1889. Michael P. Stubbs, who settled in the township in 1830, was a member of the convention which met in Detroit May 11, 1835, to adopt the first constitution of the proposed new state of Michigan. He was also a delegate to the first convention of assent, held in Ann Arbor, Sept. 26, 1836, which rejected the act of Congress admitting Michigan into the Union because of the cutting off of Toledo and vicinity from Michigan territory. Rufus Matthews, who came into Northfield in 1831, represented the township on the board of supervisors for some years and was one of the commissioners who located the county poor farm and superintended the location of the county house. He built the first frame bridge over the Huron river at Ann Arbor in 1832. He died in 1869. John Keenan came from the east in 1830 and he is described by his neighbors as a man of fine stature, a nobleman by nature, a man of integrity and a lover of justice. Christian Zook settled on the banks of Whitmore lake before 1830. He came from Pennsylvania, and in 1834 undertook to start the manufacture of silk in Washtenaw and set out a number of mulberry trees for the purpose of feeding silk worms. Harris Seymour located near Whitmore lake in 1831 on land within the present village. He was employed as manager of Brown Brothers at Ann Arbor, when that was the largest mercantile establishment west of Detroit. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert A. Gardner came in 1831 and Mr. Gardner died in 1836, his wife returning east. In 1836 she married Nathan Salver and with him returned to Northfield in 1839. Mr. Salver was one of the state legislators in 1849, after having been supervisor of the township. Hon. Joshua G. Leland arrived in Northfield from Madison county, New York, in 1831 and was a justice of the peace as early as 1833. He was also a member of the state legislature in

1844 and 1846 and took a conspicuous part during the passage of the act selling the Michigan Central Railroad. His son, Judge Emory Leland, has been supervisor of Northfield and is at present the probate judge of Washtenaw county. Aaron B. Van Etta came from New York to Northfield in 1832 and died in 1877, leaving six children. Thomas Earle came in 1833, and later moved to Ann Arbor, where he died in 1882. Michael Prindle, of Scotch descent, arrived in 1830. George Sessions, whose father was one of the Boston Tea Party, whose acts were one of the exciting causes of the Revolution, came in 1833. He died about a year after reaching Northfield, leaving a wife and eight children, the youngest of whom was J. Q. A. Sessions, now of Ann Arbor. Robert Shaw came to Northfield from England in 1833. Michael Quigley also arrived in 1833.

Thomas McKernan came from Ireland by way of Orange county, New York, and settled here in 1830, and brought up a family of ten children. Martin O'Connor came from Ireland to Connecticut and from there to Northfield in 1832, where he died in 1878 leaving nine children. Patrick Gibney, a native of Ireland, settled in Northfield in 1833. Thomas Haran came in 1834, Edmund Clancy came in 1835, and Edmund Comiskey in the same year. Thomas Ryan and Patrick Wall came in 1836. Patrick Will was supervisor of Northfield for some years and was a political power in the township. Patrick Sheehy came in 1839 from Ireland, at the age of 13 years. John Shannahan came in 1840; and so did Richard Roach. Michael Partel came in 1841. Calvin Holmes, who came from Monroe county, New York, arrived in Northfield on May 17, 1832. He had located his land here the year previous, and when two miles south of his land was compelled to send the teams which brought his goods back to Detroit as there was no road the rest of the way. With oxen borrowed from Philander Murray, he moved the goods the rest of the way into his log house which he had built the year before. The goods that he prized as of the most value to him which he brought consisted of a barrel of flour and a barrel of pork. Robert Flintoff came from England in 1839. John Brokaw came in 1838. Christian F. Kapp came before 1840.

While the Sutton schoolhouse, built in 1838,

was the first schoolhouse in the county according to most of the early settlers, Nelson Brundige was of the opinion that the first schoolhouse in the township was built in 1826 and that the first school was taught by Sally Ann Green. The Sutton schoolhouse in 1830 has been described as built of logs with a small window beside the door and a four-pane sash on the other side of the house, giving only a small amount of light. The hearth was made of mortar cement and the chimney was laid with undressed stone for about four feet, the rest of the chimney being made of mortar and of sticks.

Previous to 1830 a Fourth of July picnic party was held at Independence lake and the lake was named on that date. Jack lake is the lake to which "Jack," a horse owned by Benjamin Sutton, strayed and to which he was tracked by friendly Indians and found on a small island in the middle of the lake, and a rough barge had to be constructed before he could get ashore.

The first Catholic families came into Northfield about 1829 and in 1830 Rev. Father Kelly said mass in their houses. By 1831 there were about fifteen Catholic families in the township and in the spring of 1831 a log church was erected on section 29. Those who contributed to its erection were John Keenan, William Prindle, William Stubbs, John McKernan, Philip McKernan, John Sullivan, Michael Purtell, John McIntyre, Michael Bennett, Peter Smith, Michael Neligan, Patrick Walsh, Michael Walsh, Patrick Donovan and Bryan Galligan. Rev. Father Kelly continued to minister to the needs of his parish until 1835, when Rev. Father Morrissey was appointed parish priest. In 1837 a frame church 30 x 40 feet in size was built. Father Morrissey was succeeded in 1840 by Rev. Father Cullen, who lived at Ann Arbor and attended both the parishes of Ann Arbor and Northfield until 1864. In 1850 a 30 x 60 addition was made to the church. This church was dedicated by Bishop Lefevre under the name of St. Bridget. In 1864 Rev. Peter Wallace became the parish priest and a church rectory was built in 1865. He was succeeded in 1873 by Rev. Father Lux, who died in June, 1874. Rev. A. Carolan had charge of the parish for a couple of months and was succeeded by the Rev. J. V. Waterschoot.

During the latter's administration the cornerstone of a new church was laid and on October 20, 1878, the church was dedicated by Bishop Borgers. Rev. Father Goldrick has been in charge of the parish for some years and is one of the most popular priests who have ever been in the county. During his administration a fine parish house has been erected adjoining the church on the corner of Whitmore Lake avenue and Sepulchral Lane, as his letterheads denote.

In 1832 Rev. Alvin Billings, a Methodist minister, preached at the Murray schoolhouse and in 1833 organized a class consisting of Isaac Burhans, Calvin Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith, Joel Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Orrin Jeffords, Mr. and Mrs. Pattee, Mr. and Mrs. Orison Leland, and Mrs. Leet. Isaac Burhans was chosen class leader. Soon afterwards another class was formed at the Matthews schoolhouse. In 1847 a Methodist church was built at Leland's Corners and the two classes united in forming the First Methodist church of Northfield. As early as 1838 the Methodists assembled at Whitmore Lake at the house of Christian Zook and later a Methodist church was erected at Whitmore Lake.

The German Lutheran church was built in 1875 under the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Stein. Its original members were Mr. and Mrs. Christian F. Kapp, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Steffin, Mr. and Mrs. Christian Rosenberger, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Swerget, Mr. and Mrs. Ludwick, Mr. and Mrs. George Kempf, Mr. and Mrs. John Kapp, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Procknow, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Bauer, Mr. and Mrs. John Gehrlock, Dr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Christian Frey, Mr. and Mrs. Waggoner, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wessel, Mr. and Mrs. Gottlieb Bissinger and Enos Geiger.

The first temperance society was organized in Northfield in 1839 with twenty-nine members and was continued for some years. In 1878 St. Patrick's Temperance Benevolent Society was organized and it did excellent work.

The first hotel at Whitmore Lake was kept by A. Burt. He ran it but a short time when he sold out to Mr. William N. Stevens, some time between 1831 and 1833. This hotel has remained in the hands of the Stevens family and is now run

by Al Stevens, and is a favorite resort. On May 2, 1877, the Stevens House, or Lake House as it is called, was struck by lightning, the lightning tearing out the southwest corner of the building, and the whole building appeared as if wrecked. The loss amounted to over a thousand dollars. Miss Lena Schlemmer, a domestic, was thrown into convulsions which lasted several days, but she finally recovered. A baby which was within six feet of a window that was torn out by lightning was uninjured.

The Clifton House was built at Whitmore Lake many years ago and has been for many years run by the Smith family, and has generally enjoyed a high prestige.

On the evening of August 28, 1877, John G. Miller and Rudolph Green were standing under a tree a mile east of the St. Patrick's church when the tree was struck by lightning, the lightning passing down Mr. Miller's back, left hip and left leg, killing him instantly. The lightning also passed across Green's chest and down his right leg, marking him and leaving him unconscious.

On September 26, 1890, Ted Sopp, aged 20 years, was sitting on a fence while on a hunting trip, when his gun slipped and the charge went through his breast, killing him instantly.

Besides Whitmore Lake, Emory with several stores has grown up to be quite a little village within the township of Northfield.

In 1837, when Michigan was admitted as a state, Northfield had a population of 793.

On August 26, 1868, Mrs. Catherine Keenan, who with her husband, John Keenan, had settled in the township in 1832, fell down stairs, from the effects of which fall she died three days later.

T. C. Wilson, while making his first trip as fireman on the Ann Arbor road, was killed at Emory April 16, 1893. Within less than a week Clarence Swinefurth, who was also making his first trip, was also killed at Emory.

J. R. C. May was drowned in a mud lake on John McHugh's farm south of Whitmore Lake. He was fishing with a nephew when the boat sank. The nephew swam ashore but May sank.

Lewis F. Brown, a university student, was drowned at Whitmore Lake April 30, 1899, while swimming from a boat.

Within the past ten years Whitmore Lake has sprung into prominence as a village and trading point, and has had a rapid growth in population. It is as popular as ever as a summer resort and in addition to its hotels a large number of summer cottages have been erected. But its main growth has been in the line of permanent residents. New streets have been laid out, houses erected, sidewalks built, an elevator established and the village is about to attain the dignity of possessing a bank. Large ice houses have been established at this point, largely for the purpose of supplying Toledo, Ohio, with ice and the ice industry in winter has assumed large proportions.

The supervisors of the township have been:

John Renwick	1833-4
Rufus Matthews	1835-6
John Renwick	1837
George Sutton	1838-9
John Renwick	1840
Lucien B. Barker	1841
Rufus Matthews	1842-3
John Renwick	1844
Rufus Matthews	1845
Nathan Salyer	1846-7
George Sutton	1848
John Renwick	1849
Rufus Matthews	1850-2
Nathan Salyer	1853
Ira Harker	1854
James Clancy	1855
Philip Winegar	1856-8
Joseph Pray	1859
Patrick McKernan	1860-01
Philip Winegar	1862
Patrick McKernan	1863-4
Joseph Pray	1865
John Ryan	1866
Patrick Wall	1867-71
George Renwick	1872-74
Emory E. Leland	1875
N. E. Sutton	1876-7
Patrick Purtell	1878-80
William Walsh	1881-2
Patrick S. Purtell	1883-7
Frank Duncan	1888-90
Philip Duffy	1891-2

Frank Duncan	1893-4
Emory E. Leland	1895-6
William Donnegan	1897-8
Theodore L. Prochnow	1899
Jay G. Pray	1900-02
T. Frank Taylor	1903-4
Jay G. Pray	1905-

PITTSFIELD.

Pittsfield was one of the earliest townships of Washtenaw to be organized and the first township meeting was held in April, 1834. Previous to this a meeting had been held at the McCracken schoolhouse to select a name for the town, at which thirteen persons were present, each of whom wanted the township named for the place from which they came. For sometime they were unable to agree and the dispute finally settled into two factions, one of which wanted a long name and the other a short name. The short faction won out and selected the name of Pitt after the great English prime minister, and the township was known by this name until 1840, when the long-name faction got in their innings and added "field" to the name, thus making it Pittsfield. Ezra Carpenter was the man who made the motion that the name of the township be Pitt, and his motion was seconded by Roderick Rowley. Previous to 1834 a diagonal road had been laid from Ann Arbor to Saline, passing through Pittsfield. Pittsfield has always been an agricultural township and has never had a village within its borders. The first supervisor of the township was John Allison, who came from Pennsylvania to Michigan in 1831 and who died in the township in 1874. Samuel D. McDowell, a native of New York who had come to Michigan in 1824, succeeded him, serving from 1835 to 1841. Alanson Doty, who had come from New York to Pittsfield in 1832, was supervisor in 1836. Heman Ticknor was supervisor in 1837-8 and 1842-4 and he was a native of Connecticut. Elijah W. Whitmore served from 1844 to 1847; Horace Carpenter, 1848 to 1849; Nathan Webb in 1850; Allen Crittenden from 1851 to 1857, and also from 1860-1869; Nathan Webb from 1857 to 1859; David Woolsey from 1860 to 1875; David

Depew in 1875; Morton F. Case from 1876 to 1890.

In 1837 Pittsfield was an exceedingly prosperous township. It had a population even larger than it has today. This was due, however, in great part to the large size of the families of the early settlers in the township. Its population in 1837 was 1,208 and there were within the borders of the township 270 horses, 800 sheep, 2,002 hogs and 4,368 head of neat stock; and the inhabitants had raised during the preceding year 19,337 bushels of wheat, 239 bushels of rye, 15,710 bushels of corn, 33,295 bushels of oats, 937 bushels of buckwheat and 319 pounds of flax.

The wife of Talmon Brown, of Pitt, as the town was then called, was found dead Sunday morning, June 5, 1836, in a small pool of water near her house.

Anna, the six-year-old daughter of John Schleh, was accidentally shot August 31, 1890, by an old musket. She and a little playmate thought it was not loaded. She died on September 4.

John Fiegel, treasurer of the township, was killed on the evening of September 10, 1891. Zion church of Ann Arbor had been holding a social at his house. He had loaded twenty-one ladies and two children on a hay rack to take them back to the city, when one line dropped. He reached forward to get it, when the cushion slipped and he was thrown forward on the horses. He struck his head on the pole and broke his neck. The horses ran away and threw the ladies out, but none of them were seriously injured.

Pittsfield has had but thirteen supervisors as follows:

John Allison	1834
Samuel D. McDowell	1835
Alanson Doty	1836
Heman Ticknor	1837-40
Samuel D. McDowell	1841
Heman Ticknor	1842-4
Ezra W. Whitmore	1845-7
Horace Carpenter	1848-9
Nathan Webb	1850
Allen Crittenden	1851-6
Nathan Webb	1857-9

Allen Crittenden	1860-8
David Wilsey	1869-74
David Depue	1875
Morton F. Case	1876-82
Henry Paul	1883
Morton F. Case	1884-00
W. Alfred Hutzell	1901

SALEM.

Salem was a part of the township of Panama until March, 1833, when George Renwick, who represented Washtenaw in the territorial legislature, introduced an act setting it apart as a township by the name of Salem. The first township meeting was held in April, 1833, at the school-house at Bullock's Corners, near the house of Jacob B. Bullock. George Renwick called this meeting to order, Samuel Mapes presided, and Joseph Jackson acted as clerk. The first officers to be elected were as follows: Supervisor—George Renwick; Clerk—Alexis Packard; Assessors—John Dickenson, Calvin Wheeler and Welcome J. Partello; School Inspectors—Charles Dean, Joseph Jackson, Royal Wheelock, Leonard C. Goodale and Lucius Peet; Trustees of School Lands—John Bennett, P. C. Murray and Isaac Hamilton; Highway Commissioners—George King, Royal Wheelock and Michael Thompson; Treasurer—Joseph Lapham; Director of the Poor—Orange Green; Treasurer of the Poor Fund—John Dickenson; and Constables—Joseph Lapham and Peres Walker.

Salem was surveyed as early as 1816 by Surveyor Wampum, and it was not long after the settlement of the township in 1825 before the pioneers discovered that there was something wrong about the lines laid down in the Wampum survey. Great difficulty was experienced in properly locating their lands and many disputes arose over the ownership of land, due to the defective surveys made by the original surveyor, so that in 1842 the people of Salem petitioned Congress for a re-survey of the township, which request was granted and a re-survey was made by Harvey Parke in 1844. This re-survey disclosed that of the sixty miles of subdivision lines as run in the original survey 24 1-2 miles had never been run

at all and that many other lines had been erroneously run. It was also discovered that the township was 631 acres short of having its full quota of land. To make matters worse it was further found that 147 purchasers of land had received 382 acres more than they had paid for, while 128 purchasers had received 1,013 acres less than they paid for. Surveyor Parke's instructions were to re-establish the old lines wherever they had been surveyed and to make new lines only where no lines at all existed, so that however erroneous or defective the original survey had been it was re-established in 1844 and in some cases purchasers lost a third of the land that they had paid for. Congress was again prayed for relief and Surveyor-General Lucius Lyons was ordered to make a personal inspection of deficient tracts of land in Salem and to ascertain the amount of damages. This he did and Congress was applied to for compensation. At several succeeding sessions of Congress the claims of the inhabitants of Salem were pressed but no relief was ever obtained.

George Renwick was the first settler of Salem to receive civic honors. As has been seen he was a member of the territorial legislature in 1833. He was also a member of the territorial legislature the following year and of the state legislature in 1839, 1840, 1841 and 1847. Mr. Renwick was an Englishman by birth who had moved to Panama township in 1828, and besides his legislative services he was for many years supervisor of Salem township. In politics he was a strong whig. Royal Wheelock was the first justice of the peace and had been appointed as such as early as 1829 by Lewis Cass; and Capt. Ira Rider was the first postmaster of Salem, an office having been established in 1832 at what has since come to be called Lapham's Corners. This office was afterwards moved to Salem Station. In the early history of the township a tavern was established in the southeast part of the town.

Although Washtenaw was originally included among the lands designed for the soldiers of the War of 1812, but comparatively few of them settled in the township of Salem. The first one of these veterans of the war who settled in the township was James Sober who served all through the war, and who came to Salem from New York in

1831 and lived to a very old age. He often spoke in his later years of how numerous the wild animals were on his arrival in the county and of his frequently having shot deer and wild turkey from his cabin door. The second soldier of the war to settle in Salem was Edward Drake who died within a few years after his settlement. John W. Sickles, who died in Salem September 24, 1881, was also a veteran of the War of 1812 who had resided in Salem township since 1831 and was 94 years of age at the time of his death. Robert Shankland, who was likewise a veteran of the War of 1812, reached a still greater age. He lived in Ann Arbor township, after coming to Michigan, until 1831, when he removed to Salem.

Salem has furnished a number of state legislators. Besides George Renwick, who has already been mentioned, Robert Purdy was in the state legislatures of 1837 and 1843, and was also a member of the constitutional convention which framed the first constitution of Michigan. In 1842 and 1845 Henry T. Walker, of Salem, was a member of the state legislature. Ira Rider served in the legislature of 1853, Calvin Wheeler in that of 1851, and Thomas D. Lane in that of 1850. Mr. Lane was also a state senator in 1861 and 1862. George S. Wheeler was in the legislature of 1860.

A dispute among the old pioneers as to where the first schoolhouse in the township of Salem was located has never been definitely settled. The schoolhouse at Bullock's Corners was built in 1820 and was first taught by Charles Dean. This schoolhouse was located on section 27.

A claim has been made that a school had been taught at a schoolhouse on section 31 at a previous date. The schoolhouse at Bullock's Corners was built of unhewn logs and was hardly six feet from the floor to ceiling with a six-light window on each of three sides. The seats were slabs set up on wooden pins. It was heated by a small box stove which was considered a vast improvement upon the old fireplaces common in most of the other schoolhouses. Another school was built in 1832 on section 15 and was first taught by Miss Jane Jessups.

Rev. Eben Carpenter was the first Baptist minister to settle in Salem. He located here in 1832

and took part in the organization of the First Baptist church at the house of Wheaton Bullock on January 7, 1833, and preached a sermon on that occasion. The Rev. Moses Clark was the first pastor of the church and the first trustees were John Bennett and Eliphalet Lewis. Alexis Packard and John Bennett were the first deacons, and L. C. Goodrich the first clerk. The first member to be baptized was Mrs. Elmira Wheeler who was baptized in 1833 by Rev. J. L. Twiss. A church was erected in 1852 which was moved to a new location in 1877. A new Baptist church was dedicated February 6, 1888, on which occasion \$1,200, the balance due on it, was subscribed. The Freewill Baptist church was organized in the northeast part of Salem township on July 7, 1830, with Rev. C. B. Goodrich as pastor, Manly Smith as clerk, and Michael Thompson and James Filer as trustees.

In 1833 a Presbyterian church was organized with Isaac Hamilton and Nathaniel as the first deacons, and a church was built in 1850 at a cost of \$1,000.

The Congregational church was organized in 1830 with Jebedee Waldron, Adam Spence, S. G. Haywood, Parlay Crowell, Harvey Hubbard and Joseph H. Peebles as the first trustees and Rev. Hiram S. Hamilton as the first pastor. A church was built in 1840.

The First Wesleyan Methodist church was organized in 1841 with David Norton as class leader and Joseph Lapham as steward. Their church was built in 1851 at Lapham's Corners. A Methodist church was organized in 1864 with about 25 members. J. B. Van Etta and William Hollingshead were the first trustees; and A. M. Farley and L. D. Perkins the first class leaders.

Salem Grange was organized in 1834 with 30 charter members. The Salem Farmers' Club is one of the largest and most successful of the farmers' clubs in Washtenaw county. Its meetings are always well attended and have proven of great value to its members.

The Pere Marquette is the only railroad now running through Salem township. This road was formerly known as the Detroit, Lansing and Northern, and quite a little village has sprung up around its depot known as Salem Station. For-

merly a second road ran through Salem, the Toledo & Ann Arbor, with a depot at Werden near Peebles' Corners. This was when the Ann Arbor road terminated at South Lyon, the Ann Arbor road at first going wherever it could get donations of land or money. In later years when South Lyon was found to be out of the way, the track from that place to Ann Arbor which ran through Salem was torn up.

Lapham's Corners is two miles south of Salem Station, and, like Peebles' Corners is in possession of a store and a number of houses.

Salem, by the route the earliest settlers took to come into Washtenaw county, was the nearest township to Detroit. It was through Salem that the first settlers of Ann Arbor and Northfield reached the county, and at an early date Salem was one of the most populous townships in the county. In 1837 it contained as many people as it has now. Its population then was 1,354; and, according to the census returns in that year the inhabitants had 226 horses, 1,000 head of neat stock, 875 sheep and 1,927 hogs, and produced during the year 1,264 bushels of wheat, 455 bushels of rye, 15,865 bushels of corn, 16,530 bushels of oats and 1,000 bushels of buckwheat. The township also had two sawmills at that time.

The supervisors of the township have been:

George Kenwick	1834
L. C. Goodale	1835-6
George Kenwick	1837
John Dickenson	1838
Royal Wheelock	1839
Robert Purdy	1840
Lawrence Noble	1841
Robert Purdy	1842
Henry T. Walker	1843-4
Lawrence Noble	1845
Daniel Pomeroy	1846-47
Henry T. Walker	1848
John Dickenson	1849
Ira Rider	1850
Lawrence Noble	1851
Ira Rider	1852
Lawrence Noble	1853-4
Thomas D. Lane	1855
Daniel Pomeroy	1856
Isaac Wynkup	1857-8

John Peebles	1859
John Peebles	1860
Royal Wheelock	1861-2
Rufus Babbitt	1863-4
Calvin Wheeler	1865-6
John Peebles	1867
Thomas D. Lane	1868
J. B. Palmer	1869
Isaac Wynkup	1870-1
Isaac Wynkup	1872-3
John Crandall	1874
Geo. S. Wheeler	1875-6
Geo. S. Wheeler	1877-8
Thos. D. Lane	1879-81
George S. Wheeler	1882-5
Hiram P. Thompson	1886
Thomas D. Lane	1887
Hiram P. Thompson	1888
George S. Wheeler	1889
Arthur C. Van Sickle	1890-2
Fred C. Wheeler	1893-5
Myron F. Bailey	1896-7
Arthur C. Van Sickle	1898
Charles Kingsley	1899-00
John Munn	1901-04
William Naylor	1905-

SALINE.

Saline was organized as a township in 1830 and the first town meeting was held in April of that year at the house of Orange Risdon. The name of the township was selected in Risdon's house. It had for some years been applied to the salt springs where the Chicago road crosses the Saline river. The name Saline had been given to the river by the French at some indefinite date previous to this. Boaz Lamson acted as moderator of the first meeting and Barnabas Holmes as clerk. The following town officers were elected: Supervisor—Alfred Davis; Town Clerk—Smith Lapham; Assessors—Apollon Severance, Boaz Lamson and Evelyn Scranton; Commissioners of Highways—Timothy W. Hunt, James Maybee and Ira Bonner; Overseers of the Poor—Isaac Brown, Allyn Williams, Silas Lewis, Aretus Belden and Luke Gillett; Constable—Horace Williams; Commissioners of Common Schools—

Apollos Severance, Aretus Belden, Evelyn Scranton, Asahel Sawyer, and Smith Lapham; Treasurer of the Poor Fund—Arba Lamson; Path Masters—Timothy W. Hunt, John G. Joslin, Orrin Parsons, Ely Gray, Boaz Lamson, Jeremiah Post, Arba Lamson, Isaac Brown, John Parsons, Thomas Wood and Anthony Doolittle; Trustees of School Lands—Orange Risdon, Timothy W. Hunt and James Maybee; and Treasurer of School Funds—Orrin Parsons.

The village of Saline is one of the largest villages in the county. When Michigan was admitted as a state, in 1837, the villages of Washtenaw county were put down as four in number, Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti, Dexter and Saline; and in the State Gazetteer of 1838, Saline is described as "A village and postoffice in the township of the same name, pleasantly situated on the east bank of the Saline river, on the Chicago road, in the county of Washtenaw. There is a church for Methodists, a banking association, three stores, two physicians. Within the village is a flouring mill and a sawmill. Valuable salt springs have been discovered in the vicinity. It is in the midst of a farming country, distant nine miles from Ann Arbor and forty from Detroit." The first store building in Saline had been erected in 1832 on the corner of Chicago and Adrian streets, by a Mr. Finch, who came from New York. Previous to this he had rented the parlor in the house of Orange Risdon, where he displayed his goods and conducted his business. Caleb Van Husen was an early rival of Mr. Finch in the mercantile trade. It was in September, 1832, that Orange Risdon surveyed, platted and named the village in pursuance of a plan that he had formed as early as 1826, when he believed that the Detroit and Chicago road would pass through what is now Saline, and that this point was one of the best in the state for the growth of a large town. The only addition which was required to the original plat previous to the building of the railroad now known as the Ypsilanti & Hillsdale branch of the Lake Shore, was an addition made in January, 1848, by David S. Haywood. The first house built upon the site of the village was erected in 1826 by Orange Risdon, and was run as a tavern, and it was at this house that the first

township meeting was held. In 1845 Schuyler Haywood, of New Jersey, built the Schuyler mills, about half a mile west of Saline village, and for ten years these mills turned out an average of 25 barrels of flour a day. A grist mill had been built nine years previous by Orrin Parsons, which was enlarged in 1842 with a capacity of 30 barrels of flour a day. In 1853 a tannery was started by James C. Seeley, which was purchased in 1857 by Christian Helber, who greatly enlarged it.

The First Baptist church of Saline was organized in 1831 at the house of Jesse Stevens, the first members being Rev. and Mrs. Thomas Bodley, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Stevens, John Smith, Lorin Edmunds and Anna Ford, and a church was erected in 1837. The first pastor of the church was the Rev. Thomas Bodley and the first deacons were Jesse Stevens and John Smith. The present well-built church building was completed and dedicated in February, 1905.

The Presbyterian church came into Saline as an organized body from Newark, Wayne county, New York, bringing with them the following certificate: "The following persons, members of the Presbyterian church at Newark, Wayne county, New York, are about to leave this part of the country and settle in Michigan: Peter Cook, Jacob Cook, Rachel Cook, Betsey Cook, David Hathaway, Phoebe Hathaway, Ira Hathaway, John Kanouse, Jr., Sally Ann Hathaway and Nellie Kanouse. They were dismissed from said church on the 22d day of May, 1831, and were organized into a church at Newark aforesaid on said 22d day of May. Theodore Partridge, clerk of the session of the church at Newark." The members of this Michigan church thus formed in New York emigrated on the 23d day of May, 1831, and landed in Detroit on the 29th of the same month. They all settled in Saline and on the 18th of July, 1831, they assembled together, took the name of the Presbyterian Church of Saline. Rev. Reuben Sears was present at this meeting and officiated for the five succeeding Sundays. Before leaving New York David Hathaway, Jacob Cook and Peter Cook had been chosen elders. Meetings were held in private houses, school-houses and other church buildings until 1842.

when a church was built. This building continued to serve this congregation until about 1895, when a new and handsome church was built.

The Methodist Episcopal church was organized February 12, 1833, by Rev. J. F. Davidson. The first member of the new church was Mrs. Ansyl Ford. Conrad Dubois was the only other member for a short period when he left the township. Mr. Ansyl Ford was converted in March, 1833, and with several others joined the church. A class was organized in Saline village by Rev. Bradford Frazee early in 1834 and in the latter part of that year Ansyl Ford bought a lot and log building for \$400 of a Major Keates, which the Major had built for a prospective church. A board of trustees was organized consisting of Ansyl Ford, Henry A. Francisco, Allen Burnham, John P. Marvin, Salmon S. Haight, David I. Gilbert and Samuel Kellogg. A parsonage was purchased in 1839. The Second Methodist Episcopal church in Saline was built of badly burned brick, which soon crumbled and was succeeded by a frame church, which was torn down to make room for the present church of field boulders and brick, the cornerstone of which was laid June 14, 1899, during the ministry of Rev. F. E. Dodds. The present church building cost \$7,000.

A Lutheran church was organized in the village in 1865 by the Rev. Mr. Wolf, who held services in the village for three years, part of the time in the Baptist church. He was succeeded by Rev. J. Doefler in 1868, during whose administration a brick church was built at a cost of \$5,600. Rev. Frederick Mueller was the first pastor of this new church and he was succeeded in 1878 by the Rev. K. Lederer.

In 1833 Smith Lapham built a hotel which was known in later years as the American House. In it a great many township meetings were held. Another old pioneer public house was erected in 1834 by Daniel D. Wallace, which for over half a century, was known as the Saline Exchange. In 1870 the Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern Railroad was built to Saline. This is what is now known as the Ypsilanti & Hillsdale branch of the Lake Shore Railroad. An electric line has been built from Saline to Ypsilanti, and upon its completion, contrary to the predictions of some of

the inhabitants of Saline, the village again began to grow and a number of handsome new residences were at once erected.

The village was incorporated by the board of supervisors October 18, 1866, and an election was held at the American House, December 10, 1866, for village officers. Charles H. Wallace was elected president; George Sherman, William Rheinfrank, James F. Draper, Henry J. Miller, Samuel D. Van Dusen and James F. Seeley, trustees; George W. Hall, clerk; J. Forbes street commissioner and marshal; Myron Wells, assessor; William H. Davenport, treasurer, and Charles O. Rogers, constable.

The Union school building in Saline was built in 1868 and cost \$25,000. For many years Saline has been in possession of a good bank run by William H. Davenport, who has lived in Saline since he was twelve years of age. In the early days of the village a wild cat bank was established there by Abel Goddard & Company, as a bank of issue which ran for two years, and some of its bills are still in existence signed by S. French, president, and W. Cunnutt, cashier.

The township of Saline in 1837 had a population of 1,130. It had within its borders also, a grist mill, three saw mills and four merchants. Its people owned 124 horses, 177 sheep, 174 hogs, 778 head of neat stock, and had produced in the year previous 9,130 bushels of wheat, 8,640 bushels of corn, 15,921 bushels of oats and 55 bushels of buckwheat.

Fred Shooles, aged sixteen, who was teaching the German parochial school in Saline, dived into four feet of water in the Saline mill pond on the night of July 18, 1887, and broke his neck. The water at this point was usually eight feet deep. John Schletch, aged seventeen, was drowned while bathing in the mill race at Saline, June 15, 1890.

Two men were suffocated in a well near Saline, December 26, 1888. They were bricking up the well and had gotten within forty-five feet of the top when Gottlieb Buehler gave way to the damp. Jacob Kuebler went down and endeavored to resuscitate him and succumbed himself. Efforts to get the men out alive were unavailing.

The supervisors of Saline from the beginning have been:

Alfred Davis	1830
Orrin Parsons	1831-33
Alfred Davis	1834
Orrin Parsons	1835
Ansyl Ford	1836
Orrin Parsons	1837-40
Salmon L. Haight	1841
Julius Cruttenden	1842
Orrin Parsons	1842
Orrin Parsons	1843-44
David S. Haywood	1845-46
Salmon L. Haight	1847
Joshua Forbes	1848
Amos Miller	1849
Salmon L. Haight	1850
Thomas H. Marsh	1851
William M. Gregory	1852
Aaron H. Goodrich	1853
Salmon L. Haight	1854-55
William M. Gregory	1856
David A. Post	1857
Salmon L. Haight	1858-59
Augustus Bond	1860-62
Martin Gray	1863
Salmon L. Haight	1864
Roswell M. Parsons	1865
Martin Gray	1866
Myron Webb	1867-68
Augustus Bond	1869
Myron Webb	1870
Joshua Forbes	1871
Wilson H. Berdan	1872
Myron Webb	1873-74
Wilson H. Berdan	1875-76
Myron Webb	1877
Everett B. Clark	1878
Edwin W. Wallace	1879-80
J. Manly Young	1881
Matthew Seeger	1882-86
Michael Burkhardt	1887
Edward Depew	1887-93
Edward A. Houser	1894-97
Willis M. Fowler	1898-00
John Luce	1901

SCIO.

The township of Scio was organized by an

act of the legislature, approved March 25, 1833, and the first township meeting was held at the house of Horace Leek, on section 9. The early township records have been destroyed by fire so that the first township officers can not be given. Dexter village, which is within this township, was platted in 1830, although the land on which it is located was purchased in 1824 by Judge Dexter and there were a number of families in the village at the time it was platted. Among them was that of Judge Alexander D. Crane, who thus describes the village of Dexter in 1830: "March 1, 1830, I came here with my wife, to whom I had been married but a few days, and have resided here ever since. When I came I found here as residents of this village Hon. Samuel W. Dexter, Dr. Cyril Nichols and Samuel W. Foster, who, with their families, constituted the whole of the village and their dwellings were the only dwellings upon the village plat at that time. Judge Dexter had been here a few years, and then owned a large tract of land, and had erected a grist and sawmill on Mill creek. The grist mill stood where J. H. Everett & Co.'s flouring mill afterwards stood, and the sawmill stood on the opposite side of the creek. John A. Conaway and his father then lived in a log house on the rise of ground beyond the sawmill where Dennis Warner's farmhouse afterwards stood. They kept a tavern there and that was the only tavern west of Ann Arbor anywhere in the region. Dr. Cyril Nichols built his house on the west side of the river, near the bridge. He had come to Michigan from Vermont and had settled in what had become Dexter village, in 1826. He was a man of intelligence, and had a very extensive practice for many miles around Dexter. He afterwards laid out the village of Scio, erected a mill there, and on selling this out erected another mill at Foster's Station, in Ann Arbor town. This in turn he sold and went to California in search of gold, dying just as he neared California.

The first store in Dexter was opened by Charles P. Cowden, in 1830, followed in 1831 by Nelson H. Wing. William C. Pease and Robert Brower soon located here, and in 1838 Dexter had grown to be quite a flourishing village and is thus described in the Michigan Gazeteer of that year: "A village and postoffice in the county

of Washtenaw and township of Scio. Has an elevated and healthy location, and is pleasantly situated on Mill creek at its confluence with the Huron river. Here is a flouring mill with two run of stone, a sawmill and tannery, five stores, one grocery, one druggist, one lawyer, three physicians. It is on the territorial road from Monroe to Grand river. The Detroit & St. Joseph Railroad is to pass through it. There is hydraulic power in its vicinity that might be used to any extent. Dexter is very thriving, many buildings were erected during the two seasons past, and many are now being erected. Distant nine miles from Ann Arbor and fifty miles west of Detroit, 576 miles northwest of Washington city."

Judge Dexter evidently expected that through his influence Dexter village would grow into a large place. The streets on his plat are wider than those of any other village or city in Washtenaw and they are arranged somewhat like the spokes of a wheel, coming to a common center. Their width has been utilized in later days to make extensive grass plots between the sidewalk and the roadway, the grass growing down through the gutters up to the beaten track of the road, and the lawns thus created are kept neatly mown. This adds greatly to the beauty of the village.

Among the doctors who settled early in the village was the second physician, Dr. Philip Brigham, who came in 1832, and after three years moved to Ann Arbor. Dr. Amos Gray arrived in the same year from Vermont, where he was born in 1804, and here he remained in active practice until 1875, living some years after he had retired from active practice. Dr. John H. Cardell practiced in Dexter from 1836 until his death in 1842. Dr. C. A. Jeffreys was the next physician to arrive and was followed by Dr. Ewing, who died in 1879, Dr. Hollywood, Dr. Dolman, Dr. Clark, Dr. Howell, Dr. E. F. Chase, Dr. John Lee, Dr. W. E. Ziegenfuss and others.

The lawyer mentioned in the Michigan Gazetteer of 1838 was Calvin Smith, who moved to the village in 1830, but did not become a lawyer until two years later. He was the first justice of the peace of the township and in 1839 was elected a

member of the legislature, but died before taking his seat. The second lawyer in Dexter was Judge Alexander D. Crane, who came to the county in 1827 from Cayuga county, New York. He commenced the study of law in 1832, when he was elected constable. He kept a store for about a year and a half, and in 1843 was admitted to the bar. He was elected justice of the peace, in 1849 was postmaster of Dexter, in 1853 was made prosecuting attorney and in 1873 judge of the circuit court. He served for three months in 1861 as captain in the old Fourth Infantry. He died in Dexter. James T. Honey was the next attorney at Dexter, where he commenced the practice of law, which he still continues.

For many years the only bank in Dexter was that of C. S. Gregory & Son, a private bank, originally established by Rice A. Beal as a broker's office, who sold the office to George E. Southwick & Co., who in turn sold to C. S. Gregory & Co. Mr. Gregory purchased the interest of his partner and admitted his son into partnership under the firm name of C. S. Gregory & Son. The bank continued for some time after Mr. Gregory's death, which followed that of his son, but was discontinued after the starting of the Dexter Savings Bank. A state bank was established in which for some years Thomas Birkett owned a controlling interest, which he has recently sold to Frank P. Glazier. Charles S. Gregory was born in Cayuga county, New York, in 1816, and came to Scio in 1834. He represented Washtenaw county in the state legislature in 1861 and 1862, and again in 1883. He died June 4, 1893. His son, John V. N. Gregory, also represented the county in the state legislature from 1889 to 1892.

The first hotel in Dexter village was built for Judge Dexter in 1831 by Edward Torrey. John A. Conaway, however, kept a tavern in a log house on the west side of Mill creek. Joseph Arnold was the landlord in the hotel built by Torrey, and was succeeded in turn by Richard Brower and Captain James B. Arms, and for many years this was the only hotel in the village. It was finally destroyed by fire in 1860. The second hotel was built by Nathaniel Goss, but was destroyed by fire in 1836. Then came the

Goodrich House, which was also destroyed by fire in 1848. A fourth hotel was destroyed by fire in 1863, the hotel being known as the Bentley House.

The first blacksmith in the village was Judge Alexander D. Crane, who opened his shop in 1830; Edward Torrey was the first carpenter who resided in the village, coming in 1831; Erastus Ranney was the first wagonmaker, coming in 1830; George C. Page, the first tailor, came in 1832; Orrin J. Field, the first shoemaker, in 1832; Henry Winkle, the first cabinet-maker, in 1832, and Julius Ranney, the first tanner, in 1834. Mr. Page was justice of the peace for nearly a quarter of a century and died in Dexter at a very old age.

The first grist mill, which had been erected by Judge Dexter, after passing through a number of hands, was destroyed by fire November 28, 1845, the mill at this time being owned by Thomas Martin. The fire originated at 3 o'clock in the morning in a smut machine and the mill was a total loss. It carried \$9,000 worth of insurance which, however, did not cover the loss. The mill site was purchased by Thomas Peatt and Alva Aldrich, who rebuilt the mill, selling out ultimately to Ebarts and Costello. The mill finally passed into the hands of Thomas Birkett. The Peninsular mills were built in 1836 by Millard, Matthews and Bond. In 1855 they were purchased by Beal, Marble and Southwick. After passing through a number of owners, they finally wound up in the hands of Thomas Birkett. In 1838 Jesse Millard and son erected a woolen mill, which ran for many years and did quite a flourishing business. A cider and planing mill was erected in 1881 by Phelps and Still Bros., but was burned four years later, and a new planing mill was built by B. B. Williams. A blast furnace was erected in 1850 by Isaac V. Wakeman, and did a flourishing business. Afterwards, in connection with this furnace, an agricultural implement factory was started, which employed a number of people, until it was destroyed by fire in the early '70s. Other factories, such as wagon factories, sash and door factories, boats, etc., have been at various times run in the village.

Dexter has been many times visited by fire.

About 1838 its first visitation occurred when the house built by Calvin Smith, and then owned by Thomas Martin, was burned. Dexter's first big fire was on Sunday, November 24, 1844, when twelve buildings on the north side of Main street were destroyed, at a loss estimated at \$30,000. The fire originated in Henry Winkle's cabinet shop, and a singular fact, noted in the Ann Arbor papers of this date, is that a rumor of this block being burned was current in Ann Arbor the night before the fire took place, and the rumor even named the buildings in which the fire actually originated. In 1848 this same block of stores, which had been rebuilt, was burned with a loss even heavier than in the fire three years previous. Again, in April, 1877, five brick buildings in this block were destroyed by fire at a loss of \$20,000. On the south side of Main street, in 1847, fire destroyed three buildings, and in February, 1860, two more buildings, including the old Dexter Hotel. On Christmas day, 1866, a still more destructive fire occurred on the south side of the street.

On Thursday, May 4, De Forest Phelps was killed by a bullet in his side while seeking to protect the dam of J. Millard & Son, who was engaged in a law suit with a Mr. Reeves, whose land had been overflowed by their mill dam. They believed that an effort had been made to weaken their dam several weeks before Phelps was killed, so that the heavy rain which seemed to be approaching might remove the dam. On the night before the murder another attempt to weaken the dam was anticipated and the dam was watched. The watch was repeated on Thursday night, about twenty people taking part in watching the dam. Sometime after dark a number of men seemed to be digging around the dam, and the company of watchers rushed forward, Phelps being amongst the foremost. He received the contents of a gun in the right side. Five arrests were made on account of the murder, but these persons do not seem to have ever been tried.

On Sunday, January 20, 1878, Thomas O'Grady was murdered by W. H. Morand, a colored man, who had been living on a little piece of land he had leased in Cullinane's woods.

near Dexter. Morand had built a hut of saplings, covered with earth and brush, near the Michigan Central Railroad track, and the Dexter boys used to go out to see him. On this Sunday eight of them attempted to make sport of him, and he came out with an ax and struck at their number, the blow missing. O'Grady drew a revolver and fired in the air for the purpose of scaring Morand, but it simply enraged him and his next blow struck O'Grady to the ground, the other seven running away. Morand struck three more blows, crushing O'Grady's skull and mutilating the body, which he carried some fifteen feet and threw over his fence. The alarm having been given immediately by O'Grady's companions, a number of people soon assembled on the spot and found the colored man burying his victim. He gave himself up to the officers, and upon being taken to Ann Arbor it was found that he believed himself to be the Savior, with intimate knowledge of the past, present and future. He was adjudged insane and sent to the Kalamazoo Insane Asylum.

On the night of August 10, 1875, Ludwick Miller, a Scio farmer, was murdered by Lyman Burkhardt, a fifteen-year-old lad, who was working for Miller. He confessed the crime, claiming that it was on account of a whipping which Miller had given him. Burkhardt entered the room where Miller was sleeping and, placing a gun at his head, fired, killing him instantly. Burkhardt was sentenced to state's prison for life. He was pardoned by the governor in 1892.

In the fall of 1876 Mr. Rumsey had a dispute with a laborer in his employ, named George Henning, over the settlement of Henning's claim, when Henning kicked Rumsey in the groin, from which Rumsey died a few days later. Henning pleaded guilty to manslaughter and was sentenced to state's prison for four years.

On March 20, 1877, Mrs. Dennis Warner, a pioneer of the county, who had been the first school teacher in the township of Sylvan, was struck by a train while crossing the railroad track to her home in Dexter and killed.

The first schoolhouse in Scio township was constructed of logs and erected in 1829. It was located on Hiram Arnold's farm, a mile and a

half north of Delhi, and was known as the Arnold schoolhouse. The seats of this primitive and unpretensions looking structure, like the walls, were made of thick, heavy slabs or planks, with a hole at each end and a stick put through for support. Owing to roughness of the benches (the soft side having not yet been invented) we may be excused from inferring that our forefathers certainly did "gain an education under difficulties."

With increasing population came the demand for more commodious and comfortable schoolhouses. Districts were arranged, and more modern structures erected. The village of Dexter and vicinity was settled by a class of people who appreciated the value of an education and educational advantages, and hardly was the village named before a suitable school building was erected and the wielding of the birch commenced. This first schoolhouse was a small frame building on B street, near the site now occupied by the Baptist church, and was erected in 1830. For some years it was also used as a place of worship and for holding public meetings. In 1843 it gave place to a larger and more substantial looking edifice of brick, which is still in existence, and is the first dwelling house north of the Baptist church. This, in turn, became too small to accommodate the pupils in the then thriving little town, and in 1856, at a meeting of the tax-payers of the district, it was decided that a larger and better building must be built, and with this end in view a building committee was appointed, consisting of Dr. Ewing, Judge Dexter, B. W. Waite and A. D. Crane. This committee went to Detroit, and at a cost of \$75 secured the plan of the building, but half of which was ever carried out. The contract was taken by a Mr. Terry, of Ypsilanti, and John B. Dow, of Ann Arbor, Terry doing the wood work and Dow the brick work. The lumber was made in Ypsilanti and the fixtures constructed after it was shipped here. The brick were made at a kiln about a mile west of Dexter. The ground for the new building was broken in June, 1856, and in October the structure known as the Union schoolhouse was completed.

The first principal was Professor Lawton, who took charge of the institution in November, 1856.

He was succeeded by Duane Doty, who afterwards became prominent as a superintendent of the Chicago schools. Next in order came Thomas, Brown and Kimball. Professor Brown was noted for his great strength; the following story illustrates it: "A drayman went to the professor's residence with a barrel of flour and was about to roll it off on the ground when the professor came out, lifted it on his shoulder and walked quietly into the house." It is supposed that he kept good order. A lady, Miss Ada Alvord, next took the reigns of government in hand and under her efficient management it first became a graded school. A pamphlet was issued stating the number of grades and the names of the studies in each. It was during her administration that a peculiar feeling of class distinction arose, and led to the passage of the following resolution by the board: "Resolved, That colored children attending the school shall be compelled to sit alone and also recite in a class by themselves." Since that time the school has been under the management of the following principals: George W. Crouch, A. F. Hamilton, J. L. Lane, E. C. Thompson, H. L. Davis, H. E. Kratz, C. F. Field, W. Carey Hill, C. A. Cook, Professor Bobbs, O. L. Waller, Professor J. McInnis, A. E. DeWitt and others.

A new union schoolhouse was finished in Dexter early in 1888, and is a beautiful building, of which the inhabitants of Dexter are justly proud. At the time it was built it was thought to be the finest schoolhouse of its size in the state. It contains six large school rooms with broad, airy halls and large and convenient hat and cloak rooms connected with each school room. These hat and cloak rooms are so arranged that they may be entered only through the school rooms, which prevents the theft or loss of clothing which so often happens in the high school building, where the hat and cloak rooms are entered only from the halls. The building is supplied with the Smead-Ruttan heating and ventilating system, which is a great success. Perfect ventilation is secured. The entire volume of air in each room is changed every five minutes, a result that can be secured by no other system. The basement of the building, high, light and airy, contains the three furnaces by which the

building is warmed, and closets for boys, girls and teachers. The closets are so constructed with brick walls and iron tops that the excreta can be burnt out without being removed. All the foul air of the rooms above passes over this matter in the closets, rendering it as dry and odorless as Buffalo chips, which are used as fuel on our western plains. This section of the Smead-Ruttan system, to say nothing of the perfect ventilation which is secured, is invaluable. The building occupies a fine location, overlooking the village, and the grounds have been graded at an expense of \$500, and grassed over so that the surroundings are as beautiful as the building itself. The committee having the building in charge and superintending the work was Charles S. Gregory, B. W. Warner and R. P. Copeland. The entire building, including heating and ventilating apparatus and closets, cost the district about \$13,000. The actual cost of the building was much more. The contractors sub-let the different parts of the building and every sole contractor lost money, except one.

The Baptist church was the first organized in the district. Elder Carpenter, who had been preaching there for over a year, organized a church August 16, 1831. The original members were Elder and Mrs. Ebor Carpenter, David Layton, Joshua Secord, William Youmans, David Case, John Hancock, William Lennon, Mrs. Putnam, Lydia Secord, Catherine Case, Hannah Hancock, Esther Quackenbush, Amanda Hurd, Anna Force and Catherine Clements. For several years they worshiped in the schoolhouse or in private houses. Their first church was dedicated in June, 1840, and this structure was replaced by a brick church, which was dedicated in May, 1866, the building costing \$5,000. The earlier pastors of this church were Rev. Ebor Carpenter, Rev. William A. Bronson, Rev. George Walker, Rev. James Piper, Rev. Stephen Yocum, Rev. Edward Tenney, Rev. Charles Peterson, Rev. J. L. Smith, Rev. Nelson Eastwood and Rev. H. A. Brown.

The Methodist Episcopal church was organized by the Rev. E. H. Pilcher, who was then stationed at Tecumseh. He preached in Judge Dexter's house in November, 1831, and a class of two men and eight women was organized. Wil-

liam H. Brockway was appointed leader, and in 1833 he was licensed as a local preacher. Rev. Henry Colchazer, Rev. E. H. Pilcher, Rev. E. C. Gavitt, Rev. A. Billings, Rev. A. B. Elliott and Rev. H. Gearing ministered to this congregation up to 1835.

The Congregational church was organized on January 5, 1836, by Rev. C. G. Clark, as the First Presbyterian Church of Dexter. The original members were Charles P. Cowden, who was elected elder; David Dutton, Vashti Dutton, Charles M. Smith, Mehitabel F. Cowden, Roxanna Whitcomb, A. Spaulding, Timothy Dutton, Catherine Conkling, Richard and Elizabeth Peterson, Julia Ann Tuttle, Anne Northem, Dennis and Harriet N. Warner, Jerusha T. Baker. A frame church was built in 1845 at a cost of \$2,000. This building was sold in 1873, and in 1874 the church disbanded. During its organization a total of 339 members were on the rolls of the church.

The Episcopal church probably held the first services in the township of Scio, Sylvanus Noble having, as early as 1825, secured a missionary station for the township, and the first minister to preach in the township was the Rev. Mr. Cadle, who was in the township but one Sunday, however. Rev. Mr. Freeman bought a farm a few miles from Dexter and occasionally preached in the log schoolhouse one mile west of Dexter. In 1835 Rev. Samuel Marks preached in the Dexter schoolhouse every two weeks, being assisted by the Rev. David J. Burger, under whom the St. James parish, Dexter, was organized, the first vestrymen consisted of Barnabas K. Dibble, Pierpont L. Smith, Nathaniel Noble, William A. Jones, Alexander D. Crane, Dr. Amos Gray and James Cunningham. Mr. Burger was followed by the Rev. Darius Barker, Rev. Marmaduke Hirst and the Rev. A. S. Hollister. The first building was erected in 1854, under Rev. Caleb A. Bruce and his father, Rev. Nathaniel Bruce, and was dedicated on June 24, 1855.

The first Catholic church near Dexter was built about five miles northwest of the village in 1840, under Rev. Father Cullen, and a small frame building was erected. This building being shortly afterwards destroyed by fire, a new church was

erected in Dexter village at a cost of \$4,000, and Rev. Father Hennessy greatly assisted the congregation in its construction. The first resident priest was Rev. Father J. Pulsers, who was succeeded by the Rev. J. Van Jennip, and during the latter's pastorate of fifteen years a fine brick church was erected, which was dedicated June 3, 1875, by Bishop Borgess. The church cost \$27,000, and at the time of the dedication Rev. T. F. Slattery was the priest in charge of the parish.

Washington lodge No. 65, F. & A. M., was organized June 30, 1854, with the following officers: Frederick Carlisle, W. M.; John Crossman, S. W.; George W. Hayes, J. W.; Osborne Aldrick, secretary; Thomas Peatt, treasurer; H. H. Noble, S. D.; O. M. Smith, J. D., and Marquis Peatt, tyler.

Washtenaw chapter, O. E. S., was organized later. A Masonic temple was erected in the later part of 1905 at a cost of \$2,500. It is 26x60 in size, two stories high, with banquet and dancing hall, lodge room and spacious ante-room.

Besides Dexter, the township contains the unincorporated villages of Scio and Delhi. Scio, as has been seen, was platted by Samuel W. Foster in 1835, upon the building of his mill. It was at one time quite a prosperous village, but the continued growth of Dexter and the establishment of Delhi operated as a bar to its growth. A postoffice was established here about 1870, and was kept up until discontinued on account of rural free delivery. The first postmaster was George A. Peters, who is still living in the township, although now over eighty years of age. Mr. Peters was a leading member of the greenback party, and afterwards constituted the populist party of the county and was its candidate for congress.

Delhi village was platted July 25, 1836, by Jacob Doremus. The plat was recorded as Michigan village, but the name was soon afterwards changed to Delhi. In 1842 all the unsold lots in the village plat were purchased by N. C. Goodale, who has been regarded as the real founder of Delhi mills. He was born in Amherst, Massachusetts, in 1813, and came to this county in 1835, purchasing the sawmill on the site of the

Delhi mills for \$50, which was the entire amount of money that he had. He soon built the Delhi flouring mills, and by the time of his death, in 1877, had accumulated a large fortune. The village lots in Delhi were all sold with the express condition that no intoxicating drinks should ever be sold upon the premises, under pain of forfeiture and the loss of all improvements made thereon. While the Delhi mills were run to their full capacity they gave employment to a large number of men, and the village was prosperous. After a number of vicissitudes the mills passed into the hands of the Michigan Milling Company, of Ann Arbor, by whom they are now owned and run. A postoffice was established at Delhi in 1868. Among the noted characters who made their home in Scio was Captain Hays, who had commanded a privateer during the War of 1812, during which he had captured many prizes and on two occasions had been taken prisoner. After the war he entered the merchant service, and in 1832 settled in Scio. He was a kind hearted man and his language was always that of the sea. His instructions to Clark Sill, who built his house, in 1832, were as follows: "She is to be after the most approved model. Her bulwarks are to be large trees, and she is to be seven feet lower deck and five feet upper deck, with port holes on the upper and lower decks, with scuppers on the upper deck. She is to be altogether seaworthy." On one occasion he attended church services in the house of George W. Peters, where a protracted meeting was in progress with considerable excitement, one person in particular praying loud and long with many exhortations to repentance. As the captain sat during the whole service with his eyes on the floor, the excitable exhorter placed his hand upon his shoulder, saying: "Well, captain, what do you think?" Raising his eyes for the first time, the captain said: "Think? Why, I think a steady helm is best in a storm!"

Among the settlers of Scio who are yet (1905) living is J. W. Wing, who settled in Scio in 1832 at the age of twelve years, following his father from Madison county, New York, where he was born.

In 1838 Scio township had a population of

1,442, and contained two grist mills, three saw mills and six merchants.

Drownings have been numerous in Scio. Among them may be mentioned: Willie Kay, aged nine, who fell into the water while playing about the dam at Delhi mills, March 12, 1887; the six-year-old son of Mr. Bullock was drowned at Delhi mills July 18, 1890. He was playing in an old boat which started down stream. The little boy jumped for a stone, missed it and fell into the water. The seven-year-old son of Orville Todd, while wading near the bridge at Dexter, June 15, 1892, slipped and fell into deep water and his body was not recovered for three-quarters of an hour. John Schulte was drowned in the Huron, June 18, 1893. He jumped from a boat for the shore, fell into six feet of water and, being unable to swim, was drowned.

The Dexter postoffice was robbed February 13, 1888, of \$400 in stamps but the robbers were never detected. Charles P. Stark, of Sharon, who was working near Dexter, started to return from Ann Arbor to Dexter June 15, 1882, on a train which did not stop at Dexter. He jumped off the moving train and was killed.

On May 25, 1903, the body of an unknown man was found in the unoccupied house of Frank Phelps in Scio with his throat cut from ear to ear. It was finally determined to be the body of W. H. Woodward, a traveling salesman for a portrait company, who had committed suicide on May 3.

William Benz was found dead on his farm August 21, 1903, with his throat cut and marks of hammer blows on his head, but not sufficient to fracture the skull. His wife was absent and he was alone. She discovered the tragedy. The coroner's jury found that his throat had been cut by an unknown person or persons.

The early records of the township of Scio have been destroyed by fire. Since 1843 the supervisors have been:

Benjamin W. Waite	1843
Norman A. Phelps	1844
Benjamin W. Waite	1845-46
Nelson Mosher	1847
Benjamin W. Waite	1848
Jacob A. Polhemus	1849

Benjamin W. Waite	1850
Jacob A. Polhemus	1851
Samuel P. Foster	1852
Abraham Vandermark	1853
William Burnett	1854
Charles S. Gregory	1855
William Burnett	1856
Charles S. Gregory	1857
David M. Finley	1858
Charles S. Gregory	1859
Stephen G. Johnson	1860
Luther Palmer	1861
Stephen G. Johnson	1862
Luther Palmer	1863
Patrick Tuomy	1864-65
John L. Smith	1866
Patrick Tuomy	1867
John L. Smith	1868
Henry E. Peters	1869-70
Patrick Tuomy	1871-73
Samuel W. Holmes	1874
Stephen G. Johnson	1875-76
Patrick McGuinness	1877-78
Jacob Jedelev Jr.	1879
John L. Smith	1880-81
Benjamin Waite, Jr.	1882
Jacob Jedelev, Jr.	1883
Charles S. Gregory	1884
Andrew T. Hughes	1885-92
Fred Jedelev	1893
Byron T. Whittaker	1894-02
Jacob Jedelev	1903

SHARON.

Sharon township was organized by an act of the legislature approved March 7, 1834, and the first town meeting was held at the house of Oliver Kellogg, April 7, 1834. The following town ticket was elected: Supervisor, Lewis Allen; clerk, Benjamin F. Burnett; commissioners of highways, Conrad Rowe, Micah Porter and Francis A. Gillett; commissioners of common schools, Allen De Lamater, Henry Rowe and Benjamin F. Burnett; overseers of the poor, Conrad Rowe, Abijah Marvin; assessors, Gilbert Rowe, Oliver Kellogg and Micah Porter; constable and collectors, Luke Gilbert; fence viewers,

Micah Porter and Henry Rowe; poundmaster, John Sloat. The inspectors of this first election were Ebenezer H. Conklin, Benjamin F. Burnett and Micah Porter.

The first sawmill in Sharon was built on section 29 by Amasa Gillett and Benjamin F. Burnett on the extreme northerly bend of the River Raisin. The running car was placed above the saw so that the mill made a terrible racket when running. This mill was the beginning of Sharon Hollow. Ashley Parks arrived and opened his blacksmith shop in 1834 and continued to live in the county until he died at a ripe old age. The first store in the township was opened by Richardson & Temple, and afterwards passed into the ownership of Nathaniel Ambrose, who ran a grocery and tavern combined. The first wedding was that of Lorin Keefe to a Miss Palmer, Justice Smith Lapham, of Lodi, officiating. This wedding took place in the evening and but one tallow candle furnished the light for the occasion. The candle was in the hands of a younger member of the family, who, just as soon as the ceremony was concluded, blew out the light leaving the company in total darkness. The first white child born in the township was Minerva Bullard, born September 3, 1833. Her father, Amos Bullard, planted the first orchard in Sharon township. He had located his farm in 1831. The first male child born in the township was Virgil Peck, born in 1834. He was the son of Waite Peck, who came into the township in 1833. The first death in the township was in 1833, when David J. Sloat, who erected the first house built in the township, passed away. The first frame house was built by Luke Gilbert in 1833 on the farm which was afterwards owned by the Hon. John J. Robinson; and the first frame barn was erected by Amasa Gillett. Mr. Gillett was supervisor of the township and in 1849 represented the county in the state legislature. His house was a station of the "Underground Railroad" during the exciting times preceding the Civil war. He had moved into the county in 1833 from Litchfield, Connecticut, and two of his sons became presiding elders of the Methodist church.

The first case of drowning in the township was that of the six-year-old son of Joseph Gillett,

who was drowned in the mill race. In 1878 the little child of James Corwin was drowned, and on March 10, 1887, the body of Francis M. Baker, of Sharon Hollow, was found in the river a half mile from his home, from which he had disappeared some two weeks before. He is supposed to have wandered away while temporarily insane. The first suicide was that of a settler named Tague, in 1835, and this was the last suicide until November, 1867, when the body of an unknown German, who had hung himself, was found. There have been two cases of homicide in Sharon, both of which were deemed by the authorities to have been justifiable homicide. On February 3, 1871, George Wood and George Coleman, both in the employ of John W. Cowan, quarreled, and Wood struck Coleman two blows upon the head with a club, killing him instantly. Wood claimed that Coleman had assaulted him with an ax and that he was acting in self-defense. Wood was acquitted ten days later by a jury in the circuit court. About the first of June, 1887, Gabriel Hanck died after being struck over the head by a gun barrel in Justice Henry Reno's hands. The two men had quarreled over Reno's crossing Hanck's land. Hanck came out, where Reno was cutting a tree, with a gun in his hand. Reno grabbed at the gun which broke in two, each man using the part of the gun he possessed as a weapon. Mr. Reno having always borne a good character as a peaceable man, no arrest was made.

The first school in Sharon was taught by Miss Myra Winchester in the Rowe schoolhouse. The schoolhouse was a frame building, but no laths nor plaster were present. Samuel H. Rowe in a speech at a farmers' picnic in 1878, tells how a new schoolhouse was secured:

"The old schoolhouse was in a tottering and dilapidated condition. For over a quarter of a century its desks and benches had been cut and hacked by the jackknives of its graduates and undergraduates. As one after another succeeded to the possession of a favorite seat—which he was on hand to pre-empt very early in the morning of a new term—the new and bigger initials of his name had to be cut over those of his predecessors, and during leisure hours from study the grooves

for shooting out paper wads had to be cut out afresh. The walls had been patched and patched with all sorts of different colored mortar—some of it stuck and some of it came down on devoted heads as the first class tramped along to "toe the crack" to spell. Some of the nails in the floor had the bad trick of working their heads up high enough to bite unlucky bare feet that came too near them as they trudged over the uneven surface to find out, at the schoolmaster's desk, how to pronounce that word. The shingles that remained on the roof had got their backs up at being retained long after they were of age. On the outside the clapboards were off in many places; in others still, great square holes had been cut for the convenience of favorite ball clubs. The old door that faced the south was aged and trembling, and had no hall or entry way to bother it, or hide the boy from the teacher's eyes when he was cramming down the last bit of his apple before he came in so innocently. The old windows, through which we peeped at passers-by, or looked for the old sleigh that came about 4 o'clock to carry scholars who accepted the cheery invitation to 'pile on all that are going this way'—these windows kept up an awful clatter, sometimes when the master had just said, 'Now, let us have it so still that you can hear a pin drop.' It was high time that a new house should be built. The matter had been thoroughly canvassed. At last the decisive night came when the vote was taken. Considerable opposition was manifested and I think it was led by Burr Gould.

"The boys had taken from the farm of John Williams, the schoolmaster, a persuader in the shape of a big lever, thirty or forty feet long. The fulcrum was adjusted, the boys were in position, and the whistle of the lad who stood sentinel at the open door, just as the moderator put the question, one corner of the first school edifice in Sharon creaked and went up about two feet. The vote for a new one was nearly unanimous. The ayes and ohs were all counted in the affirmative. These schoolhouses were also used in those days for houses of worship, and every one of them had what was called an 'amen corner.' On the night I speak of the amen corner of this house spoke up loud and prompt."

Sharon was particularly free from the fever and ague which was prevalent in most of the townships of the county at an early date, and while there were some cases of the ague in the township there were neither so many nor so severe as those of the adjoining townships.

The township had, however, its wild cat bank, the Bank of Sharon, with Ruell Ambrose as president and S. Baldwin as cashier, being known far and wide from the large amount of wild cat currency that it put in circulation.

In 1832 the settlers of the township assembled at the house of Porter C. Lathrop and resolved to defend their settlement against Black Hawk's warriors, who happily never came within miles of the township. In the Toledo war, however, Sharon furnished a number of soldiers as well as Colonel James Harley Fellows, who for a time commanded the advance guard of southern Michigan. The pioneers who took part in this Toledo war were as much in earnest as those who went out to any other war. Several of the wives of soldiers, who volunteered, refused to permit them to go, and in one case where the Toledo veteran insisted on his departure the wife, as her husband marched off, cried, "I shall never see you any more," and fainted dead away. They lived together happily, however, for many years afterwards.

In the Civil war Sharon was represented by many brave soldiers, and after the conclusion of the war the township, at a cost of \$1,500, erected a monument to the twenty-four soldiers from Sharon, who died in the war for the Union.

The first church in Sharon was called the Gillett church, after Amasa Gillett, who donated a beautiful burr oak grove for its site in 1831, the church, however, not being built until fifteen years later. The church, however, never got a deed of the land, and as the church society was afterwards dissolved, the land reverted to the Rev. J. K. Gillett, a son of Amasa, who, in 1891, sold to Jesse P. Gillett, of Marshall.

The Sharon Center church was built by the Congregationalists in 1848, with Oliver Kellogg, Micah Porter and Harvey Annabil as trustees. It soon became a Methodist church, and its first pastor was the Rev. Magee Bardwell.

Among the prominent men in the township was Hon. Andrew Robison and his son, the Hon. John J. Robison. Both represented the county in the state legislature at different times, although of opposite politics. They came into the township in 1843 from Ontario county, New York. The father was a member of the legislature in 1851, was several times supervisor of the township, and was appointed by Governor Blair to receive the soldiers' votes in the south during the war. He died January 27, 1879. Hon. John J. Robison was born in Ontario county, New York, August 13, 1824. He represented the county in the state senate in 1863 and 1864, and in the house in 1879. He was elected county clerk four times--1868, 1870, 1882 and 1884. He represented his township as supervisor for a number of terms and was the democratic candidate for speaker in the house at Lansing. He was a delegate to the democratic national convention in 1872, and was the democratic candidate for congress in 1874 and 1876. Sharon also furnished to the state legislature Senator David G. Rose, who was state senator in 1881 and 1882. He also represented his township as supervisor on various occasions.

In 1837 Sharon had a population of 782, two sawmills and two merchants. Its farmers owned 130 horses, 59 sheep, 1,030 hogs and 1,818 head of neat stock, and raised during that year 34,423 bushels of wheat, 10,340 bushels of corn and 20,055 bushels of oats.

The supervisors of the township have been:

Oliver Kellogg	1835
Ebenezer H. Conklin	1836
Lazarus Hull	1837
Lewis Allen	1838
Micah Porter	1839-40
Henry Rowe	1841
Micah Porter	1842-43
Lewis Allen	1844
James H. Fellows	1845
Amasa Gillett	1846-48
Lewis Allen	1849
Charles Kingsley	1850
Andrew Robison	1851-52
Hull Goodyear	1853-54
Cyrus Raymond	1855

Harvey E. Osborn	1856
Andrew Robison	1857-60
Cyrus Raymond	1861
Jay Everett	1862-64
George Dorr	1865
John W. Rice	1866
John J. Robison	1867
John J. Robison	1868
Andrew Robison, vice J. J. R.	1868
Andrew Robison	1869
Emerson Annabil	1870
William B. Osborn	1871
Emerson Annabil	1872-74
John J. Robison	1875
J. Everett	1876
G. Edwin States	1877
J. J. Robison	1878
David G. Rose	1879
John J. Robison	1881-82
William B. Osborn	1883-88
Albert H. Perry	1889-90
William B. Osborn	1891-94
William F. Hall	1895-01
Morton L. Raymond	1902-03
John W. Dresselhouse	1904

SUPERIOR.

Superior was separated from Salem in 1831, when it ceased to be part of the township of Panama. The township of Panama had been organized in 1828 the first township meeting being held at the house of John McCormick. When the township of Superior was organized, Augustus Root became supervisor.

In 1845 Superior was the scene of considerable excitement through the strange appearance of a ghost, the story of which was told in the *Ypsilanti Sentinel* of January 14, 1846, as follows:

"For some weeks past Dixboro, in this county, has been the theatre of an excitement so strange, and giving rise to so many diverse reports, that we have thought a full account of its origin might prove acceptable to the public, while so far from doing injustice to the parties concerned, it would correct a vast number of unfounded reports with which the public ear is filled.

"The circumstances are briefly these: Some

time last summer, the subject of the following affidavit, Mrs. M—, a widow, died in Dixboro, under circumstances which gave occasion to reports in the immediate neighborhood, that foul play had been shown her. The matter, however, was suffered to fall into oblivion, without any attempt to ascertain the truth of these reports until the date of the affidavit below, when the deponent voluntarily appeared before a justice of the peace and made the deposition, a verbatim copy of which we give:

"The deponent, it is said by those who have called on him, is a man of good character—appears well on the most strict examination—and seems to be fully aware of the singularity of his position—a position which he would most gladly evade if regard for truth would permit him.

"Another evidence of his sincerity is found in the fact he left the house in obedience to the wishes of the apparition.

"But the subject would doubtless have been little regarded had not the intimation of the apparition, most singularly coincided with facts, which the deponent, being a stranger from another state necessarily ignorant of the circumstances he so clearly stated, except he had previously learned them from some unknown source. This induced the community about the scene of the transaction, to cause the body to be disinterred, and a coroner's inquest to be held, which, irrespective of the apparition, found a verdict that the deceased came to her death by poison 'administered by some person to them unknown.'

"The testimony, given on the inquest, is suppressed; what the end will be remains to be seen; the affidavit is as follows:

"I, Isaac Van Woert left Livingston county, New York, about the middle of September, 1845, for the purpose of moving to Michigan with my family, and arrived on Wednesday the 24th day of September and took lodgings the same night in a vacant house, pointed out to me by Jackson Hawkins.

"On Saturday night the 27th of September between 7 and 8 o'clock I was standing in front of the window of said house and my wife had stepped into Mrs. Hammond's about two rods distant, my two little boys were in the back yard, for

I had just passed through the house, and was combing my hair, when I saw a light through the window; I put my hand on the window sill and looked in, I saw a woman with a candlestick in her hand in which a candle was burning; she held it in her left hand; she was a middle sized woman, wore a loose gown, had a white cloth around her head, her right hand clasped in her clothes near the waist; she was a little bent forward, her eye large and much sunken, very pale indeed, her lips projected and her teeth showed some; she moved slowly across the floor until she entered the bedroom and the door closed; I then went up and opened the bed-room door, and all was dark; I stepped forward and lighted a candle with a match, looked forward but saw no one, nor heard any noise except just before I opened the bed-room door I thought I heard one of the bureau drawers open and shut.

"I spoke of what I had seen several days after, and then I learned for the first time that the house in which I then lived had been previously occupied by a widow M—, and that she died there. The second time I saw her was in October about 1 o'clock in the morning. I got up, started to go out of the back door; as I opened the bed-room door it was light in the outer room; I saw no candle but I saw the same woman that I had seen before; I was about five feet from her; she said, "Don't, touch me not." I stepped back a little and asked her what she wanted, and she said, "He has got it. He robbed me little by little, until they kilt me! They kilt me! now he has got all." I then asked her who had it all? She said, "J— J—, yes J— has got it at last, but it won't do him long. Joseph! oh! Joseph! I wish Joseph would come away." Then all was dark and still.

"October—The third time I saw her I awoke in the night, know not what hour, the bed-room was entirely light; I saw no candle but saw the same woman; she said "J— can't hurt me any more. No! he can't. I am out of his reach. Why don't they get Joseph away! Oh! my boy! Why not come away." And all was dark and still.

"October—The fourth time I saw her was about eleven o'clock p. m. I was sitting with my feet on the stove hearth. My family had retired and I was eating a lunch when all at once the

front door stood open, and I saw the same woman in the door, supported in the arms of a man whom I knew; she was stretched back and looked as if she was in the agonies of death; she said nothing but the man said, "She is dying! She will die," etc., and all disappeared and the door was closed without noise.

"October—The fifth time I saw her was a little after sunrise, I came out of the house to go to my work, I saw the same woman in the front yard. She said, "I want Joseph to keep my papers but they are"—here something seemed to stop her utterance. Then she said "Joseph! Joseph! I fear something will befall my boy;" and all was gone."

"October—The sixth time I saw her was near midnight, and it was the same woman standing in the bed-room. The room was again light as before, no candle visible. I looked at my wife fearing she might awake. She then raised her hand and said, "She will not awake;" she seemed to be in great pain, she then leaned over grasping her bowels in one hand and in the other held a phial containing a liquid. I asked her what it was. "The doctor said it was Balm of Gilead," she replied; and all disappeared.

"October—The seventh time I saw her, I was working at a little bench, which was standing in the room, and which I worked on evenings. I saw the same woman. "I wanted to tell James something, but I could not, I could not;" I asked what she wanted to tell; "Oh! he did an awful thing to me." I asked her who did? "The man they would not let me have," she answered. I asked her what he did? "Oh! he gave me a great deal of trouble in my mind," she replied "Oh! they kilt me; they kilt me!" She repeated this several times over. I walked forward and tried to reach her but she kept the same distance from me. I asked her if she had taken anything that had killed her? She answered, "Oh! I don't— Oh! I don't,"—the froth in her mouth seemed to stop her utterance. Then she said "Oh, they kilt me! they kilt me!" This she repeated a number of times. I asked her, who killed you? "I will show you," she said. Then she went out of the back door near the fence and I followed her. There I saw two men whom I knew standing,

They looked cast down and dejected. I saw them begin at their feet and melt down like lead melting, until they were entirely melted; then a blue blaze two inches thick burned over the surface of the melted mass, then all began bubbling up like lime slacking. I turned to see where the woman was, but she was gone. I looked back again and all was gone and dark.

"The next time I saw the woman was in the back yard, about five o'clock p. m. She said, "I want you to tell J— to repent. Oh! if he would repent. But he won't, he can't. John was a bad man;" and muttered something I could not understand. She then said, "Do you know where Frain's Lake is?" She then asked another question of much importance and said, "Don't tell of that. I asked her if I should inform the public on the two men that she said had killed her. She replied, "There will be a time. The time is coming. The time will come," etc., several times. "But, oh! their end! Their end! their wicked end! and muttered something about Joseph, and all was dark.

"The next time I saw her was on the sixth of November, about midnight, in the bed-room. She was dressed in white; her hands hung down by her side—stood very straight, and looked very pale. She said, "I don't want anybody here. I want nobody here;" and muttered over something I did not understand, except now and then the word Joseph. She then said, "I wanted to tell a secret and I thought I had." And all was gone and dark.

"In all her conversation she used the Irish accent; intermixed in all her conversation was the expression very often repeated, "They have kilt me, oh they have kilt me;" and also the name of Joseph."

Many of the people of the neighborhood placed implicit belief in the testimony of the ghosts and Frayne's Lake and the well were searched for the supposed victims of the murders but, of course, none were discovered. Many others believed that the story was a part of a well-laid conspiracy to secure the removal of a certain man from the community, and if this were so, they are said to have been successful.

The boiler in Cornwell's mill at Lowell ex-

ploded October 19, 1888, badly wrecking the building, killing one man and fatally injuring another.

James Richards, an eccentric seventy-year-old Englishman, who lived alone three miles from Dixboro, was murdered Saturday night, January 31, 1897. He had been shot through the body with a large revolver. He was not instantly killed and was not discovered until 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon. He was alive when found but so badly frightened that he was afraid of every one and no account of the tragedy could be obtained from him. He died at 3 o'clock Monday morning. But the appearance of the freshly fallen snow, the condition of the door, the room and the surroundings told the tale as plainly as words could have done. He was a miser and ten years before had been robbed of over \$1,000 after being tortured to make him tell the hiding place for his money without success. He became insane from this torture and had been sent to an asylum and recovered and was living a lonely but harmless life in one of the few log houses remaining in Washtenaw. The murder grew out of another attempted robbery. Three men had driven up with a cutter from the direction of Frayne's Lake. One man stayed with the horse by the roadside, while two went across the field to the log house. They had forced in the door of the house and been met by the old man with a pitchfork. They had made use of the door to protect themselves against the lunges with the pitchfork Richards had made and the door was badly scarred with marks of the fork. One of them had procured a pole and had struck the old man across the shoulder; the pole bore marks of the fork tines. But they did not succeed in disarming the old man. Finally they shot him through the body and stole his money. How much they took is not known, but it is not probable that they got much, as the bulk of his money had been in a bank since the previous robbery. It was a brave battle that Richards had put up and a desperate one and probably lasted for some time. William Larkins, Rupert Jones and Edward Lyons, three Plymouth men, were arrested and charged with the crime, but were acquitted. No further efforts were made to discover the murderers of James Richards.

Not less than eight sawmills have been in operation at various periods in Superior, seven of which were run by water power, and one by steam power. Two were located at Dixboro, two at Lowell, one on section 25, one on section 26, and one on section 36, as well as one on section 12. Three flouring mills, two built at Dixboro and one at Lowell, have disappeared. At Lowell existed at one time the Bank of Lowell, one of those wildcat banks which did a great business. At Lowell in more recent years has been established a large paper mill.

The Methodist Episcopal church was built in 1858 and a free church, intended for all denominations, was built by Col. Brewer and Abel Parkhurst in 1855.

Superior, at the present writing, has within its borders only the Michigan Central Railroad at its extreme southwest corner, so that most of the township is some distance from a railroad. Within the last two or three years the Superior farmers have anticipated with great pleasure the building of an electric line between Ann Arbor and Detroit by way of Plymouth, passing through Superior, and known as the Boland line; but unfortunately at this writing, although much of the right of way for the road has been secured, it seems hardly probable that the line will be built.

In 1837 Superior had a population of 1,378, two gristmills, six sawmills and two merchants. This is a larger population than any town contains to-day.

The supervisors of Superior have been:

Augustus Root	1829
Geo. Renwick	1830-32
Augustus Root	1833-34
Joseph Howe	1835-36
Rob. T. Wheelock	1837-40
Joseph Howe	1841
Silas Wheelock	1842
E. R. Murray	1843
Frederick Andrews	1844
Elijah R. Murray	1845
Daniel Tibbetts	1846
Daniel Crippen	1847
John Brewer	1848-49
Smith W. Bowers	1850
George Douglass	1851-53

L. L. Kimmell	1854
L. W. Bowers	1855-56
Edward Goodspeed	1857
John Brewer	1858
Ira Crippen	1859
E. M. Cole	1960
William Hiscock	1861
E. M. Cole	1860
Warren Babcock	1867-68
William Geer	1869
Ira Crippen	1870
William Geer	1871-72
Freeman P. Galpin	1873-81
George McDougal	1882-3
William C. Murray	1884-5
Peter T. Gill	1886-7
George D. Grippen	1888-9
William Geer	1889
Michael J. Howard	1890-2
Peter Gill	1893
Philo E. Galpin	1894
Walter Voorheis	1895-00
Robert Shanklin	1901-3
Ennis R. Twist	1904-

SYLVAN.

Although when the pioneers first visited Sylvan township, in the words of an early settler "They beheld a beautiful undulating country gemmed in part with clear lakes, and diversified by a range of romantic hills, the surface covered with oak openings that did not stand too thickly to prevent the growth of the luxurious blue grass beneath. Owing to all these natural advantages the hardships of the pioneers were ameliorated and the early settlers of the township were provided with feed for their stock and other necessities, which very much lessened the hazard of beginning life in a new country. Game and fish were abundant, herds of deer were constantly seen cropping the rich herbage of the hills, and they made a novel and beautiful picture as they were seen amid the orchards of oaks, feeding leisurely or careering swiftly among the trees." Although this was all true, when Michigan was admitted into the Union Sylvan township had a smaller number of inhabitants than any other township in Washtenaw ex-

cepting Lyndon. The village of Chelsea had not yet been heard of when Washtenaw county had half as many people within its borders as it has to-day. Owing largely to the growth and enterprise of Chelsea, to-day the township of Sylvan has the largest population of any township in the county, and the village of Chelsea is the largest village in Washtenaw.

The township of Sylvan was organized in 1834, and the first town meeting was held at the house of Samuel Dunham, on the first Monday in April, 1834. Edmund E. Conklin was moderator of the meeting, and Stephen J. Chase clerk. The following township ticket was elected: Supervisor—Nathan Pierce; Town Clerk—Elisha Congdon; Assessors—Stephen Chase, Orlo Fenn and Edward E. Conklin; Constable and Collector—Calvin Hicox; Overseers of the Poor—Daniel Fenn and Samuel Dunham; Commissioners of Highways and Fence Viewers—Truman Lawrence, M. Medcalf and Asabel Backus; Road Masters—Nathan Pierce and Edmund E. Conklin; Commissioners of Schools—Thomas H. Godfred, Samuel Dunham and Edmund E. Conklin; Inspectors of Common Schools—Nathan Pierce, John R. Jewett, Truman Lawrence, John C. Winans and Edmund E. Conklin. Sylvan early showed its recognition of the country's soldiers by electing as its first supervisor a veteran of the War of 1812.

When Michigan was admitted as a state, there was but one merchant in the township of Sylvan. Stephen Winans, who was located at Pierceville, a hamlet which has long since passed away. Pierceville was at the junction of the north and south territorial roads, south of Chelsea, on the land of Elisha Congdon. Pierceville was a postoffice and Albert C. Holt was postmaster. A physician was located here, a Dr. Stewart. Israel Bailey ran a blacksmith shop, while postmaster Holt had a sash and door factory. Pierceville might have been what Chelsea is to-day if it had been lucky enough to gain the enterprising inhabitants that Chelsea has had. When the Michigan Central railroad was built it did not strike Pierceville, but a station was crected called Davidson's Station, after Hugh Davidson,

and Davidson's Station soon absorbed Pierceville. Mr. Congdon bought out the Holt property, Dr. Stewart's property, and one by one the buildings were moved to new locations. The little business center which grew up around Davidson's Station was known throughout the country as "Guntown," because an old man whom the boys called "Old Gunn" lived there. The station was merely a stopping place for trains, having no depot until a rough station house was built in 1848, and a station agent, who was also a track repairer and wood sawyer for the road, was placed there. Elisha Congdon bought land at Davidson's Station and James Seeley established a store there. In the fall of 1848 the newly erected station was burned and the fire was believed to have been started by an incendiary but it was never rebuilt as the road believed that it could accommodate the people of Manchester better at the point now called Chelsea, and decided to build their new station at this place which was then called Kedron, which was because, we are told, a creek ran near the locality. The first building located in Chelsea was a blacksmith shop which was built by Lewis L. Randall, who died in Lima, November 24, 1887, at the age of 85. This blacksmith shop stood until 1884, when it was removed to make room for the Chelsea creamery.

Chelsea is located on land which was owned by the two brothers, Elisha and James Congdon. Both of these brothers represented Washtenaw county in the Michigan legislature, Elisha Congdon in the legislatures of 1863 and 1864, and James M. in the legislatures of 1871 and 1872. They came to Michigan in 1832, James M. Congdon, buying 300 acres of land, the eastern limit of which is now Main street, Chelsea, and Elisha Congdon buying 160 acres of land on the eastern side of what is now Main street. They were natives of Connecticut. Elisha Congdon built a frame house on his land about 1849 where the Congdon family mansion, afterwards the McKone House, was later erected, and this was the first dwelling house in what became Chelsea. This house was afterwards moved to the corner of Main and Church streets. The Chelsea station of the Michigan Central Railroad was built in 1850,

and in the fall of that year Elisha Congdon built the first store in Chelsea on the east side of Main street, near the railroad.

In the fall of 1850 the village was platted by Elisha and James Congdon. In the same year a brick blacksmith shop was built on the east side of Main street, north of the railroad, by C. H. Wines, for Aaron Durand and Newton Robinson. That year also Asel Harris built a hotel in which there was a saloon, just south of the depot. In 1851 John C. Winans built a barn in which he lived with his family while constructing his house, and also a store on the corner of Middle and Main streets. In 1852 William Smith and Thomas Hastings each built stores, and in 1854 the Fern brothers and Mr. Clark erected stores. It will be seen that Chelsea began to grow rapidly from its very inception. During these years Thomas Godfrey moved to Chelsea from Sylvan Center, and built the Chelsea House. Jacob Berry, who located in 1852 in the village, was a carpenter who worked on many of the first buildings of the village, as did Elijah Hammond, who was one of the early settlers. The first death in Chelsea was that of Louis Backus, and the first birth that of Edward Sargent.

As has been stated the building of the Michigan Central was the direct cause of the downfall of Pierceville and the growth of Chelsea; and Chelsea has proved to be one of the greatest shipping points, for its size, upon the line of the Michigan Central. The first shipment from Chelsea was made on May 2, 1850, by M. P. Hutchins, and consisted of a single barrel of eggs, weighing 130 pounds and consigned to Detroit. The second shipment was made four days later and consisted of two boxes, one shipped by Thomas G. Miller and the other by the first station agent, Finn. The station at Chelsea originally consisted of what might be called a freight house and it was not until 1880 that the village had a passenger depot, when a fine large station was opened to the traveling public in December, 1880.

Elisha Congdon was the first president of Chelsea village and Henry Kempf the second president. In the big fire of 1870 the village records were destroyed so that a list of the first village officers would be hard to find. The state red

book even leaves the date of the incorporation of the village blank, stating that the records were burned in 1860, leaving no record of the original date. The first school in Chelsea was in a building near the present Congregational church, and was taught by W. F. Hatch. In 1854 a house was built on the corner of West South and Middle streets, which was used for school purposes until 1860, after which time it was occupied as a residence by Heman Woods. In 1860 a brick union schoolhouse was erected on the corner of East and East South streets, Elisha Congdon contracting to build it for \$5,000. In 1875 a \$3,000 addition was made to the building, and in 1880 a smaller building for the primary department was built adjacent to the union school.

The Congregational Church of Chelsea was organized in the winter of 1849, and for a time services were held at schoolhouses in the neighborhood until a church was built in 1851. This church is the successor to a church organized in the Vermont settlement, March 21, 1835, under the name of the Presbyterian Church of Sylvan, at a meeting over which Rev. Mr. Beech presided, with Mahlon Wines as clerk. Among the members in 1835 were Ira Spaulding, William D. Davis, John C. Winans, Obed Cravath, Alfred C. Holt, Mrs. Chloe Spaulding, Abigail Davis, Hannah Cravath, Lucy E. Cravath, Adaline L. Holt, Matilda Lawrence, Ann Wines, Lucy Davis, Harriet Warner, Sarah Beacon and Melitable Preston. The first pastor of the Congregational Church of Chelsea was the Rev. Josephus Morton, and the earlier succeeding pastors were Rev. Thomas Jones, Rev. Hiram Elmer, Rev. James F. Taylor, Rev. O. M. Thompson, Rev. Robert Hovington, Rev. Benjamin Franklin, Rev. D. F. Hathaway, Rev. Thomas Holmes. The church building was burned February 18, 1894, and a new church was erected.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Chelsea was organized by the Rev. Mr. Hedger, who was then preaching at Lima, in 1853, the members of the first class including Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Bolles, and Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Berry. The first regular pastor was the Rev. Ebenezer Steele and the earlier pastors who succeeded him were Rev. E. H.

Brockway, Rev. Stephen C. Stringham, Rev. Mannasseh Hickey, Rev. Orrin Whitmore, Rev. William Anderson, Rev. William Shier, Rev. Mr. May, Rev. George Smith, Rev. George Lowe, Rev. John Levington, Rev. David Caster, Rev. William Holt, Rev. J. W. Campbell and Rev. D. Shier. At first the services of this church were held in the Congregational church building. They began to build a structure of their own in 1858, finishing it in 1859. This was replaced in 189— by the present large and handsome structure in which they hold services.

The first Catholic church in the vicinity of Chelsea was built four miles northwest of Chelsea, and was a building surrounded by a cemetery which is still used for burying the dead. It is thought that the church was organized by the Rev. Father Cullen, of Ann Arbor, who organized many of the Catholic churches in the county. The first officiating priest in this section was the Rev. Father Hennessey, of Detroit. Rev. John Van Genip of the Dexter church held services in Chelsea for some time, and in 1869 a church was built in Chelsea, and Rev. Father Patrick Duhig was placed in charge of it. The church cost about \$12,000, and a priest's residence was soon erected at a cost of \$4,000. Money has been subscribed and plans drawn to build a \$20,000 parochial school to be completed by September 1, 1906.

The Baptist church was organized in Chelsea at the residence of Dr. R. B. Gates on April 28, 1868, with nineteen members, and Frank Everett was made deacon. The first pastor was Rev. H. J. Brown, who was succeeded on October 26, 1868, by the Rev. J. C. Armstrong, during whose pastorate a church was built on Main street at a cost of \$6,000. Rev. Mr. Armstrong was succeeded by Rev. Mr. G. Meseleias, Rev. L. C. Pettengill, Rev. William Bird, Rev. A. A. Hopkins, Rev. E. A. Gay and others. A parsonage was erected in 1876 and in 1880 the church originally built was enlarged.

St. Paul's German Lutheran church was organized February 2, 1868, the original membership being G. Wackenhut, G. Heselschwerdt, M. Lehman, J. Bieler, F. Vogel, D. Faist, J. Schaible, G. Mast, I. Vogt, J. Schumacher, J. Morlock, F. Bresemle, J. Fahner, J. Scheffel, J. Schultz, A. Buss and F. Buss.

Vernor lodge, I. O. O. F., was founded March 31, 1861, by James M. Congdon, J. Berry, A. Blackney, E. Hammond, D. Tompkins, A. Natten and Stephen Siegfried. The records of this lodge were burned in the fire of 1876. Olive lodge, No. 156, F. & A. M., has long flourished in Chelsea, its records like so many other Chelsea records having been consumed in fires. Chelsea to-day be in a flourishing condition.

has many secret societies, all of which seem to

Oak Grove cemetery was established in September, 1860, and much pains have been taken to render it beautiful.

The Chelsea Savings Bank is the lineal successor of the co-partnership of Noyes & Glazier formed in August, 1868, between Michael J. Noyes, of Chelsea, and George P. Glazier who had recently come from Palmer, Jackson county, for the purpose of setting up a bank exchange business in Chelsea. To this business, three months later, they added a brick store, and in April, 1871, Mr. Glazier purchased Mr. Noyes' interest and continued the business of banking alone for nine years, associating Dr. Armstrong with him in the drug business. In January, 1880, a state bank was formed with S. G. Ives, president; George P. Glazier, cashier; and Thomas S. Sears, Luther James, A. T. Gordon and Heman T. Woods, with the president and cashier, directors. This bank now occupies a beautiful memorial building erected to the memory of George P. Glazier at a cost of \$60,000 in 1902, and no other village in the state of Michigan possesses as handsome a bank building as the village of Chelsea.

The banking house of R. Kempf & Bros. was established in 1876 and was afterwards reorganized as the Kempf Commercial Savings Bank and has been doing a safe, conservative and prosperous business.

Chelsea has been visited by several big fires, the first of which occurred in April, 1870, when the entire row of buildings on the west side of Main street between Middle street and the railroad was consumed. The fire caught in the tailor shop of George Buel and soon the entire block of wooden buildings was in flames. The block was immediately rebuilt, much better buildings being erected. In February, 1871, the store of James Hudler in the center of the new row of buildings

was burned, but the fire was kept from communicating to the adjoining buildings. In November, 1876, the east side of Main street between Middle street and the Chelsea House was burned, the fire originating in a saloon in the middle of the block. The burned buildings were wooden structures, and were replaced by brick stores. At 11 o'clock Tuesday night, February 8, 1887, fire started in J. Bacon's hardware store and burned until 4 o'clock in the morning, when with the aid of the Jackson fire department it was extinguished, but not until a loss of \$23,000 had been inflicted. The hardware store of J. Bacon, E. G. Hoeg & Co.'s bazaar, Drury's meat market and Van Husen's restaurant were burned and adjoining buildings damaged. On Sunday, February 18, 1894, the Glazier stove works office and ware-rooms, part of the Chelsea House, the Congegational church and parsonage. Fire raged from 2 to 5 p. m. The village chemical engine was useless and a steamer arrived from Jackson at 4 p. m. Loss \$35,000. On March 25, 1895, fire broke out in the tin shop of the Glazier stove works and inflicted a loss of \$50,000 with \$31,000 insurance.

Chelsea owns its own water works and electric light plants. These were built by a private company, of which Frank P. Glazier was the principal owner. They were afterwards sold to the village for \$40,000.

The principal manufactory of Chelsea is the Chelsea stove works. These employ a large number of men and have proven very prosperous. New buildings have been erected from time to time and the plant extended to mammoth proportions. Hitherto they have been making an oil stove, but plans are now on foot to erect several large new buildings and to make gas and coal stoves.

The night of September 10, 1863, John C. Depew, a leading farmer of the township who had several times been its supervisor, and who was a democratic candidate for the legislature, was murdered, but the perpetrators of the murder were never discovered. He was at the time engaged in selling agricultural implements in Chelsea and was supposed to have had a considerable sum of money upon his person, when

he started from the village in the evening for his home about a mile west of the village. He never reached home; and a search instituted for him found his body three days later near the western limits of Chelsea, concealed in some tall grass. His head had been crushed by some blunt instrument; and on an inquest held before Justice W. Turnbull the jury decided that his death had been caused by a slingshot or other blunt instrument in the hands of some unknown person. Mr. Depew, who was at the time of his death forty years of age and had been a resident of the township since 1831, left a wife and five children. While the real perpetrators of the murder were never discovered, George Cleveland was tried for the murder, convicted, and sentenced to life imprisonment. After serving two years he was pardoned by Governor Austin Blair on the ground that he had clearly proven an alibi, being with his regiment at Chicago at the time of the murder.

There have been a number of deaths at Chelsea caused by railroad accidents. Among them was that of P. Montague, killed by a train while attempting to cross the track west of the station; Mrs. Margaret McNamara, killed at about the same spot, October 13, 1878; and Gerald Crowley, who was killed in 1862. In 1867 Mrs. William Wines, wife of the principal of the Chelsea school and a teacher in the school, was crossing the track at noon ahead of a train, when her foot caught in the track and the train killed her. She died in about four hours after the accident. A German baker who wished to stop at Chelsea, finding that the train on which he was did not stop, jumped from the train while it was going at full speed, striking on his head and dashing out his brains. John Corey, aged 21, was killed February 25, 1899, by jumping off a train which did not stop at Chelsea. His arms and legs were mangled and head crushed. William Oesterle was killed a half mile west of Chelsea by being struck by a freight train on the Michigan Central. Leo Wade, aged fourteen, was killed by being struck by an electric car near Chelsea, January 25, 1906.

There are a number of lakes in Sylvan township, including Cavanaugh, Crooked, Mill, Cedar, Doyle, Lehman's, Rudolph, Snake and Goose.

Around Cavanaugh lake a large cluster of summer cottages has been built.

The hamlet of Sylvan Center was a postoffice until rural free delivery was established. In territorial days William Dunham had a tavern at this point and in 1838 Elihu Frisbee opened the first store. He was followed in 1839 by George Lord and in 1841 by John C. Winans, who ran a store there for ten years, during which time he was postmaster, moving his store to Chelsea in 1851. About this period Joseph Perry ran a grocery and saloon, and in the years following Thomas H. Godfrey ran a store at this point. In 1853 a grist mill was established, the money to build it with being raised by subscription. It was run for a number of years by Orlando Boyd.

But the tavern at Sylvan Center was probably not the first in the township, for in 1832 Hugh Davidson had a hotel east of the short hills and Andrew Murray had one a mile west of Sylvan Center.

The first cemetery in Sylvan township was started on section 24 at the time of the death of Mrs. Jesse C. Smith, in 1835, her death being the first death in the township. As there was no cemetery at the time, Aaron Lawrence donated ground for a cemetery, and the body of Mrs. Smith was the first one buried in it. This cemetery has since been enlarged to two acres and many of the pioneers of the township are buried in it.

The first schoolhouse in the township was built just south of the residence of Stephen J. Chase, and Miss Harriet Wines, afterwards Mrs. Dennis Warner, of Dexter, was the first teacher.

In 1833 the First Baptist Church of Christ was organized, the meeting for this purpose being held on July 5th, and the sermon being preached by Elder C. Twiss. The fourteen original members who were present at this meeting and presented letters were Benjamin Danielson, T. C. P. Fenn, Orlo H. Fenn, Luther Chipman, Calvin Chipman, Mrs. Eunice Danielson, Mrs. Huldah Fenn, Mrs. Sallie Gage, Mrs. Fannie Hammond, Mrs. Euseba Chipman, Mrs. Celinda Chipman, Mrs. Ruth Eastman, and Mrs. Betsey Ann Fenn. Elder Benjamin Danielson was the first pastor and the first meetings were held in the log school-

house at Bingham's Mills, the meetings afterward being held in a frame schoolhouse; and in 1851 it was decided to locate the church at Sylvan Center, where meetings were held in the Sylvan Center schoolhouse until in a few months a church building was erected. The first pastor of the newly built church was Rev. Mr. Hosford. In 1871 the Baptist church at Sylvan Center joined the Chelsea Baptist church.

In 1837 Sylvan township had a population of 480, 62 horses, 98 sheep, 660 hogs and 576 head of neat stock; and during the years its farmers had raised 6,893 bushels of wheat, 2,530 bushels of corn, 8,280 bushels of oats, 1,409 bushels of buckwheat and 101 pounds of flax. At this time there was a grist mill and one merchant within its limits.

The supervisors of Sylvan since 1849 have been:

Joel B. Boyington	1849-51
Stephen J. Chase.....	1852-3
Azel Backus	1854
Hiram Pierce.....	1855
John C. Depew.....	1856-7
Thos. H. Godfrey.....	1858
Hiram Pierce.....	1859-60
Horace A. Smith.....	1861
John C. Depew.....	1862
Hiram Pierce.....	1863
Horace A. Smith.....	1864-7
Orrin Thatcher	1868-72
M. J. Noyes.....	1873-4
Wm. F. Hatch.....	1875-7
Timothy McKone.....	1878
W. E. Depew.....	1879-80
Erastus S. Cooper.....	1881
James L. Gilbert.....	1882-93
Hiram Lighthall.....	1894-8
William Bacon.....	1899-02
Frank Sweetland.....	1903
Jacob Hummel.....	1904

WEBSTER.

Hon. Jeremiah D. Williams, a member of the legislature of 1855, and an old settler of Webster, has left us the following well written history of the township, which was published in the

Michigan Pioneer Collections of 1889, Vol. XIII, pages 546 to 567.

"When the leading men who first settled the township began to cast about for a name, their deliberations resulted in adopting the name of Webster, after Daniel Webster, who was, at that time, in the zenith of his political fame, the leader of the whig party, the model statesman, and the great expounder of the constitution. Munnis Kemy has the credit of suggesting the name, and Luther Boyden endorsed it. Both of these gentlemen were ardent admirers of Webster.

"The territorial legislative act organizing the township, is as follows:

"'An act to organize the township of Webster, in the county of Washtenaw.' Approved March, 1833.

"'Be it enacted by the legislature council of the Territory of Michigan,—

"'That, the township No. 1 south, range 5 east, is hereby erected into a separate township to be called "Webster," and the same shall be organized, and first town meeting held on the first Monday in April, 1833, at the house of John Williams.'

"Pursuant to the above act the electors of the township of Webster met at the house of John Williams on the first Monday it being the first day of April, 1833. Calvin Smith, justice of the peace, was moderator, Pierpont L. Smith and Theodore Foster were inspectors of election, and Moses Kingsley clerk.

"The balloting for supervisor resulted in the election of John Williams over Theophilus Crawford, Williams receiving 26 votes and Crawford 25. And here you will notice a peculiarity of proceedings at these early township meetings. Each officer was elected separately, supervisor first, then township clerk, and so on until all the offices were filled. Moses Kingsley was chosen clerk unanimously, he receiving 51 votes, the whole number of votes cast. Pierpont L. Smith, Salmon H. Matthews and Israel Arms were chosen assessors. Frederick B. Parsons was chosen constable and collector. Sterns Kimberly, Russel Cooley and Charles Starks were chosen highway commissioners. Thomas Barber was elected poor director; Charles G. Clark, Peter Sears and

Moses Kingsley school inspectors. Ira Seymour, Thomas Barber and Palmer Force were chosen commissioners of schools.

"The township of Webster is bounded on the south by Hamburg, in Livingston county; east by Northfield; south by Scio, and west by the township of Dexter.

"The surface of the country is generally undulating. Boyden's plain, which is about one mile in length, and about three-quarters of a mile in width, is nearly level. There are no high hills and no large swamps.

"The soil is variable. Boyden's plain is a good burr oak soil, generally gravelly loam. Clayey loam prevails generally throughout the southern and middle portions of the town; while in the northern, where more marsh land is found, there is considerable sandy land.

"The timber, also, is variable, being what is commonly called timbered openings, with some exceptions. Southwest from Boyden's plain is a belt of timbered land consisting of the various kinds of oak, with hickory, some oak, and some bass. And on the south side of section 27 and the north side of 34, there is a belt of timber which may with considerable propriety be called timbered land. Another small patch of timber is found north of the center of the town. The timber consists of the several varieties of oak of this country, ash, elm, some beech, and so much maple that the Indians made sugar for many years previous to the settlement of the town, and the men who located most of this timbered land made sugar semi-occasionally subsequently.

"In this belt of timber considerable black walnut was found. One tree in particular we think deserves a passing notice. It stood on land located by John Williams, and subsequently deed by him to his son, Spencer Williams, now owned by Osbert Williams. This tree was cut down and sawed into twelve foot logs by Salmon H. Matthews and Ezra Fish, some time during the winter of '27 and '28. They loaded one of the smallest of the logs on an ox sled and drew it about ten rods. There the sled broke and the log was abandoned. The others were not removed from the place where the tree fell for a long time afterward. This tree was seven feet in diameter

at the base. Some of the branches made fair sized saw logs, some of them being a little over two feet in diameter. This big black walnut tree stood in a ravine through which runs a creek made by the rain and melting snows of spring. The formation of the ground where the tree stood is such that the sediment carried down by the water has covered the remaining limbs, and they are thereby kept in a state of preservation. The stump is still standing, but is much decayed. It has been visited by many persons, and is known as the big black walnut stump.

"The productions are wheat, corn, oats, barley, hay, wool, pork, etc. Fruit of all varieties is found in this latitude. In the early history of the town, peaches and plums were abundant.

"Broom corn has been cultivated to some extent at different times. Moses Kingsley and Henry Montague raised the first broom corn in the town, on the farm of John Williams, in the summer of 1835. Their plant was twelve acres. Subsequently Capt. J. B. Arms, Oramel Arms, S. H. Ball, Caleb Thurber, and I think some others, raised broom corn and manufactured brooms quite extensively for several years.

"Sorghum also received considerable attention, and at one time the establishment of Amos Ball, Esq., for the manufacture of sorghum syrup, was a place of interest and notoriety.

"The deer and wolf were the largest animals, and they were numerous for a few years subsequent to the year 1826; occasionally there was also a stray bear. Several beaver dams were found, but it is believed that no beaver were seen later than '28 and '29. Red and gray foxes were quite common; also raccoon, and occasionally they are seen at the present time. Wild turkeys were often seen by the score by the early settlers, and some few have been seen till quite recently.

"The largest number of deer your historian remembers of having seen and counted at any one time, was eleven. Less numbers were seen often, and sometimes they passed within a few rods of where he was.

"The wolf was a formidable animal, and it was no uncommon occurrence to hear them howl at night. In the vicinity of where is now the Webster Congregational church, any one in the fall

of 1828 could get up a wolf howl in the night by making a howling noise in imitation of the wolf; and often was Henry Scadin's old dog Burr driven into the dwelling under the blanket which constituted the door of the habitation.

"Soon after the organization of the township the inconvenience of the mail facilities became a subject of discussion, Dexter and Ann Arbor being from four to ten miles distant from many of the newcomers whose association with the friends they left in the east was only through the postoffice. An application numerously signed was addressed to the postoffice department at Washington, asking for the establishment of a post route and postoffice, and the appointment of a postmaster and mail carrier. The application was promptly responded to and the appointment of postmaster was conferred upon Moses Kingsley, then residing a short distance southeast of the Webster Presbyterian church. The commission was given under the administration of Andrew Jackson, Amos Kendall being postmaster general. This was in the year 1834. Henry Montague and Chester W. Kingsley were the mail carriers by turns. But often Moses Kingsley, with the mail bag on his back, made his weekly trips to Ann Arbor to carry and receive the mail, taking the mail key along and stopping to deliver the mail to Peter Sears, Mr. Barber, and Luther Boyden, and partaking of their hospitality in the way of dinner, if it chanced to be meal time, on return. Stephen Stowell succeeded Moses Kingsley in the postoffice. He lived with Spencer Williams, his son-in-law, and thence the office was removed. After keeping the office about two years, Mr. Stowell resigned in favor of J. D. Williams, whose commission bears the date, February 1, 1839, signed, Amos Kendall.

"The Huron river crosses the southwest corner of the township, cutting across the southwest corner of section 30, and cutting section 31 into nearly equal parts from near the northwest corner, to near the southeast corner. Also the Huron river runs through Base Lake, which is about two-thirds in Webster on section 6, and one-third in Hamburg. Base Lake is a little less than one mile in length, and about three-fourths of a mile in width. The other lakes in Webster are, In-

dependence, and three small lakes having no name on the maps, but known in the town as Park's Lake, Scadin's Lake and Dead Lake. Park's Lake is on the corners of sections 7, 8, 17 and 18. Scadin's Lake is on the north part of section 26. Dead Lake is about midway on the section line between sections 1 and 12. The largest lake in town is Independence; is nearly circular in form and about one-half on section 11, and the other half on section 12, and is less than one mile in diameter. This lake has a history; sometime toward the close of the month of June, 1827, and as the anniversary of the natal day of our nation approached, the then few and scattered hard working settlers took it into their matter-of-fact, patriotic, fun-loving heads to have a celebration, and as the question went around, Where shall it be? echo responded, let us go to the lake. And when the Fourth of July came, to the lake they went, being full of patriotism, and well armed with fishing tackle, cooking utensils, bread, butter and any and everything that was thought could add to the enjoyment of the celebration of the day. And, although they had no orator, none of the spread eagle eloquence, none of the boast and braggadocio common on such occasions, yet they had a good time, and while all was going 'merry as a marriage bell,' Luther Boyden proposed the name 'Independence' for the lake, and so the lake was christened.

"There are two small creeks in town. One running across the southeast corner of the town empties into the Huron river. The other is one of its branches heading in the east part of the town, and the other branch leading from Independence Lake runs northwesterly and empties into Base Lake.

"We had about a half mile of the Michigan Central in our town for several years after it was built. But a few years ago 'The Hon. Board of Supervisors' gave to Scio that portion of Webster south of the Huron river and east of Mill creek, and this carried with it about all the railroad we had.

"The most common Indian tribe was the Pottawatomies. There was another tribe quite hostile to the Pottawatomies. I think they were the Ojibwas or Ottawas.

"An Indian mound, in which the Indians had buried their dead to a limited extent, was found by Thomas Alexander on his farm. In this mound were found some of their utensils, such as a kettle, knives, tomahawks, etc. I have a relic found by John W. Alexander near the same place. Whether of Indian, or of the make of and used by some people who preceeded the Indians, may be a question yet to be settled. The face seems to be Egyptian.

"The Indians never manifested any hostility to the early settlers, and were never troublesome except when intoxicated, and then were generally submissive when white men were present. Sometimes their strange and unique manner of approach and salutation was such as to excite fear in the minds of the newcomers, and if it did not produce fear it always did produce profound curiosity. All old pioneers know very well the strange stealthiness of the approach of the Indian when he wishes to enter your house. But there are many of our children and many of our fellow citizens who know nothing of it. Those of you who have never experienced frontier life may imagine yourselves quietly sitting in your domicile in the evening, and all at once your door is seen to open very slowly and without the least premonitory rap or noise of any kind, and the next moment you see the face of an Indian with glaring eyes peering into your domestic arrangements. This is the Indian mode of making calls, and as it is the way he is brought up we must overlook his peculiarities. If you wished to leave your house alone for a time and desired to provide against any depredations by the redmen you must leave a stick leaning against the outside door. This would indicate your absence, and the Indian code forbids intrusion, and I never heard of one who violated this law.

"The spring of 1831 is memorable as the year of the 'Black Hawk war.' At that early day the facilities for obtaining news were very unlike the present. The slow stage coach would require a week to move the distance which the mail is now carried in a few hours. Rumors that lose little by travel often become a nightmare to the timid and the weak. The tales of Indian butcheries and torture, that formed so large a factor in

the education of a previous generation, had not been read without leaving the impress on the minds of many of the early settlers, which needed but the slightest rumors to create intense excitement. The Pottawatomies, a friendly tribe, were dispersed through the state, and often met the early settlers for the purpose of traffic or begging for food or tobacco. Their presence alone was sufficient to connect them with a race that had been considered the enemy of the whites and when the rumors and memories of warlike movements on the part of Indians obtained credence among the scattered and defenseless population, intense fear was the result. It was said that the squaws and papooses were being sent into Canada, while the fighting braves were massing by thousands in close proximity to the settlement. Hurried consultations were had when the neighbors met, and the latest rumors were exchanged and intensified. A public meeting was called at the house of John Williams to devise means of defense, but with no definite results. Mr. Cogswell, living in the north part of the town, and in the then outlying settlement, removed his household goods and family to the barn of Mr. Williams, where they remained till the excitement ceased. And so my father's place came to be called the fort. Many hopes and fears were entertained, and even jokes and repartee passed freely around.

"Mr. Ranney, of Dexter, at that time a corporal in the organized militia, took the responsibility, or had it conferred on him, I am not sure which, of calling out the soldiers within his district. Hurrying from house to house on foot he delivered his orders, accompanying them with all the latest and most exaggerated reports. His message being usually given to the women of the family, in the absence of the men at their work, and with an instinctive idea that no report should suffer for want of exaggeration, he seemed to rejoice in his success as an alarmist. One instance of a pretty big scare is well remembered. Mr. Gardner Bird, the neighbor next west of us, had that spring moved onto his new farm, erected his log house, and taken a few acres of land to work on the plains. He was three miles from home at

work when Mr. Ranney called and related his rumors of the intentions of the Indians, their numbers and proximity. Mrs. Bird, with her three children, two in her arms and the oldest on foot by her side, clinging to her dress, started for her husband. Mr. Bird received the intelligence with many scruples—did not believe the danger so imminent, but could not resist the entreaties of his wife with her helpless little ones, and they all returned to their endangered home, packed up their household goods, and the next morning they were loaded upon the only vehicle they possessed with the family atop, and with an ox team they were at an early hour en route for their old home in 'York state.' They reached Ypsilanti that day, where they stopped for the night. But during the day's travel they discovered that the farther they traveled the less alarming the reports became. And so after a good night's rest, and the assurance they received that the danger was not so imminent as it had appeared from Ranney's recital, they determined to retrace their steps, and the next night found them once more at their new home, and still no Indians near.

"But the militia with a hurried preparation, and exchanging the goodbyes with mothers, sisters and sweethearts, made their rendezvous at Ann Arbor according to military order. But here an unexpected difficulty met them—by what authority were they called there? Who should take charge of them? Such were the interrogatories that passed from lip to lip, and still the question returned unanswered.

"Gen. Brown, who was supposed to have some authority in the premises, failed to put in an appearance, and no military officer could show any authority for receiving or holding the men, who with such ebullitions of patriotism had taken up their arms in defense of those sacred homes which the untutored savage would so ruthlessly desolate. The day was passing away when by common consent the soldiers dispersed to their respective homes, cancelled their goodbyes and went back to work in their cornfields, thankful when the news reached them at a later day that Black Hawk and his braves had not been this side of Lake Michigan, and that the emigration of

squaws and papooses to Canada was a myth; and thus ended, so far as the town of Webster was a party to it, the scare of the Black Hawk war.

"Hon. S. W. Dexter was the first settler of Webster. Coming as he did from the city of Boston into this then western wild, the change must have been very great, and at as early a day as 1824 must have taken considerable energy and forecast. Judge Dexter contributed very largely towards the formation of good society in the state, and especially in the county of Washtenaw, and also in developing the natural resources of the country. Possessed of wealth, he could and did gratify his benevolence and largeness of heart in his bestowal of goods upon the needy. He has gone to his reward.

"Thomas Alexander, the first settler in the southeast part of the town, came from Wales, England. He did not come directly to Webster, but in the township of Ann Arbor, on—as I am told by one of his family—the farm later owned by Captain Huson. This was the fall of 1825. He remained there until the next spring, and then moved into Webster, May 1, 1826, built a shanty and lived in it until fall, and then built a log house in which he lived until near the close of his life. Mr. Alexander was a man of uncommon physical endurance. His son, M. H. Alexander, told me that he and his father cut and shocked nineteen acres of wheat from Wednesday morning to Saturday night, the old gentleman cutting it with a grain cradle and the son binding it after him. Mr. A. prided himself on his skill in plowing, shearing sheep, stacking grain and farm work generally, and very justly, too, for his furrows were as straight as a bee line, and his stacks were as nicely turned as a top. The best instructions ever received by me upon sheep shearing was from him. Sometimes it was thought that Mr. A. was a little hobbyhorsical in some of his notions, and then, too, we used to think he was too profoundly impressed with the belief that everything in England, and everything English, was decidedly superior to anything of the same class, or of like production in America. But perhaps this is characteristic of Americans and other nations as well. Quite likely, Americans, in visiting England, entertain the same com-

parative view of England. Allow the relation of an incident in illustration. A number of years ago, three young Englishmen, just over, were riding one day in a stage coach with a Yankee. The Englishmen were very loquacious and inquisitive—as it was quite right they should be—remarking upon nearly everything they saw, and with a keen sightedness discovering the good and bad qualities of every animal, every building and every tree, and in their judgment there was one characteristic common to everything they saw, and that was diminutiveness. If they saw a horse, it was small; if they saw a tree, it was small, and so with about everything compared with the English pattern, everything was small. The Yankee could not dispute them very much, as he had never visited England, and so the smart young men had it all about their own way. At length there came up one of our American storms of wind and rain, accompanied with terrific discharges of electricity and peals of thunder. One shock, more powerful than any preceding it, seemed to shake the old stage with great violence. When the passengers had sufficiently recovered from their fright, and collected their benumbed senses, the Yankee, with all due respect and with becoming gravity, submitted this question: 'Well, gentlemen, do you have any bigger thunder than that in England?'

"Please pardon the digression. We will return to the biography. Maria Alexander, afterward Mrs. Alonzo Gorton, born June 5, 1827, was the first white child born in the township. Mr. A. raised a large family, had two wives, buried the first, and married the second before leaving England; had four children by the first marriage, only one of whom—Mrs. Anson Powers, of Hamburg—is now living, and to whom we are indebted for some of the facts here given. Four of the sons are living on and near the old farm. The other living children are scattered beyond my knowledge.

"Luther Boyden came to Michigan in the spring of 1826, from Conway, Massachusetts. He looked out and selected his location at the same time Mr. Alexander did, and, as I am told, agreed with Mr. A. as to how they would locate what they did of what was subsequently called Boy-

den's Plains, the agreement being that Mr. A. should take west on section 35 and Mr. B. on section 36. Mr. Boyden did not stay very long in Michigan at this time, but after locating his land, and making an agreement with someone to break up a piece of ten acres for wheat, returned to Massachusetts, and made all due preparations to settle with his family on his new farm.

"He arrived with his family, consisting of Mrs. Boyden and three children, August 26, 1826. At this time there were only two steamboats on Lake Erie. The Erie canal was the great thoroughfare through New York. No railroads had as yet been built in the world. From the arrival of Mr. B. and family to the spring of the year 1828, a few, and only a few, reminiscences of those bygone years have been gathered up. And although we are now able to snatch, as it were, only a few facts from the tooth of time, we may suppose those years were full of adventure and the stirring incidents common to pioneer life. One, the celebration of Independence Lake, has been noted. Another, of a purely domestic nature, occurred June 18, 1827, when Mrs. Boyden presented her husband with another son, who was in due time christened John Augustus. This, so far as we know, was the second white child and the first white male child born in the township. The cradle in which this child, as well as the two subsequent children, was rocked, is still in being, and for primitive simplicity and real practical utility is not excelled by any baby cradle either of ancient or modern, foreign or domestic make. It consists of a section of a hollow butonwood tree about three and a half feet in length, and eighteen or twenty inches in diameter, with a piece of board fitted to the ends, and the log made as smooth and round on the outside that rockers are not needed. One advantageous feature in this cradle over a cradle on rockers is that in case the child should be rocked out on the floor, it would be merely a rolling out and not a falling out.

"As Mr. Boyden's first wheat crop began to ripen, he began to look about for harvesters. He with the other New England men in the neighborhood, had never seen wheat or rye cut with anything but a sickle. But the Moe family having

emigrated from New York where grain *cradles* were in vogue, knew well how to use them. So Mr. B. having made himself acquainted with these facts, engaged the Yankee with their sickles and the New York men to come on with their cradles. But the cradlers were engaged with this express proviso, that in case the wheat could be well cut with their new-fangled instruments, all right, but failing to do this they must lay aside their long blades with wooden attachments, and conform to the good old way. With commendable promptitude both classes of reapers appeared, each carrying their respective instruments on their shoulders. The trial commenced, and when Mr. B. and his Yankee friends saw the New York men sweep down the grain with comparative ease, and lay the swath so evenly, and at such a rapid rate, they felt somewhat as the Chronicles say the Queen of Sheba did, on the occasion of her visit to King Solomon, when it is said of her, after she saw how Solomon did things, 'There was no more spirit in her.' The sickles were speedily laid aside, and those who brought them set at binding.

"During the winter of 1829-30 the good people of the settlement began to see and feel the alarming effects of the free use of whiskey, and began to hold temperance meetings, and they organized a temperance society, and adopted a pledge to abstain altogether from the use of whiskey as a beverage. Mr. Boyden entered heartily into this movement, and did much toward the suppression of the vice of intemperance. In the first month of the year 1830, Mr. B. set out to build his first barn. He employed Horace Carpenter to put up the frame. Mr. Carpenter commenced to hew the timber in January, and when the timber was ready for framing he employed C. M. Maynard and a Mr. Goodnoe (who located just west of J. C. Mead's) to assist in that work. The country was so sparsely settled that in order to get men enough to raise a good sized barn, invitations must be extended to the distance of about twelve miles. This was done in this case, east, south and southwest, but north there were but two families, and they were within about one mile. It was an unheard of thing to attempt to raise a building without whiskey, but Mr. B. de-

terminated to make the trial, and when told that he would fail, his reply was, 'Then fail it is.' The 25th day of March was appointed as the day for the raising. The men were invited with the understanding that no whiskey would be furnished, but in lieu thereof a good supper would be provided, of which all would be invited to partake after the frame was up. And although it was an innovation on an old established custom, it was a success. Mr. B., with his indomitable energy, and with the assistance of other temperance men, carried it through, and thus raised the first barn in Webster without whiskey. And in after life Mr. B. looked upon this act as one of the achievements of his life which gave him peculiar pleasure.

"The second child born to Mr. and Mrs. Boyden, in Webster, and rocked in the primitive cradle before mentioned, was Edward L. Boyden, who subsequently became the first grandfather born in Webster.

"Israel Arms came to and settled in Webster in the fall of the year 1827. He came from Massachusetts. He lived in Webster about twelve years, and then sold out and moved into the east part of Livingston county. He was a good citizen; other than this I know but little of him.

"Charles Stark, the next settler in order (and they have been taken in the order of their arrival), was born in Pennsylvania, January 8, 1799, and came to Michigan in 1819. Worked in and about Detroit for about two years. At one time he was on a small vessel which ran up to Port Huron, and sometimes went to Mackinaw. On one of their trips across Lake Huron they encountered a storm, in which they were shipwrecked on the west coast of the lake. The crew succeeded in reaching the shore without the loss of a life. In this disaster Mr. Stark lost his little all. The Indians, of whom there happened to be a company near the shore, took them in, and very kindly cared for them the best they could, until they could set out on their way back by land to Detroit. This was enough of that kind of adventure for Mr. S. He made his way west from Detroit as far as a settlement, then begun on the River Rouge. After a stay of about

four years in this place, during which time he married a wife, they found it to be so sickly a locality that they concluded to push on further west. So in the spring of 1827, Mr. S. looked out and located a piece of land on the north side of Boyden's plains, moved on his family and arrived at the newly found home, March 1, 1827. They found shelter in Mr. Arm's house until a small log house could be built. This continued to be the residence of the family until the summer of 1848, when Mr. S. built a brick house. For several years in his middle life he made pump-making a business as well as farming. His was a manly struggle with the trials and privations of pioneer life. And this remark may be made with equal truthfulness respecting all whose names have preceded Mr. Stark's, as well as all who may follow. Mr. Stark took part in all the moral and religious enterprises of the community, and contributed his full share in the establishment of good society. He belonged to the Methodist denomination, and it was in his house that the first sermon by a Methodist minister was preached in Webster. On the 26th day of March, 1828, was born in Mr. Stark's family a daughter, who subsequently became the first grandmother born in Webster, and this grandmother is the wife of your subscriber.

"The next addition to the population of the township was the arrival of Salmon H. Matthews, who came from Conway, Massachusetts, and arrived in Webster May 19, 1827. He located what was later the home of the Backus brothers. Mr. Matthews brought with him a wife and one child, his wife's mother, Mrs. Bond, who was a widow, and two young sisters of Mrs. Matthews, viz.: Miss H. Bond and Miss M. Bond, the latter of whom became the wife of Hon. S. W. Dexter. Miss H. Bond became the wife of Gen. Asa Williams. The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Matthews, whose name was William W. Matthews, died August 14, 1828, and this, so far as I am able to learn, was the first death of a white person in the township. Mr. Matthews did not remain very many years on his farm, when he removed to Dexter village, where he engaged in business, and where, after a few

years, he died. His widow, after a number of years of widowhood, married Mr. Westfall, of Lima.

"It was with the family of Mr. Matthews that my father, with the three boys whom he brought to Michigan with him when he first came, boarded for the first two months, and it was to their hospitality that we were indebted for a shelter until we could build a suitable habitation of our own.

"The next man in order was Peter Sears, who located in the southeast corner lot in the township. Here Mr. Sears (Uncle Peter, as he was familiarly called), built his first house, and here he lived for a number of years. His farm embraced lands in the townships of Ann Arbor and Northfield, as well as in Webster. The time of his arrival was June 1, 1827.

"Mr. Sears came from Massachusetts, and my impression is that Conway is the town from which he came. The first time the writer saw Uncle Peter an impression of a lasting character was made on his mind. We were on our way from Ann Arbor to the location made a few days before by my father, and somewhere between Mr. Moc's and Mr. Sear's fell in with Uncle Peter, who was on foot. He got onto our load and rode on toward his house. He was full of talk, and having been in the country nearly a year, could give much valuable information to the newly arrived. My father brought with him from New York a pretty large and rather good looking span of horses. These attracted Mr. Sear's attention, and directing his conversation to Henry Scadin, who was with us, remarked that such a team would not amount to much in this country, and if we expected to do plowing and farm work generally with such a team, emphasizing the word *such*, we would find ourselves mistaken. His auditor, who took an interest and a pride in all that his Uncle John (John Williams) had and did, said: 'Don't you believe those horses could draw a plow along there?' as he pointed to the side of the road. 'Well, yes,' said Uncle Peter, 'much easier along there (and along there meant the same kind of soil and land he had located, for we were nearing his house) than on such land as Boyden's plains,' pointing

westward to the plains where Mr. Boyden had located. Following up this last remark with considerable talk on soils, location and timber, Uncle Peter sought to convey the impression that in his judgment he had made a much better selection than Mr. Boyden. I said a lasting impression was made on my mind, and it was not only by this incident, but others which occurred; and had the word *eccentric* been in my vocabulary, and had he been as well known to me as I came to know him afterward, that word would have been applied in speaking of Uncle Peter's characteristics. Once in speaking of the spelling of words he said, 'one was a very poor scholar who could not spell a word more than one way.'

"One Sabbath as the family were about to get themselves in readiness for church, by some unfortunate move one of their fat hogs was run off the bridge leading from the upper floor of the barn to the bank, and in the fall the hog's back was broken. This casualty necessitated the immediate butchering of the porker 'to save his bacon.' That day after church the minister (Mr. Tucker) accompanied the family home. On their arrival the suspended butchered hog caught the eye of Mr. Tucker, who remarked: 'That is a fine hog, Mr. Sears.' 'Yes,' said Uncle Peter, 'you probably noticed we were late at church, and there you see the reason of the delay.' 'Why, Brother Sears, you don't butcher on the Sabbath, do you?' 'You know but little about it.' 'Well, how was it?' 'You know but little about it.' 'Will you not then tell us about it?' 'You know but little about it.' And so the minister could get but little or no information upon the subject from that source, and was obliged to interview some of the other members of the family to get the facts. As a husband and father his devotion and attachment to his family were not excelled, so far as I know, by any of his fellow pioneers. As a citizen his sympathies were given to such measures as in his judgment tended to promote the greatest public good. One very noticeable feature in his intercourse with the public was his abhorrence of clannishness and that class of society which would fain set itself up as exclusive and pretentious.

"And what shall be said of Mrs. Sears? for it

does seem that if ever there was any woman in all the township of whom honorable mention should be made, Mrs. Sears was one of them. The thought has often come to mind that among the highest encomiums ever produced on any one of our race was that of our Savior's, respecting one of the Marys, when He said of her, 'She hath done what she could.' And when I saw this sentence, as it is inscribed on the tombstone of Mrs. C. G. Clark, my heart went out in quick sympathy and responded in emphatic approval of the propriety of employing this sentiment in giving expression to the higher emotions of our nature as we pay the tribute of respect to the memory of those we love, and can with so much truthfulness use these words in remembrance of the steadfast devotion and quiet, unostentatious Christian lives of such women as Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Boyden and Mrs. Sears. In the summer of 1827 and '28 and before there were regular religious meetings in the township, it was the practice of Mrs. Sears and Mrs. Boyden to meet weekly at a place in the hazel brush, about midway between their respective houses, to pray. What constituted their first desires may well be imagined when we remember that their husbands were at that time irreligious men. And these wives and mothers, with large families of children and unchristian husbands, in a new and sparsely settled country, and without a pastor, had courage to call into activity their best religious faculties; and well and faithfully did they do their work.

"Sterns Kimberley came in the year 1827. He was a young man and unmarried at the time of his coming to the township. Whilst making for himself a good farm and home, surrounded by all the desirable features and appliances of a farmer's home, he built up for himself also a character and reputation for probity and truthfulness attained to by few. As early as the year 1834, which was the second year of the organization of the township, and while Mr. Kimberley was yet quite a young man, he was elected supervisor by twenty-eight majority over Thomas Barber, the whole number of votes cast in the township being only forty-eight. Mr. Kimberley was elected not only to the office of supervisor a number of times subsequently, but also filled

many other offices and positions of trust in society, with credit to himself and satisfaction to his fellow citizens. He was a man of deeds more than a man of words. His judgment respecting the affairs and relations of life was relied upon most implicitly. Mr. M. Kenny once told the writer that whenever he had Mr. Kimberley associated with him in the settlement of any matter he felt sure that there was not much danger of going wrong.

"Ezra Fish also came to Webster in the year 1827, and for a few years took a somewhat prominent part in society. He taught school in the old log schoolhouse on the plain one winter. After a few years he left for some place west.

"Ira Seymour came with his family in the year 1827, and located the farm afterward owned by Alvah and Foster Litchfield. Mr. Seymour's family consisted mostly of daughters, most of them grown to womanhood; and so very naturally here occurred the first wedding in the township. The parties most interested in this wedding were Samuel W. Foster and Ruth Seymour. Mr. Foster built the first mills in the village of Scio. He subsequently built the first building for a mill at Cornwells, which old building is still in existence. He was a man of good ability, great energy, quite an inventive genius, but lacking concentration and thoroughness. Mr. Seymour had two sons, Joseph and Laclaudius. Joseph died quite early in life. Laclaudius now lives in Pennsylvania, and has been somewhat successful in the oil business. The daughters are much scattered.

"John Williams arrived in Ann Arbor April 8, 1828, having left Sempronius, Cayuga county, New York, on the 29th of March previous. The Erie canal not being open as yet that spring, he was obliged to travel to Buffalo with his own horses and wagons, bringing a load of such tools as he thought would be most useful on his arrival in the wilderness of Michigan. He brought with him his three oldest boys, viz.: Spencer, Charles and Jeremiah. He was also accompanied by John Chandler, Jeremiah Fuller and Henry Scadin, the first two of whom were old neighbors of his, and the latter his nephew. Considerable anxiety was entertained while on their way

to Buffalo lest the lake navigation would not be open. On nearing Buffalo, however, the intelligence was received that the William Penn, one of the four steamboats then plying between Buffalo and Detroit and intermediate ports, was preparing to make her first trip. Mr. W. and his party reached Buffalo just in time to take passage on her. So no time was lost, the party going aboard the night of their arrival in Buffalo. The boat was to start the next morning, and so she did. The engine was a high pressure, and such a terrific snorting noise as were made by the escape of the steam was anything but pleasant to those unaccustomed to steamboating. After getting fairly out into the lake a pretty strong headwind was encountered, and the boat being a rather short, clumsy concern, was tossed about at a rate fearful to those not used to the water. Stops were made at Dunkirk, Erie, Cleveland and Sandusky, and about night of the fourth day after leaving Buffalo, Detroit was reached and debarkation effected before dark. The horses, on being landed on terra firma, found it difficult to accommodate themselves to the solid ground. But spending one night on land was sufficient to restore them to their equilibrium. Those who saw Detroit forty-eight years ago know what an insignificant town it was at that time. The population was largely French, and the habitations were mere huts. The next morning the party set out for Washtenaw county. The road from Detroit westward has so often been described that another account of it would be superfluous; so I shall only say that I fully agree with and accept, with a little modification, what Schuyler Colfax said of it in his Fourth of July oration at Ypsilanti, 1874, viz.: That when he passed over the road from Detroit to Ypsilanti in the year 1824, there was only one mudhole and that was the whole way. The modification is this: There was in the spring of 1828 an alteration of mudholes and causeways, the mud, however, greatly predominating in extent and plasticity. Two days' travel brought the party to Ann Arbor. A short distance from Ann Arbor Mr. Williams had two eighty-acre lots which were taken of Dor Kellogg in part payment for the half interest in a grist mill sold Mr. Kellogg in New York. These

lots Mr. Williams had never seen, so he made it his first business to see them, it being his intention in case they suited him and he could purchase more land adjoining, to do so and make farms for his boys. His property in New York consisted of a small farm and a half interest in a grist mill, built by himself and Hon. Charles Kellogg in 1824. This little property did very well so far as it went, but Mr. Williams had five boys, and he could not see how he could divide it among them, so he concluded (as he often expressed it), to pull up stakes and push out into a new country where there was more room, and where he hoped to co-operate with others in making the wilderness 'bud and blossom like the rose.' The first night spent in Washtenaw was spent in the house of Dr. Lord. The next day the land purchased of Mr. Kellogg was looked up and looked over and found to be unsuited to the object of Mr. Williams had in view. And then commenced the land-looking and prospecting for a tract that should in a measure at least fill the bill. The townships of Ann Arbor, Lodi, Scio, Lima, a portion of Dexter and the south part of Webster, were more or less looked over, and all this looking came to a consummation on section 27 in the township of Webster.

"Webster had one doctor, as early as 1827—Dr. Nichols—who lived on the south bank of the Huron, in what is now the village of Dexter. Dr. Nichols practiced medicine throughout the region about Dexter, and with fair success. He was, as I remember him, a genial man, quite loquacious, full of anecdote, and very much inclined to stay and talk after making his prescriptions and giving the necessary directions respecting his patients. He was, too, a good deer hunter, and loved the sport dearly, and spent so much time hunting during the fall season that considerable complaint was sometimes made of his tardiness in reaching his patients when called. But when he did come, all were glad to see him. The doctor long since passed, we trust, into that 'better land,' where the inhabitants are never heard to say, 'I am sick.'

"Of lawyers we had two. But neither of them ever practiced his profession in Webster. 'Hon. S. W. Dexter engaged in milling and agricul-

ture. Hon. Munnis Kenny gave his undivided attention to agriculture on his settlement in this state. The names and character of these men are well known in this county. These three men, Dr. Cyril Nichols, S. W. Dexter and M. Kenny, are the only men of the learned professions we ever had in Dexter, except the clergy.

"Rev. Charles G. Clark was the first and only resident minister in town for a period of nearly nineteen years. Mr. Clark came to Webster on November 27, 1829, and preached his first sermon in the town on the following Sabbath, which was on the 29th. But this was not the first ministerial work in Webster. The first sermon ever preached was by Rev. William Page and at the house of Salmon H. Matthews, about midsummer, in the year 1827. Mr. Page was at the time ministering to the Presbyterian church in Ann Arbor, which church was constituted August 21, 1826, and was the first Christian church in Ann Arbor, and consisted of seventeen members. An Episcopal clergyman preached a few times at the house of Thomas Alexander, during the latter part of the year 1827. The settlers in the town in 1827, consisted of the families of Charles B. Taylor and S. W. Dexter, in the southwest corner, and Thomas Alexander, Luther Boyden, Charles Starks, Israel Arms, Peter Sears, Salmon H. Matthews, and Ira Seymour, in the southeast corner. The first minister of the Methodist Episcopal denomination was the Rev. Benjamin Cooper, who preached occasionally at the house of Charles Starks, during the fall of 1828. Mr. Cooper was appointed that year on Ann Arbor circuit. His successor, in the year 1829, was Rev. Leonard B. Gurley, who also held meetings occasionally at Mr. Starks'. In the year 1830, Revs. Henry Colclazer and Elijah H. Pilcher were stationed on the Ann Arbor circuit, and in the year 1831 Elder Pilcher had associated with him Ezekiel S. Gavitt. These all preached more or less regularly in Webster during the years 1830 and '31. And it is believed that it was in the year 1830 that the first Methodist class was formed.

"Those of us whose parents came to Michigan while we were yet quite young, severely felt, and shall continue to feel till the close of life, the

want of the early intellectual culture, now so easily obtained in this country, and so accessible in the east, from whence we came. But the early settlers made provision for the education of their children at as early a day as their circumstances and the sparseness of the settlement would permit. And it was quite a long time before schools became so general that all who were in great need of the advantages of them could be accommodated. The first schoolhouse was erected in the year 1830, on the south side of Boyden's plain. The first teacher who taught in this first schoolhouse was Miss Mary Ann Sears (afterward Mrs. Abram Moe). Some of the subsequent teachers were Miss Nancy Parsons (afterward Mrs. Eman, and still later the wife of Prof. Nutting, who was principal of an academy in Lodi), Ezra Fish and Lewis D. Stowell. This schoolhouse being for a long time the only one in the vicinity, accommodated a large district, some of the pupils living four miles away. The building served the double purpose of schoolhouse and meetinghouse for a number of years.

"The early ministers have already been noticed. The first church organization in the vicinity of Dexter, and which had its central point at Dexter, was constituted January 17, 1830. The meeting was held at the house of George Roberts who at that time lived on the town line road between Webster and Scio. This church was organized under the direction of Rev. C. G. Clark, of whom mention has already been made. Mr. Clark was a missionary under appointment of the Home Missionary Society, and for several years received his support in part from said society. Being a Presbyterian, it was very natural that he should organize a church of that faith. This church, however, although Presbyterian, had an accommodative feature (somewhat common in new countries, I think), of allowing Congregationalists their preference in the matter of discipline. The church consisted of the following members: Rufus Crossman, Lucy Crossman, Ann Epley, Aneath Lee, Lydia Williams, Mary Goodnoe, Temperance Roberts, Lucy Sears, Theodocia Boyden and Sarah Dwight.

"The first trustees were S. W. Dexter, John Williams, and Ira Seymour. And here allow me

to relate a fact showing the strong prejudice in the minds of some men at that day, against the order of Freemasons. John Williams was a member of the Presbyterian church of Moravia, New York; and when he, with his wife, left their eastern home, they took letters of admission and recommendation. But Mr. Williams declined connecting himself with the newly organized church, on account of the Freemason element in Mr. Crossman. Mr. Williams was a decided anti-Mason. He called Freemasonry 'the unfruitful works of darkness,' and grounded himself on the Scripture injunction, 'have no fellowship therewith.'

"The next summer Mr. Clark went east, and was absent about four months; during which time Bible reading with exposition of same to some extent was held alternately at the residences of John Williams and Munnis Kenny. These meetings were composed mainly of the families mentioned, although open to others. The sparseness of the population limited the number that could attend. The manner of conducting these reading meetings was to arrange the attendants, parents and children, in chairs around the room, each being provided with a testament. The reading commenced with the parents, and continued around and around the circle for an hour and a half. Then an intermission, when the reading was resumed, and continued for another hour and a half—sometimes more, and sometimes less. Occasionally some of the older persons would make some comment or explanation. We children and youth depended on the older heads, and especially on Mr. Kenny, who was a collegian, to assist us in the pronunciation of the more difficult words and names. So these reading meetings, in addition to their religious character, were an excellent school in which to learn to read the new testament, and compensated in some measure for the deprivation of the common school.

"In later days the thought of these early times has often come to mind, and how, when it was announced in our family one Sunday morning that we were to go to Mr. Kenny's to spend the Sabbath, we children washed up with unwonted vigor and care, made our toilet as best we could, and appointed one of our hired men (Cyrus Pierce), who was a good woodsman, a committee

of one to start off two or three hours in advance, to look out the best route across through the woods, and blaze the trees as a guide for the family group, who were in due time to follow. These meetings were kept up through the summer, and during their progress the new testament was read through several times.

"Upon the return of Rev. Mr. Clark, these meetings were discontinued. Mr. Clark held services each alternate Sabbath at Dexter generally at the house of Joseph Arnold, and at the log schoolhouse on Boyden's plain. The intervening Sabbaths in Webster were occupied by those early and devoted Methodist circuit preachers, Revs. E. H. Pilcher and Henry Colclazer. During the winter 1832-3 a protracted or four days' meeting was held at the house of John Williams, his house being the only building in the vicinity of sufficient capacity for such a meeting. This extra religious effort resulted in the conversion of quite a number of persons (the number is forgotten), who connected themselves with the church, and making quite an addition to the little band, and giving such strength to the Webster branch that a petition was soon presented to the church at Dexter for dismission, in order to form a new church. Said petition was granted, and on the 27th of January, 1834, the petitioners met at the house of Conrad Epley and organized what was the Presbyterian church of Webster, Mr. Clark officiating in the organization. This church continued to be Presbyterian until about the year 1838, when a change was made to Congregational. December 1, 1834, a resolution was passed giving Rev. C. G. Clark a call to the pastorate. Mr. Clark accepting, invitations were given to the Presbyterian churches in Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti and Lodi to participate in the installation which took place April 30, 1835. Mr. Clark's pastoral relation continued until February 7, 1848.

"In bringing forward the facts and incidents connected with the erection of the Webster Congregational church edifice, I beg leave to introduce an extract from a letter written me by my brother-in-law, Moses Kingsley, of Kalamazoo. I do this because I think Mr. Kingsley's reminiscences are better than any I could give. He says:

'It is unnecessary to speak of the poverty of the few who constituted the pioneers of the township—poverty only as the term is applicable to the absence of ready money. Sturdy, rugged, earnest, young and middle aged men and women, with their fortunes and reputations to make—with but little beside what God and nature had furnished them—with a determined will they leveled the forest, upturned the soil, and cast in the seed; then watched and waited for its fruitage. But while providing for the wants of the outer man, they felt the necessity for the moral and spiritual culture which their migration to their new homes had in a great measure deprived them of. They cheerfully traveled on foot, or if fortunate to have a team and cart or sled, would place these conveniences in requisition, and all the families would go miles to meeting, taking a lunch and spending the Sabbath in the rude log school-house, sitting upon the hard slab seats, quite in contrast with the fashionable modern church with its luxurious, upholstered pews. The people were willing to labor for better conveniences, for of money they had comparatively little. Pledges were made to the extent of some five hundred dollars toward the building of the meeting house. Much of it of necessity must be in labor or material. Whitewood logs were bought and drawn from the timbered land of Salem to Foster's mill at Scio, and manufactured into lumber, sufficient to enclose and floor the structure. Timber for the frame was more easily obtained from the adjacent forest; and in the spring of 1834 there was money enough left, after paying for the whitewood logs and their sawing, to hire a master carpenter to superintend the frame. And when the frame was upon its foundation the finances were exhausted, and the frame remained uncovered during the following winter. In the spring of 1835 I proposed to the friends of the enterprise to go east and make an effort to obtain funds for completing the house. The proposition was approved and carried into effect. Visiting Dr. Cleaveland, then in Detroit, I procured letters of introduction to his friends in eastern Massachusetts, and after presenting the case in New York, went to Boston, Salem, Northampton, and other places of my former acquaintance,

and returned with over one hundred and sixty dollars; and while in Boston I called on Daniel Webster, from whom I received one of my best donations, accompanying it with his autograph signature to the subscription paper, which I have yet in my possession. This gave a new impetus to the enterprise, and during the season the building was enclosed and painted, and occupied with temporary seats, on a loose floor, until cold weather, and with no conveniences for warming. The meetings were held during the winter in the second story of my house. The year following the house was plastered, and better seats were provided by those who had the means to procure them.

"The Baptists organized a small church in the northeast corner of the town sometime about the year 1841. Rev. Mr. Tupper was the prime mover in this organization, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Keyes. Several Methodist families living in the vicinity attended and took part in a special religious effort conducted by the ministers named, and not a little success attended these efforts. The meetings were well attended and, for a time, harmonious. Good will and true Christian fellowship prevailed. But fallibility has been a perading element in our fallen humanity since the progenitors of our race, beguiled by the tempter, fell into disobedience. And so here in Webster this element of fallibility was not wanting. After a while demoninational dogmas were placed in the foreground, and so much stress put upon immersion, that a chill seemed to be creeping over the Methodist portion of the congregation, who, you know, always enjoy good warm times. And when the close communion view had been expatiated upon at, as some thought, at undue length, Brother Snyder could remain passive no longer under so much talk about water, and the pent-up emotions of his soul found relief, and burst forth with semi-volcanic power in the exclamation: 'Lord, baptize us with the Holy Ghost and with fire sent down from Heaven!' Notwithstanding the outcropping of these demoninational proclivities, their love of the work in which they were engaged was such that they would attend all the meetings, and would give and receive for the most part their good exhortations. Reference is

here had to lay members. But if at any time the exhortation came from an exceptional source, and anyone objected to listening to it, such a one would retire from the room. This was an occasional occurrence, and, perhaps, not to be wondered at, for the Gospel, it is said, is like a net cast into the sea, catching of every kind. So these fishers of men, Tupper and Keyes, caught 'Old Nick,' Nicholas Schoonhoven. And if any of my fellow pioneers desire to know more about Mr. N. Schoonhoven, you may find a somewhat extended account of his trials and shortcomings in the Washtenaw county circuit court records, for with the mention of just one incident, he will be dropped out of this history. Mr. Tupper lived in one of Mr. Schoonhoven's houses, and as Mr. T.'s salary was not liberal, he could not meet all the calls upon his purse, and when a settlement was made with Mr. S., he could not quite square up for the rent. 'Old Nick' was not to be put off. He told Mr. Tupper that he would take his coat, and when Mrs. Tupper heard this demand, and saw the transfer of the coat, she said 'Take my cloak also,' and the old skinflint took both.

"This Baptist society never had a church edifice, and the life of the church and society was of rather short duration, continuing only about five years. The leading members who were residents of Webster were Deacon Nathan Thomas and his brother David Thomas, with their families. Those who resided in Northfield were Mr. Bennett, Mr. Cole, Samuel Terry, M. Kellogg and L. T. Waldron.

"The Methodist Episcopal society maintained an organization in the town from its early settlement until about the year 1843—holding their meetings in private dwellings at first, and subsequently in schoolhouses—when a schism occurred, the result of which was the entire dismemberment of all Methodist organizations in the town. Most of those in the east went to Northfield. Of those in the south, some went to Dexter, and some joined a class of Wesleyans in Delhi. This state of affairs continued until 1862 or '63, when a young man by the name of Vandozer (at that time a student at the university) gave his energetic soul and body to the work of

collecting and utilizing the still existing, though sadly scattered and almost latent Methodist element. Mr. Vandozer held a series of meetings in the old town schoolhouse. These efforts on the part of Mr. Vandozer and those who were co-workers with him, were crowned with marked success, and resulted in a new organization and the erection of a church edifice—a respectable building, located about a mile and a quarter north of the Congregational church. With some few exceptions religious services have been maintained in this church since its erection. Of the leading men in the Methodist denomination at an early day I recall the names of Israel Arms, Charles Starks, Mr. Shepard, Frederick Parsons, William Laston, Gideon Pease, William Steadman, Moses Gleason, who was an exhorter, and Robert M. Snyder."

In 1837 Webster had a larger population than it has to-day. Its population then was 832, but neither the agricultural products nor the stock of the farmers was anywhere near as great as it is now. In that year there were 82 horses, 552 sheep, 941 hogs and 683 head of neat stock within the township; and there had been produced during the previous year 9,260 bushels of wheat, 4,138 bushels of corn, 6,346 bushels of oats and 426 bushels of buckwheat.

On August 31, 1887, William Yeager, of Dexter, was found by John Dolan lying on his water tank with which he was drawing water for threshing in Webster. He was taken home and died the next day. An examination of his body gave evidence of his having fallen from his wagon and being run over by the wheels. He was unable to give the particulars of the accident, and how he was able after his injury to get back on the wagon was always a mystery to his friends.

The supervisors of the township have been:

John Williams	1833
Sturms Kimberly	1834-5
John Williams	1836-8
Munnis Kenny	1839-40
William W. Todd	1841
James Ball, jr.	1842-3
Stephen Cogswell	1844
Samuel H. Ball	1845

James Ball, Jr.	1846
Sturms Kimberly	1847-8
Jereinhah D. Williams.....	1849
Sturms Kimberly	1850-1
J. D. Williams	1852
W. R. Waldron	1853-4
Marvin Cadwell	1855
Sturms Kimberly	1856-7
Gabriel Conklin	1858
Robert McColl	1859-63
Robert McColl	1864-6
Thomas G. Haight.....	1867-8
George C. Arms	1869-71
Richard Walsh	1872
Pomeroy Van Riper.....	1873-4
L. D. Ball	1875-9
Alonzo Olsaver	1880
William H. Weston	1882-3
Alonzo Olsaver	1884-5
William H. Weston	1886-7
Edwin Ball	1888-96
Bert Kenny	1897-02
Frank H. Wheeler	1903

YORK.

York township was originally a part of Ypsilanti township. It was set aside as a township by itself, March 7, 1834, and the new township was named York at the suggestion of Hon. William Moore, then a resident of the township, and who was afterwards a state senator in 1837 and 1838 and a member of the house in 1843. The first township meeting was held in Paril, 1834, at the house of Noah Wolcott and was presided over by Boaz Lamson. The first ballot was cast by William Marvin, whose son, James Marvin, was a member of the legislature from Ypsilanti in 1851. William Moore was elected the first supervisor and also a justice of the peace, and Othniel Gooding was elected as the first clerk. David Berdan has left a description of the township of York in 1833:

"I came to this country in 1833. As my finances were rather limited, I could not settle in Plymouth with my friends; therefore, I had to go back, as it was called, and seek a home at first cost. I came from Plymouth to this

place by way of Ypsilanti, which was a very inferior little hamlet, and Saline was next to no place. Mr. Risdon kept a tavern where Mr. Davenport now lives, and his sign stood out in the commons. Mr. McKinnon's store and a few others comprised Saline. As 'Squire Moore came from the part of the country I did, I wended my way to Mooreville. The way I went I found Mooreville before I found its father, who was 'Squire Moore. Mooreville, all told, was one log house, which stood about where the Methodist church now stands. Well, I found the 'Squire, and inquired of him if he knew of any government land. He said there had been a nice ridge discovered the winter before, and it was being taken up very rapidly. He showed me my place, and I bought it, and have been there most of the time since, four miles from Mooreville. Besides 'Squire Moore, who lived near Mooreville, were Isaac and David Hathaway, Dr. Bowers and Mr. Walcott, who were there before I came.

"I must relate a little incident that occurred the first winter I lived up in the woods. 'Squire Moore and Mr. Hathaway came to visit me and see how I got along. The 'Squire remarked to me that I should have a pig, as every family should, to eat the crumbs from the table. Well, I bargained with him for one, but the question was, how to get it home. Not a very long time after that I had a friend come to see me from Clinton, with a yoke of oxen; and how do you think I fed the oxen? We unhitched them from the wagon and turned them into a brush heap. I guess they were satisfied, for they didn't find any fault. The next morning was Sunday. My visitor and I took the oxen from the brush heap, and started for 'Squire Moore's (four miles) for some hay for the oxen. We arrived there after a while and got our hay, and were about ready to start back when I happened to think of the pig I had bargained for. The 'Squire being a good old Baptist, I felt a little delicate about asking him for it on Sunday. But the opportunity was so good (I didn't know as I'd ever have another chance to get the pig) that I mustered up courage to speak to him in regard to it. The 'Squire hesitated a little, but finally, said he: 'I guess there will be no harm in it; you may catch

it, but don't let it squeal.' I took the pig, the first live animal I ever owned in Michigan.

"Before I had a house on my place, I put up with 'Squire Moore considerably; and I must say that he and his wife were as kind as any people I ever met. He was quite a useful man in matters of State: was justice of the peace, went to the state legislature, etc. He was also instrumental in founding the Baptist church at Mooreville. As I was the first settler up there, the newcomers naturally came to me to get acquainted and know the lay of the land, etc.; and soon there were quite a number of settlers in there, and as friendly as can be imagined.

"Squire Moore left a family which a President might be proud of—six sons and one daughter—among which were one minister and two lawyers. The minister, Lyman, died at Marshall. One lawyer, Oliver, died in the employ of the government at Washington. The other lawyer is no less a personage than William A. Moore, of Detroit."

The first schoolhouse in the township was built in 1831, and in it Washington Morton opened up the first school in November, 1831. The schoolhouse was built by Burtis Hoag, who furnished all the materials and the labor, and who was paid \$50. Later, Goodman, a Baptist clergyman, held meetings in this schoolhouse once a week, and there read to his neighbors who had assembled from the history of England, or talked on religious subjects.

The first sawmill in the township was built at Mooreville in the year 1832 by Isaac Hathaway. Soon afterwards Aaron R. Wheeler built another sawmill on Honey creek, and a little later a third sawmill was built by Baughman & Co. on Mill creek. A mill was erected about a mile south of Mooreville in 1836 by Moses Rider, who shortly afterwards sold it to Ezekiel J. Moore, who transferred it to Ralph and Edwin Mead. About 1870 an addition was built to the mill and steam power put in. The mill had three run of stone. In 1878 a stave and heading factory was started in connection with the mill.

The first marriage in York was that of Arby Lamson to Esther Bonner in 1830, Rev. John Walworth officiating, and the first child of Mr.

and Mrs. Lamson, born in the fall of 1831, was the first white birth in York township. The first death was that of Aretus Belding, which occurred in the fall of 1831. The first sermon in the township was preached by the Rev. John Walworth in the house of Stephen Bonner.

The first store in the township was built about 1835 by Elijah Ellis at Milan. Although the first store was located here in 1835, it was not until the building of the Ann Arbor and the Wabash railroads that Milan began to assume much proportions as a village. It was established as a post-office about 1855, and the first postmaster was D. A. Woodward. The first settlement at Milan was made by William Marvin, who cast the first vote in the township.

Mooreville was named by John Moore, its founder, who came from New York among the early settlers in the township. Its importance as a village has been overshadowed in later days by the near proximity of Milan, which has two railroads, while Mooreville has none.

The Baptist church at Mooreville was the first church in the township. The few Baptists settled in the town in 1831 held meetings on Sunday for about a year when Rev. Bradbury Clay arrived in the township and called upon William Moore, who was an earnest Baptist. Mr. Moore persuaded Mr. Clay to remain in the township, and a meeting was held August 10, 1832, to see about forming a church, which was accordingly formed on August 31, 1832, as the First Baptist Church of Mooreville. Mr. L. Moore was chosen deacon and the membership consisted of ten people. In 1834 a number of Baptists settled in the eastern part of York township and meetings were held alternately at Mooreville and in the eastern part of the township, the number of members increasing to about thirty. In 1834 Rev. Mr. Brigham had charge of the little church and in 1835 the Rev. G. D. Simmons took charge; and a log church was erected in that year which served as a church for twelve years.

In 1860 the Episcopal Church of Mooreville was organized with Asahel Edson, Thomas J. Alcott, Richard Alchin, Alexander McMullen and William McMullen as vestrymen and a cor-

nerstone of a new church was laid, but the congregation proved to be too small to support the church, and since 1863 only occasional services have been held.

A Universalist church, which was erected at a cost of \$3,000, was dedicated in 1880. The first pastor of this church was the Rev. J. G. Gilman and he was succeeded by the Rev. G. A. Sexton.

In 1837 York township had a population of 1,197, and contained a grist mill and three saw-mills.

The building of the Ann Arbor road in 1878 and the Wabash in 1880 gave Milan a great impetus and the number of business places rapidly increased. Numerous small factories located here and some fair-sized ones; a bank was started and its older rival, Mooreville, was quickly distanced. Milan was incorporated in 1885 and is now (1906) the second largest village in the county.

Milan has been several times visited by large fires. Among these was the fire of December 4, 1893, which started in the saloon of Edward Doersam at 10:15 p. m. It was confined to the three stores owned by O. A. Kelly, Jacob R. Verscelius and Mrs. Phoebe Kelly. Hard work with a hand engine saved other buildings. The Ann Arbor fire department reached Milan before the flames were extinguished. The loss was \$16,000. Milan had a \$11,000 fire on October 30, 1891.

Lightning killed two men in York township August 29, 1836, in a fearful manner. The unfortunate men were Allen Burnham and his hired man, Dennis Kelly. The only eye witness was Burnham's twelve-year-old son. He saw a ball of fire descend and his father fall. The men were unloading hay and were standing on the barn floor, six feet from the door. As the father fell his cap blew out the barn door, past the boy who stood in the door. So little could the boy realize what had happened that he turned and ran after the hat. When he came back he saw Kelly bleeding on the floor and the barn afire. Before the bodies of the men could be gotten out, Mr. Burnham's head was burned off, as were Mr. Kelly's feet. Every bone in Kelly's body was broken, his side torn open and the thigh bone split so that the marrow dropped out.

Three section men, Tim Lane, Harry Twiggs, and John Skinner, who were on a hand car, were killed by the Pan-American fast train on the Wabash on the morning of October 24, 1901.

Milan has had the natural gas fever and wells have been unsuccessfully bored by those who believe Milan to be within the natural gas region. Gas has been discovered but not in paying quantities.

The electric sugar case, in 1888, was among the greatest cases of the country. To it the New York city papers devoted pages daily. It was especially interesting in this county as the defendants in the cases actually lived in Milan in this county. William E. Howard, the father-in-law of Prof. Friend, was convicted and served time in Sing Sing. His wife and Mrs. Olive E. Friend and two other Milan defendants were never convicted.

Electric sugar was a stupendous fraud and there is no doubt that Prof. Friend was one of the principals in it. The parties actually charged with the fraud probably never were guilty of more than knowledge that it was going on. There were other parties undoubtedly as deeply implicated as Friend, but they sought cover when Friend killed himself and were never brought to trial. English investors were defrauded out of about \$3,000,000. The mode of working the fraud was simple. Prof. Friend pretended to have discovered a process by which he could treat raw sugar with electricity and so turn out the finest grade of refined sugar. If he could do what he claimed, there was millions in it, for the main cost of refined sugar is incurred in removing the impurities from the raw sugar. Friend had no process. His mode of operating was at first to secure a house near the river with a sewer leading directly into the river so that the impurities in the sugar could be carried out into New York bay and the ocean. His fellow conspirators were on the lookout for English investors. When they were got in tow a committee would come to New York to see the wonderful process, which was to revolutionize sugar manufacturing. They would go to Friend's house and after listening to a lecture on the process were requested to thoroughly search the house and

everything about it, excepting the machine by which the sugar was made. That stood in the center of the room on legs, elevated from the floor, so that it could be seen that nothing could be brought into the house by way of the floor. This machine was covered over; to see it would be to discover the process, as Friend insisted that the machinery was simple. That constituted the secret. The bags of raw sugar would be setting in the room, but nowhere any sign of refined sugar. Then the committee would be requested to leave the room and lock and guard all doors. This done Friend would set to work. First the raw sugar would be emptied into the sewer and water turned in until it was washed out into the briny deep. Then the wonderful machine would be opened, filled with loaf sugar of the finest grade that could be bought and Friend would set to work to grind it up. Then the committee would be invited in. There would lay Friend, covered with perspiration apparently overcome by the hard work and in the bags which had contained the raw sugar would be the purest or refined sugar some very fine and the rest of it in lumps of varying size. The committee would go back over the water with samples of this sugar manufactured while they waited and highly satisfied with the precautions taken to secure the genuineness of the secret process.

Stock in the wonderful invention sold for fancy prices. For a long time nothing would be done until the price got away down where it would be brought up and exploited again. Finally a big factory, seven or eight stories high, fitted up with machinery from top to bottom and with workmen on every floor, none of whom knew what was being done on the floor above them, so carefully was the secret guarded. The chief secret was in the top floor. Here refined sugar would be put in the hoppers, instead of the refined sugar taken up in sight of the committees of investors, and which would be washed out to sea in the sewer designed to carry off impurities. The committees would be allowed to see raw sugar going up and then to see the refined sugar coming out into the bags in the lower floor each grade of fineness into separate bags.

It was a great fraud, and as has been said, English investors were mulcted out of \$3,000,000 before the bubble burst and Friend killed himself and his fellow conspirators joined in the hue and cry against Friend's family, who were not enough in his secrets to point them out.

The following have been supervisors of York since its organization:

Noah Wolcott	1834
William Moore	1835-6
Lyman Carver	1837
Jacob Cook	1838-9
Uzziel Kanouse	1840
John Kanouse	1841-2
Lyman Carver	1843-8
Caleb Moore	1849
James M. Kelsey	1850
Caleb Moore	1851-2
James M. Kelsey	1853
Caleb Moore	1854-6
H. H. Brinkerhoff	1857-8
Thomas Gray	1859-64
Peter Cook	1865-72
Jesse Warner	1873-6
John W. Blakeslee	1877-8
Jesse Warner	1879
John W. Blakeslee	1880-2
Alfred Davenport	1883-97
Archibald D. McIntyre.....	1898-01
Edward P. Warner	1902

YPSILANTI TOWNSHIP.

The history of Ypsilanti township is largely bound up in the history of Ypsilanti city and is told elsewhere. The supervisors of this township since 1853 have been:

John W. Van Cleve.....	1853-54
Eratus Morton	1855
Delos Showerman	1856
H. Compton	1857
John W. Van Cleve	1858
E. D. Lay	1859
Charles Shier	1860
E. D. Lay	1861-5
George Jarvis	1866
E. D. Lay	1867-8

W. Irving Yeckley	1869-78
Albert R. Graves	1879-89
John L. Hunter	1890-99
Edgar D. Holmes	1900

CHAPTER XXII.

STATISTICS OF THE COUNTY TO-DAY.

A picture of Washtenaw county to-day can, perhaps, be most accurately drawn from a study of the United States census returns of 1900, which are the latest accurate statistics attainable. In 1900 Washtenaw had 47,761 people, a gain of 5,551 in ten years. This gain was entirely in the cities and villages, for Ann Arbor city alone had gained 5,078, Ypsilanti city had gained 1,249, Chelsea village had gained 279, that part of Milan in Washtenaw county had gained 136, while the other villages had remained about stationary, the county outside of the cities and villages mentioned showing a loss in the ten years of 1,181. The city of Ann Arbor had grown to have a population of 14,509. A city census taken in 1904 shows the population of the city of that date to have been 17,149. In 1900 Ypsilanti had a population of 7,378; Chelsea village had 1,635; Manchester, 1,209; Milan, 1,141; Dexter, 900; and that part of Saline village in Saline township, 584. The various townships of the county had populations as follows: Ann Arbor, 1,036; Augusta, 1,739; Bridgewater, 1,011; Dexter, 696; Freedom, 1,013; Lima, 961; Lodi, 1,121; Lyndon, 665; Manchester, 2,146; Northfield, 1,266; Pittsfield, 1,050; Salem, 1,158; Saline, 1,668; Scio, 1,893; Sharon, 984; Superior, 1,039; Sylvan, 2,496; Webster, 747; York, 1,952; and Ypsilanti town, 1,233.

There was a slight excess of the females over the males in 1900, there being 24,010 females in the county and 23,751 males. Of the population, 40,940 were native born, and 6,821 were born in foreign countries. There had been a gradual decrease in the number of foreign born inhabitants of the county, for in 1880 there were 7,945 of foreign birth, in 1890 there were 7,739, and in

1900 there were only 6,821; and the prospects are that this decrease in foreign born inhabitants will continue at an even accelerated rate, for emigration from foreign countries to this county, once so popular, seems to have largely ended. Of the population, 46,503 were white and 1,240 were colored. There were no Indians in the county in 1900, although in 1890 there had been four. In Ann Arbor city there were 1,107 males of foreign birth and 1,221 females. Of the native born whites 7,059 had native born parents and 4,798 had foreign born parents. There were 359 negroes and 371 colored. In Ypsilanti there were 899 foreign born inhabitants, 4,239 native whites whose parents were natives, 1,680 native whites whose parents were foreign born, 608 negroes and 614 colored.

The foreign born population of Washtenaw were born in the following countries: Asia, except China, 7; Australia, 1; Austria, 25; Belgium, 6; Bohemia, 18; Canada (English) 1,353; Canada (French), 54; China, 9; Denmark, 11; England, 849; France, 24; Germany, 3,592; Greece, 4; Holland, 6; Hungary, 1; Ireland, 576; Italy, 19; Norway, 9; Poland, 19; Russia, 44; Scotland, 94; Sweden, 26; Switzerland, 32; Wales, 12; other countries, 27; and born at sea, 3.

There were 14,788 males in the county of twenty-one years of age and over. Of these, 11,163 were native whites who could read, 99 were native whites who were illiterate, 276 were literate native negroes, and 52 were illiterate native negroes. Of the naturalized citizens of foreign birth of 21 years and over, 2,103 were put down as literate and 85 as illiterate. Of those who had taken out their first papers, 52 were literate and 4 were illiterate. Of those who were aliens, that is, had not become citizens of the United States or declared their intention to do so, 194 were literate and 27 illiterate; and of the foreign born whom the census enumerators could not tell whether they were naturalized or had taken out first papers or were still aliens, 678 were literate and 49 were illiterate.

Of those of school age within the county, that is, who were from five to twenty years old, the native white males numbered 6,638, the native white females 6,470, the foreign white males 229,

the foreign white females 246, and the negroes 391. The male population between eighteen and forty-four years of age who were subject to draft in the militia on occasion was 9,204 native white, 1,334 foreign white and 278 negroes. The total illiterate population ten years old and over was placed at 607, although it must be owned that the census enumerators in all cases of doubt solved it in favor of the literacy of the person concerning whom information was being taken.

There were 10,440 buildings in the county which contained 10,916 families. In Ann Arbor city there were 2,791 dwellings and 3,033 families. In Ypsilanti there were 1,598 dwellings and 1,734 families. In the county there were 4,163 family homes. Of this number 1,792 were free of debt, 1,451 were encumbered, 61 the enumerator did not know whether they were incumbered or not, 82 were rented, and 27 unknown. Of the 6,606 other homes in the county, 2,391 were free of debt and resided in by the owner, 1,070 were incumbered and resided in by the owner and 96 homes where the owners resided the enumerators were unable to say whether or not they were incumbered. Two thousand seven hundred and forty homes were rented and there were 300 cases where it was not known whether the home was rented or not.

In 1901 there were 3,469 farmers in the county, of whom 1,684 owned 81,336 sheep, an average of 48 sheep to the owner and 23 to the farmers reported. In the year 1900 48,669 acres of wheat had been harvested in the county, and the yield was only 250,394 bushels. The preceding year, 1899, 64,494 acres of wheat had been harvested and the yield was 625,656 bushels, while previously 1,296,757 bushels had been harvested from 59,909 acres. The 3,469 farmers had an average of 108 acres in each farm. Of the acreage, 214,065 was improved land and 60,902 unimproved. There were 155 farms in Ann Arbor township averaging 89 acres; 291 farms in Augusta averaging 67 acres; 206 farms in Bridgewater averaging 100 acres; 114 farms in York averaging 94 acres; and 185 farms in Ypsilanti averaging 87 acres. In 1900, 41,213 acres had been planted to corn, and the yield was 1,669,544 bushels of shelled corn.

26,132 acres of oats yielded 1,079,648 bushels. The largest production of wheat had been in Freedom, while the largest acreage of wheat was in Webster. The smallest acreage of wheat was in Ypsilanti township, which had also the smallest production. The largest acreage in corn was in Sharon township, and the largest yield of corn in Sylvan. The smallest acreage and production of corn was in Dexter township. The largest acreage in oats was in York, which had also the largest production. The smallest acreage and production of oats was in Lyndon township.

There were 2,615 acres of potatoes in the county, yielding 255,532 bushels; 10,155 acres of beans, yielding 132,627 bushels; 2,846 acres of rye, yielding 39,031 bushels; 58,018 acres of hay, yielding 69,291 tons; and 8,642 acres of clover, yielding 8,171 bushels of clover seed. The largest acreage and production of potatoes was in Augusta and the smallest was in Sharon. The largest acreage of beans was in Lyndon and the largest production in Northfield, while the smallest acreage and production of beans was in Lodi. The largest acreage of Rye was in Lyndon and the largest production in Northfield, while Lodi produced no rye at all. The largest acreage of hay was in Superior, which produced the most oats, while the smallest amount of hay was produced in Lyndon. In 1900 there were only 10 acres of sugar beets in Washtenaw county, producing 122 tons. Since that time, however, the acreage of sugar beets has very largely increased, owing to the springing up of numerous beet sugar factories in Michigan competing for the product of the farmers. The agricultural yield in 1900 in the county was much below the normal, the year having been a poor one for the farmers.

In that year there were 11,931 horses in the county, 13,729 milch cows, 11,705 other cattle, 10,252 hogs, 81,336 sheep, and these sheep had been sheared for 634,614 pounds of wool. Augusta had the most horses, and Ann Arbor township the smallest number. Ypsilanti town had the most milch cows and Dexter the smallest number. Northfield contained more cattle other than milch cows, and Lyndon the smallest number. Northfield contained the most hogs and Ann Ar-

bor town the least. Bridgewater contained the greatest number of sheep and Ypsilanti town the least number. Lodi sheared the greatest number of pounds of wool and Ypsilanti town the least. The farmers of the county, in 1900, had sold 603,368 pounds of butter. They had also sold 12,135,974 pounds of milk to creameries, 2,070,869 pounds of milk for cheese, and 2,621,834 to dealers and others. The farmers of York had sold the greatest number of pounds of butter while the farmers of Ypsilanti had sold the greatest number of pounds of milk to creameries; and the farmers of Ann Arbor township had sold the greatest number of pounds of milk to cheese factories, while the farmers of Pittsfield had sold the most to milk dealers. In 1900 there were 5,141 acres of apple orchards producing 148,460 bushels. There were 831 acres of peaches producing 3,003 bushels; 67 acres of pear trees producing 2,343 bushels; 30 acres of plum trees producing 433 bushels; and 5 acres of cherries producing 227 bushels. The greatest quantity of apples were grown in Freedom and the smallest quantity in York. Ann Arbor township furnished over a third of the peaches grown in the county and almost half of the pears, while Northfield produced the most plums and cherries.

There were 38 acres of strawberries in the county which yielded 2,762 bushels; 12 acres of blackberries with a yield of 582 bushels; 69 acres of raspberries with a yield of 2,481 bushels; and 28 acres of grapes yielding 138,475 pounds. The most strawberries were grown in Northfield, the most blackberries in Ann Arbor town, the most raspberries in Ann Arbor town, and the greatest quantity of grapes in Lodi.

In 1903 there were five creameries in operation in Washtenaw with a capital invested of \$27,000. They purchased in that year 2,294,635 pounds of milk and manufactured 1,044,821 pounds of butter, of the value of \$237,135.39. The number of patrons who supplied the creameries with milk were 1,210, of whom 339 delivered their milk and 871 hired their milk delivered.

The total assessment of Washtenaw county real

estate in 1904 was \$29,862,502, and the assessed valuation of personal property was \$8,267,073. The total valuation of the county as equalized by the state board of equalization was \$37,000,000. Real estate in Ann Arbor city was valued at \$8,230,990, while the personal property in the city was assessed at \$2,839,377. Ann Arbor thus furnished nearly a third of the total valuation of the county. The real estate valuation of Ypsilanti city was \$3,041,990 and the personal \$1,346,590. The valuation of Ann Arbor as reviewed by the board of supervisors was \$11,070,367 and of Ypsilanti \$4,388,580. In the whole county in 1904 the state taxes amounted to \$93,854.98, the county taxes to \$48,652.24, the general township taxes to \$15,392.18, the school and one mill taxes to \$11,986.66, the general highway tax to \$23,663.78, the highway labor tax to \$27,535.61, the drain tax to \$4,497.91, the general city taxes to \$117,733.54, the general village taxes to \$16,493.95, and the rejected taxes to \$308.24, making a total of taxes levied in the year 1904 for all purposes in the county of Washtenaw, \$468,118.69, an average tax rate of \$13.25 per thousand dollars of assessed valuation. In Ann Arbor city in 1904 the total tax levied for city purposes was \$125,402.37, and the rate per thousand dollars of assessed valuation was \$11.33. This was the smallest rate of taxation in any city of over 7,000 population in the state of Michigan. The total tax in Ypsilanti was \$54,484.43 and the rate \$12.42 per thousand dollars of valuation. The greatest valuation of real estate in the townships of the county was in York, although the difference between York and Saline was only about \$2,000. The greatest valuation of personal property in the townships was in Sylvan, and this is due to the fact that Chelsea village is included in this township. The least valuation of real estate in the townships of the county was in Lyndon, which also had the least valuation of personal property. In five years the valuation of the real estate of the cities of Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti had increased \$3,157,785, while the valuation of the real estate of the townships had increased \$1,954,017.

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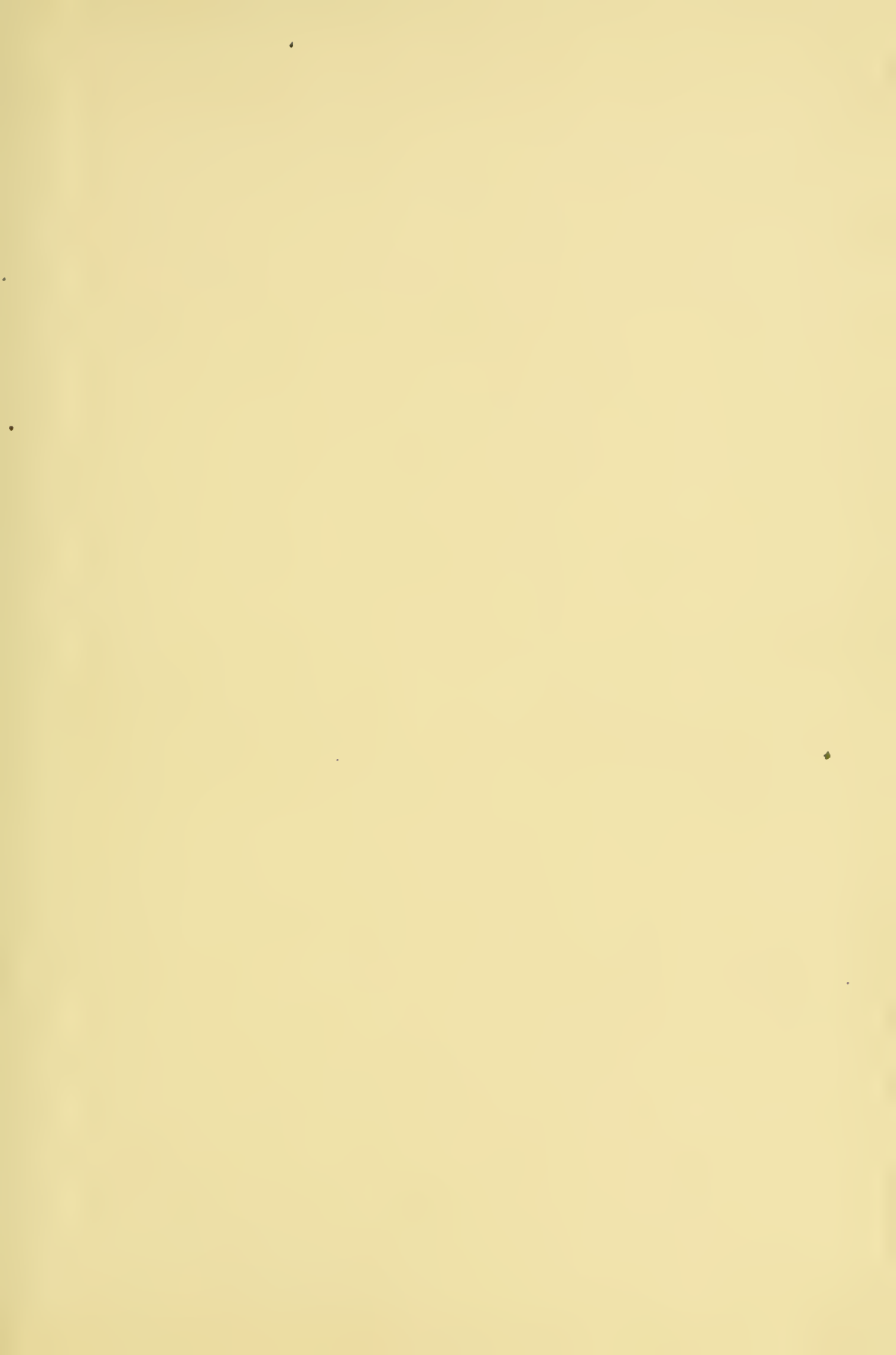
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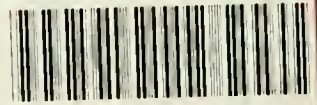
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